THE

WORLD'S PROGRESS:

A

Dictionary of Dates.

BEING A

CHRONOLOGICAL AND ALPHABETICAL RECORD

OF

ALL ESSENTIAL FACTS IN THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY,

FROM THE CREATION OF THE WORLD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH A CHART.

EDITED BY

GEO. P. PUTNAM, A.M.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

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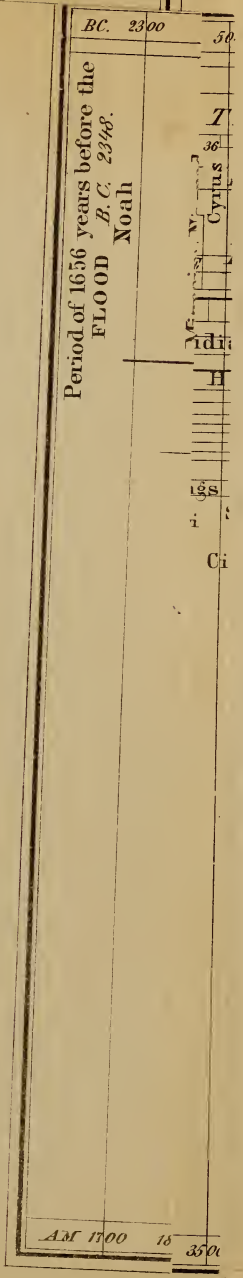

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NOTE TO THE REVISED EDITION—(1867).

In this edition the Synchronistical Tables have been brought down to July, 1867. The Biographical Index has been re-stereotyped, with large additions, condensed in a single alphabet; and the alphabetical arrangement of Historical and Statistical Facts has been revised and continued to the present day.

New York, August 10, 1867.

A
CHART
OF
HISTORY
to accompany the "Worlds Progress"
BY G. P. PUTNAM
CHINA
PERSIANS
ASSYRIAN EMPIRE
ISRAELITES
EGYPT
MEDES
THE PERSIAN EMPIRE
PARTHIANS
SYRIA
THE EASTERN EMPIRE
PERSIANS
THE EMPIRE
SELJUKIAN
TURKS
TARTARS
EMPIRE
SARACENS
Mogols
Tartar
Tribes
Crusaders
Independent Arabs
Fatimites
Ptolemies
Carthage
Numidia
Mauritania
Hispania
MACEDONIA
Athens
Sparta
Thebes
Aetolia
Achaean League
ROMAN EMPIRE
EASTERN or GREEK EMPIRE
Gothic
Vandals
Sarmatians
Castile Leon
Aragon
Sarmatians
Republic
Cisalpine Gauls
HELVETII
BELGÆ
GAULS
BRITONS
CALEDONIANS
Scotes
GERMANII
Irish
GOTHS
VANDALS
HUNS
Sarmatians
Scythians
Dukes of Russia
Moguls
POLAND
INDIAN TRIBES
Venice
LOMBARDS
Dominion of the Pope
Sicily
Naples
Bretagne Alsace
Earls of Flanders
Dukes of Burgundy
Dukes of Aquitaine
FRANKS
Britons
Welch
Saxon
Heptarchy
Picts
Normans
ENGLAND
SCOTCH
Franks
GERMAN EMPIRE
NORWAY
DENMARK
ROHEMIA
HUNGARY
Hunis Suevi Goths Vandals Saxons
Mauritania
Tartar
Tribes
Mameluks
Tartars
Moroccos
Spain
Portugal
Europeans Turkey
Greece
Italy
Austr Emp
Sardinia
Tuscany
Papedom
Naples
Switzerland
Holland
Belgium
France
Great Britain
Prussia
Austria
German States
Sweden
Denmark
Russia
Brit America
United States
Mexico
New Granada &c
Peru Bolivia
Argentine Repub
Chili Ecuador
Brazil
Brit Span &c possess
Brit Empire
Mexico
Peru
Chili
Brazil
Portuguese
New Holland
New Zealand
Canada
New England
Newfoundland
Pennsylvania
Virginia
Florida
Mexico
Venezuela
Peru
Chili
Brazil
Portuguese
Brit Empire
Tartary
Asiatic
Persia
Turkey
Arabia
Egypt
Morocco
Italy
Austria
Prussia
Sweden
Denmark
Russia
Brit America
United States
Mexico
Brit Empire
ASIA
AFRICA
EUROPE
AMERICA
AUSTRALIA

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EXPLANATION OF THE CHART OF HISTORY,

Representing, in a Chronological Series, the Rise, Revolutions, and Fall of the principal Empires of the World.

ON THE PLAN OF DR. J. PRIESTLEY.

It is necessary to notice, that the space allotted to each country is rather according to its relative political importance, than to its geographical extent

The spaces between the *vertical* lines which cross the chart, represent *time*, viz., each a century or 100 years; those between the *horizontal* lines represent countries, the names of which are expressed at the end of the chart.

By examining the vertical columns, we ascertain the contemporary state of different nations at the period we fix upon. For instance: about 1500 years before Christ, we see states forming in Greece; the Israelites in Egypt (from whence they depart nine years after); the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Chinese, and other kingdoms had been founded several centuries previous—but their history uncertain and obscure. At the time of Christ, we find the Roman Empire spread over a greater part of the then known world, but the Parthians, Britons, and Germans, as yet unsubdued by them. 700 years after, this empire exists only in Turkey, and its former territories are under barbarians: the Heptarchy in England; the Lombards in Italy, the Franks in Gaul; the African provinces, and a large part of Asia under the Saracens. In 1500 we find the Eastern or Greek Empire fallen under the Turks; the Tartars powerful in Asia: many of the modern states of Europe founded; America discovered by the Europeans, &c. &c.

On the other hand, the revolutions of each country may be seen in continuation by looking along the chart horizontally: the *Persian* empire is founded in remote antiquity; united with that of the Medes, about 600 B. C.; is extended by Cyrus into Assyria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, 536; falls in turn, under the Macedonians, Parthians, Saracens, Turks, and Tartars, successively.—The *Israelites* in Egypt from 1706 to 1491 B. C.; in Canaan 1451; under the Judges about 1300; under Kings, 1095; Ten Tribes separated, 975; *they* are conquered, 721, and Judah, 588, by the Assyrians restored by the Persians, 535; under the Macedonians, 330; restored to independence by the Maccabees, 150; conquered by the Romans, 63; by the Saracens, A. D. 622; afterwards by the crusaders, Mamelukes, and Turks, successively.—*England* subdued by the Romans in the first century; relinquished by them, A. D. 410; subdued by the Saxons, 500; by the Danes, 860; by the Normans (receiving French territories), 1066; united with Ireland, 1170; with Wales, 1280; with Scotland, 1600.—*Italy* in antiquity possessed by several petty tribes; by the Romans from 300—200 B. C. to 480 A. D., then by the Herulii, Ostrogoths, Lombards, and Franks, successively;—in modern times, divided into several small republics and principalities; joined to the French empire about 1800, and now divided chiefly between Austria, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, &c. the Pope, and the King of Naples.

"They are rather melancholy reflections which the view of such a chart of history is apt to excite in the minds of persons of feeling and humanity. What a number of revolutions are marked upon it! What torrents of human blood has the restless ambition of mortals shed, and in what complicated distress has the discontent of powerful individuals involved a great part of their species!"—*Priestley.*

PREFACE.

While revising a chronological manual, in compiling which I had at the age of fifteen,* employed many midnight hours, I have found material assistance in the tables prepared by my late friend, D. A. Talboys, publisher, of Oxford, England, usually called the Oxford Chronological Tables. In the alphabetical part of the volume, the comprehensive and useful Dictionary of Dates, by Haydn, has been incorporated almost entire, with such additions relating to the United States as were necessary to its completeness, and with continuations to the present year.

The contemporary tables which I had formerly prepared, had cost much diligent application, and I was glad to find on collating them with the more recent works, that some slight additions only were needed to make them as full and complete as was desirable for the purpose in view, viz.: a convenient and portable volume for reference, not over-burdened with details, but indicating to the intelligent reader all the great landmarks of history in their order of succession; and showing also what was going on at the same time in different countries. To render this glance more comprehensive and clear, many of the *details* in the former tables are now omitted, as they are given more at large in the alphabetical part of the volume.

To a reader of history the utility of such a glance at contemporary persons and events, is too obvious to need illustration: but while the more elaborate and ponderous works of Blair, Talboys, and

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* *Chronology*—An Index to Universal History, &c. 12mo. Leavitt, New-York, 1833. The volume has been long out of print.

others, are available to the historian or the merely literary man, they are usually repulsive to the general reader, for the very reason that they contain *too much* for ordinary purposes; their very elaborateness serves to puzzle and to mystify.

What is here aimed at is simply to indicate, in brief and suggestive terms, the succession of the prominent occurrences and of the governments in the chief nations of the world—enough merely to recall to the reader of history the full pictures of these events, and to enable him to classify them correctly in his memory.

The *alphabetical* part of the volume gives, in most cases, more full and ample references to the same historical facts; but still the whole work is but an index to the sources of knowledge—a Dictionary of Dates. It has been planned so as to facilitate access to the largest amount of useful information in the smallest possible compass.

There are some discrepancies among the authorities, as to names and dates—especially in the Middle Ages—and in some instances the dictionary varies from the tables; but these instances are not numerous or important.

The Biographical List at the close of the volume will contribute, it is presumed, to render the contemporary tables far more variously useful than would be at first supposed. By ascertaining from it the dates of birth and death of any eminent person, the tables will show at a glance what events happened, and what other eminent persons lived during the life-time of that individual.

It would be superfluous to say more by way of explanation. That such a volume can be quite free from imperfections is not to be supposed; but the compiler trusts that it will be found to answer all reasonable expectations, as a compact manual of reference to the World's Progress in Arts, Literature, and Social Life, as well as in Politics and Government.

G. P. P.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS

1851 to 1867.

BEING AN ALPHABETICAL RECORD OF IMPORTANT FACTS AND OCCURRENCES DURING THOSE YEARS; INCLUDING ALSO TOPICS OMITTED IN FORMER EDITIONS.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris; they were opened in 1818. An abattoir was erected at Edinburgh in 1851; and abattoirs form part of the new London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on June 13, 1855. In New York City abattoirs were established under the direction of the Board of Health, 1866.

ABBASIDES. A Mohammedan dynasty; held the power of the Caliphs for 400 years until 1258. The Caliph Haroun al Rashid was of this line.

ABECEDARIANS. A sect appearing in the sixteenth century; held that it was better *not* to know how to read, as the Holy Spirit would convey a direct understanding of the Scriptures.

ABSTINENCE, Total, from stimulating beverages: First temperance organization in the United States is said to have been effected by Dr. B. J. Clark, of Moreau, N. Y., 1808; "members fined fifty cents for intoxication;" American Temperance Union formed in Boston in 1826; total abstinence from distilled spirits, except when prescribed as medicine, proposed at a meeting in Philadelphia in 1833, but voted down. See *Temperance*. *Tetotallers* in England organized in Lancashire, 1834.

ABYSSINIA. A large country in north-east Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of Auxumitæ (from its chief town Auxume) flourished in the first and second centuries after Christ. About 960 Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped; and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant, Icon Amlæ. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John, or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions commenced in the fifteenth century, but they were expelled about 1632 in consequence of the tyranny of Mendez and the Jesuits. The encroachments of Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. The religion of Abyssinia is a corrupt form of Christianity introduced in the fourth century by Trumentius. Missions were sent from England in 1829 and 1841. Much information respecting Abyssinia has been given by Bruce, (1790,) Salt, (1805–9,) Ruppell, (1838,) and Parkyns, (1853).

ACADIA. Now called Nova Scotia, settled by the French in 1604, and finally ceded to the English in 1713. It was three times conquered by the English, and as often restored by treaty. Expulsion of French settlers (see Longfellow's *Evangeline*) 1755.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES were probably written by Luke, A. D. 62 to 68.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—(p. 152.) On the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850—*

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York (Vice-President), became President. He appointed soon after, the following Cabinet, viz.:

Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts,	Secretary of State.
Thomas Corwin,	Ohio,	Secretary of Treasury.
Charles M. Conrad,	Louisiana,	Secretary of War.
William A. Graham,	North Carolina,	Secretary of Navy.
A. H. H. Stuart,	Virginia,	Secretary of Interior.
Nathan K. Hall,	New York,	Postmaster-General.
John J. Crittenden,	Kentucky,	Attorney-General.
William R. King,	Alabama, was elected President of the Senate, and became Acting Vice-Pres't of U. S.	
Howell Cobb,	Georgia, (*continued in office*),	Speakers of H. Reps.
Linn Boyd,	Kentucky, December, 1851.	

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, inaugurated March 4, 1853, President. Vice-President—vacant, by death of Hon. Wm. R. King, April 18, 1853—

THE CABINET.

William L. Marcy,	New York,	Secretary of State.
James Guthrie,	Kentucky,	Secretary of Treasury.
Robert M'Clelland,	Michigan,	Secretary of Interior.
James C. Dobbin,	North Carolina.	Secretary of Navy.
Jefferson Davis,	Mississippi,	Secretary of War.
James Campbell,	Pennsylvania,	Post Master-General.
Caleb Cushing,	Massachusetts,	Attorney-General.
James L. Orr,	South Carolina,	Speaker of H. Reps.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, inaugurated March 4, 1857, President.
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, Vice-President.

Lewis Cass,	Michigan,		Secretary of State.
J. S. Black,	Pennsylvania,	Appointed Dec. 1860.	
Isaac Toucey,	Connecticut,		Secretary of Navy.
John B. Floyd,	Virginia,		Secretary of War.
Joseph Holt,	Kentucky,	Appointed Jan. 1861.	
Howell Cobb,	Georgia,		Secretary of Treasury.
Philip Thomas,	Maryland,	Appointed Dec. 1860.	
John A. Dix,	New York,	Appointed Jan. 1861.	
Jacob Thompson,	Mississippi,		Secretary of Interior.
Joseph Holt,	Kentucky,	Jan. 1861.	Postmaster-General.
Horatio King,	Maine,		
J. S. Black,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 1860.	Attorney-General.
E. M. Stanton,	Pennsylvania,		
Nathl. P. Banks,	Massachusetts,	1856.	Speaker of H. Reps.
Wm. Pennington,	New Jersey,	1859.	

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, inaugurated March 4, 1861, President.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, Vice-President.
Wm. H. Seward, New York, Secretary of State.

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*OMISSSIONS *on page* 152 "*World's Progress.*"

Hugh S. Legare,	S. Carolina,	May 9, *died* June 20, 1843,	Secs. of State.
John C. Calhoun,	S. Carolina,	March 6, 1841, to March, 1, 1845,	
George M. Bibb,	Kentucky,	June 15, 1844, to March 3, 1845,	Sec. of Treas.
William Wilkins,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 15, 1844, to March 3, 1845,	Sec. of War.
Thomas W. Gilmer,		Feb. 15, 1844, *died* Feb. 28, 1844,	Secs. of Navy.
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	March 14, 1844, to Mar. 3, 1845.	

Salmon P. Chase,	Ohio,		
Wm. P. Fessenden,	Maine,	Appointed July, 1864.	Secretary of Treasury.
Hugh McCulloch,	Indiana,	Appointed March, 18 5.	
Simon Cameron,	Pennsylvania,		
Edwin M. Stanton,	Pennsylvania,	Appointed Jan. 1862.	Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles,	Connecticut,		Secretary of Navy.
Caleb B. Smith,	Indiana,		
John P. Usher,	Indiana,	Appointed Jan. 1863.	Secretary of Interior.
Montgomery Blair,	Maryland,		
Wm. Dennison,	Ohio,	Appointed Sept. 1864.	Postmaster-General
Edward Bates,	Missouri,		
James Speed,	Kentucky,	Appointed Sept. 1864.	Attorney-General.
Galusha A. Grow,	Pennsylvania,	1861-2.	Speaker H. Reps.
Salmon P. Chase,	Ohio,	Appointed Dec. 1864.	Chief-Justice.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, inaugurated March 4, 1865, President.
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Vice-President.
[President Lincoln was assassinated at Washington by Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865.]

ANDREW JOHNSON became President, April 15, 1865.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, elected President of the Senate.
[Succeeded by BEN. F. WADE, of Ohio, 1867.]

Wm. H. Seward,	New York, (*continued in office*),		Secretary of State.
Hugh McCulloch,	Indiana,	do	Secretary of Treasury.
Edwin M. Stanton,	Pennsylvania,	do	Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles,	Connecticut,	do	Secretary of Navy.
John P. Usher,	Indiana,	do	
James Harlan,	Iowa,	Appointed March, 1865.	Secretary of Interior.
Orville H. Browning,	Illinois,	Appointed June, 1866.	
W. Dennison,	Ohio, (*continued in office*),		Postmaster-General.
Alex. W. Randall,	Wisconsin,	Appointed June, 1866.	
James Speed,	Kentucky, (*continued in office*),		Attorney-General.
Henry Stanbery,	Ohio,	Appointed June, 1866.	
Schuyler Colfax.	Indiana,	1863-'65-'67.	Speaker H. of Reps.

The salary of each member of the Cabinet was raised in 1853 from $6,000 to $8,000.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND AFTER 1846.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADMINISTRATION, July 6th, 1846.
[He and his colleagues resign Feb. 1851, but resume office March 1851.]
Earl of Derby, Disraeli, Spencer H. Walpole, Duke of Northumberland, &c. Feb. 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Russell, &c Dec. 1852.
[Russell retires, and Lord Aberdeen and Ministry resign Jan. 1855. Palmerston reconstructs cabinet with Lord Cranworth, &c., Feb, 1855, but Gladstone, Herbert and Graham, secede from it and Palmerston forms a new ministry with Russell and Earl of Clarendon, &c. Feb. 24th, 1855.]
On vote of censure they resign. Feb. 7th, 1858.

EARL OF DERBY'S ADMINISTRATION — Disraeli, Walpole, Stanley, &c. Feb. 26th, 1858.
[They resign on vote of Parliament expressing want of confidence in them. June 1859]
LORDS PALMERSTON AND RUSSELL, &c. June 18th, 1859.
[Palmerston dies, Oct. 1865.]
EARL RUSSELL'S MINISTRY — With Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor; Earl Granville, &c. Dec. 1865.
DERBY ADMINISTRATION — Earl of Derby, First Lord, &c.; D'Israeli, Chancellor of Exchequer; Lord Stanley, Sec. for Foreign Affairs, &c. June 19, 1866.

ADULTERY IN ENGLAND. (p. 155.) By 20 Victoria, c. 85, (1857,) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished, and the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established, which has power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage. See *Divorce.*

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, ENG. (p. 145.) The duty on them was all together abolished in the United Kingdom, August 4, 1853. For a copious article on this subject see *Appleton's Cyclopædia.*

ADVERTISEMENTS IN U. S. The rate of charge of American Dailies is from 5 to 20 cents a line; of weekly papers, up to $2.00. A few monthly and quar-

terly periodicals charge $2.50 per line. The price of one page for advertisements in Harper's Magazine is $250. In 1865, the advertising receipts of the N. Y. Tribune were about $359,000. By act of July, 1861, advertisements in American papers are taxed 3 per cent. on gross receipts. Papers of less than 2,000 copies circulation are exempt. The duty on advertising in England was abolished in 1853.

ADVERTISING VANS, in 1853 a great nuisance, were prohibited in England. They have recently appeared in New York and other places in the U. S.

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonized by a principal branch of the Hellenic race: beginning about 1124 B. C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighbouring islands; Mitylene, in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1653, but it was known before.

ÆQUI, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed after a conflict, 471-302 B.C.

AERATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water have been patented by Thomson in 1807; Bakewell in 1832 and 1847; Tylor in 1840, and by several other persons. Aerated bread is made by processes patented by Dr. Dauglish, 1856-7.

ÆSTHETICS (from the Greek *aisthesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Æsthetica" was published in 1750.

AFRICA. (p. 15.) Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845–6, and 1849, (by direction of the government,) he left England to explore Central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died March 4, 1851, and Overweg September 27, 1852. Dr. Vögel was sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth Feb. 20, 1853. Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal May 16, 1856. His travels were published in five volumes in 1858. Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in December, 1856, after an absence of sixteen years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of South Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally of country hitherto unexplored. His book was published in November, 1857. In February, 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left shortly after. Accounts of the assassination of Dr. Vögel were received in 1857. Lieut. Burton's Explorations of the Eastern Coast, 185–; his journey from Zanzibar to the interior, 1858; and his account of it published in London and N. Y., 1860.

The publication of M. du Chaillu's travels in Central Africa created much controversy and excitement in 1861.

Second expediton of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858.

Captains Speke and Grant announce the discovery of the source of the Nile in Lake Nyanza Victoria, Feb. 23, 1863.

[Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun while alone near Bath, Sept. 15, 1864.]

Some Dutch ladies unsuccessfully explore the White Nile, and undergo many privations, July, 1863—1864.

Du Chaillu starts on a fresh expedition 6 Aug. 1863.

Dr. Livingstone returns July 23, 1864.

Death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, at Sierra Leone, Nov. 30, 1864.

[He was sent as special envoy to the Negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office about 1854. He opened commercial relations with Central Africa.]

Mr. Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he named Lake Nyanza Albert, March, 1864.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for Inner Africa, March 24, 1865. Reported to be killed by natives, Apr. 1867.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. In England, Sir Humphry Davy delivered

lectures on this subject (afterwards published) at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited but little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Boussingault's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction has taken place, and much controversy ensued. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. By act of July 2, 1862, Congress made provision for "donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." Up to Sept. 1863, 15 States had taken advantage of the act, and many colleges introduced *Agriculture* among the branches of their scientific course. Agricultural college at Amherst, Mass., in process of construction (1867).

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF 1851:

	Great Britain.	France.	United States.	Russia.
Acres of Land in Cultivation	22,000,000	72,000,000	118,000,000	243,000,000
Bushels of Wheat, av. per annum,	336,000,000	576,000,000	100,000,000	1,400,000,000
Number of Horned Cattle,	18,000,000	9,000,000	19,800,000	25,000,000
Number of Horses,	1,600,000	2,818,000	5,000,000	18,000,000
Number of Sheep and Goats,	50,000,000	32,000,000	22,000,000	50,000,000
Numberof Swine,	19,000 000	5,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000
Population of each country,	27,000,000	36,000,000	23,000,000	68,000,000

In 1866, the wheat crop in the U. S., was 180,000,000 bushels, (increase of 80 per cent. in 15 years.) Cattle, 26,935,000, (increase about 40 per cent.); sheep, 41,253,652, increase nearly 100 per cent.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture is the most important material interest of the United States. It is estimated that seven-eighths of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits or in occupations immediately dependent thereon. In 1860 the number of acres in cultivation was 163,000,000, valued at 6,600 million dollars. In the same year the value of agricultural implements was $247,000,000.

	1860.	1862.	1865.
Bushels of Wheat	132,000,000	181,000,000	148,000,000
Bushels of Oats	172,000,000	171,000,000	235,000,000
Bushels of Rye	20,000,000	21,000,000	19,000,000
Tons of Hay	19,000,000	20,000,000	23,000,000
Pounds of Wool	60,000,000	.....	114,000,000
Bales of Cotton	4,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Bushels of Corn	800,000,000	500,000,000	600,000,000

In the Statistics of 1862 and 1865 the states in rebellion are not included. In 1862 the shipment of wheat from the U. S. to Great Britain alone amounted to 29,700,000 bushels. Total exports of grain 1863 were 77,300,000 bushels. The cereals of the northern states in 1865 amounted to 1,228 million bushels, valued at $1,047,000,000. The southern cotton crop for 1866–7 is estimated at 2,000,000 bales. "Department of Agriculture" established May 15, 1862, at Washington, D. C. Its object, to diffuse information on subjects connected with agriculture among the people of the U. S.

AIR OR ATMOSPHERE. In 1858, Dr. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, led to the discovery of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls ozone and antozone.—See *Ozone.*

ALABAMA. One of the United States; Population in 1850; whites, 426,515; free colored, 2,250. Total free, 428,765; slaves, 342,894. In 1855: white, 464,456; free colored, 2,466; slaves, 374,784. Population, in 1860: white,

520,444; slaves, 435,473. The slaves have increased more rapidly than the whites. Ordinance passed "seceding" from the United States January 7, 1861. During the war the state was untouched by the national army until March, 1865, when Gen. Wilson with 17,000 cavalry, penetrated its most productive region. In June, 1865, L. E. Parsons was appointed provisional governor. The state sent 120,000 men to the war, and lost 35,000. Estimated loss in wealth, $500,000,000. Present debt (1865) is $3,400,000.

ALBANY, N Y. Population in 1850, 50,700; in 1860, 62,367; in 1865, 62,613. It became the capital of the State in 1807. The most important article of commerce is lumber; in 1863, $7,000,000 worth was received there. Its Law Library, the best in the country, contains 70,000 volumes.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldus Manutius, at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with Musæus.

ALE AND BEER, U. S. By act of Congress, July 13, 1866, a tax of $1.00 is levied on every barrel of ale and beer manufactured and sold.

ALEPPO (anciently Berœa), a large town, N. Syria, so named by Seleucus Nicator about 299 B. C. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Turks, A. D. 638, who restored its ancient name Haleb or Chaleb; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797. It suffered by the plague in 1827, and the cholera in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830; and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On Oct. 16, 1850, the Mahometans attacked the Christian inhabitants. They burnt everything in their way; three churches were destroyed, five others were plundered, thousands of persons were slain, and the total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha or the Turkish soldiers.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first school arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B. C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 B. C. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287–212), Apollonius (250), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A. D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus, the arithmetician (200), and Pappus the geometer (350).

ALGIERS. (p. 162). An insurrection of the Kabyles was subdued by the French in Oct., 1857. In 1858, the government was entrusted (for a short time) to Prince Napoleon.

ALHAMBRA. A Moorish palace and fortress near Granada in Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada, about 1253. It surrendered to the Christians, Jan. 6, 1496. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones, and Jules Gowry, published 1842–5. There is a fac-simile of a court of this name in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London.

ALIENS. (p. 162.) The rigor of the Alien laws in England was much mitigated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66, 1844. In 1850 there were 2,210,800 in the United States. In 1863, 233,408 arrived. Of these 106,000 came from Germany; 68,000 from Ireland; 36,000 from England. Aliens now pay income tax. (Act of Congress, July, 1666.) See *Emigration*.

ALIWAL, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh army (24,000), and the British under Sir H. Smith (12,000). Sikhs defeated with loss of 6,000, Jan. 28, 1846

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, (p. 162) between the high European powers:

Alliance of England, France, and Turkey (signed at Constantinople).....March 12, 1854
Alliance of England and France, ratified.....April 3, 1854
Alliance of Sardinia with the western powers (signed at Turin), Jan. 26, 1855
Alliance of Sweden with the western powers.....Dec. 19, 1855
Alliance of Prussia and Austria against Denmark.....1864
Alliance of Prussia and Italy against Austria.....1866

ALL SOULS' DAY (Nov. 2). A festival of the Roman Catholic church to commemorate the souls that are in purgatory, instituted it is said, at Cluny about 993 or 1000.

ALMA. A river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on Sept. 20, 1854. See *Russo-Turkish War* and *Crimea*. The English, French, and Turkish army (about 57,000) and the Russians under Menschikoff (46,000). Latter defeated, with loss of 5,000. Allied loss 3,000, killed, wounded, and missing.

ALMACK'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, King street, St. James's, London, at first very exclusive, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack, and opened Feb. 12, 1765.

ALMANACS, AMERICAN. A comprehensive and valuable "National Almanac," was issued by G. W. Childs of Phila., in 1863–4, but was not continued. Sixty eight different almanacs are registered among the list of American publications 1861–6. FRENCH. First French Almanac published in Paris (1442), in a Bibliotheque. "Almanac Royal" of Paris (1679), noticed fairs, markets, genealogy of kings, &c. "Almanac of Napoleon," and "Almanac of Literature and Fine Arts," are widely circulated. The "Connaissance de Tems" is astronomical. There are many inferior ones devoted to burlesque and wit. GERMAN. Almanacs appeared in Germany in 1475. The first one was published in a series in a periodical, and contained only the eclipses and position of the planets. The author was the German Regiomontanus. His series sold for ten crowns. "Almanac de Gotha" is 104 years old, and of very high reputation. Also the "Astronomisches Jahrbuche" conducted by Bode and then by Encke.

Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," (Phil. 1732), was the first of any note in the U. S.
"The American Nautical Almanac" was established in 1849, and superintended by Capt. Davis, U. S. N. It has few equals in scientific accuracy.
The "American Almanac" of Boston, was discontinued in 1857 (?), after being published 29 years.
The "National Almanac" (valuable and comprehensive), published by Childs of Phila., appeared only 1863 and 1864.
At the present time (1867), no general almanac of any special value is published in the U. S.
The "Family Christian Almanac" of the Tract Society has a wide circulation.

ALPACA (or Paco). A species of the S. American quadruped the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into England about 1836, by the Earl of Derby. An alpaca factory, &c., (covering 11 acres), was erected at Saltaire, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. Titus Salt in 1852.

AMBASSADORS. The U. S. has never sent any person of the rank of ambassador in the diplomatic sense, but is represented by ministers plenipotentiary. (*Kent.*) In 1867 the U. S. had her ministers at the courts of Austria, Brazil, China, France, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Prussia, Russia, Spain. To the smaller states, "Ministers resident" are sent, 22 in all. Number of consuls from U. S to foreign countries in 1862, 272. Some of these are known

as agents simply. 10 are stationed in England and 10 in France. The highest salaries are given to the consuls at London and Liverpool, $7,500 each. Number of foreign consuls in U. S. in 1863, 356.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, including the states of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, *which see*, declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, July 21, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves March 21, 1847. There has been among them since, much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1854–5. In Jan. 1863, a war began between Guatemala, (afterwards joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador, (afterwards supported by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosa, June 16, and San Salvador was taken Oct. 26; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala became predominant over the confederacy. Population, 1859, about 2,355,000. See *Nicaragua*, *Darien*, and *Panama*.

AMERICA, SOUTH. See *Brazil*, *Argentine*, *Peru*, *Paraguay*, *Uruguay*, &c.

AMERICAN FLAG. Previous to 1776 the colors used by the American army exhibited a snake with thirteen rattles, on a crimson ground interlaced with white. On the 14th June, 1777, Congress resolved, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, on a blue field—representing 'a new constellation.'"

AMERICANISMS. A useful dictionary of Americanisms, compiled by John R. Bartlett; first published in Boston, in 1848.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures, and in the history of Herodotus, about 1687 B.C. It is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or Charlemagne (768).

ANÆSTHETICS. Substances to alleviate pain. In 1863 Dr. Colton (dentist) of N. Y. used nitrous oxide. No ill effects followed the 3,000 cases he had up to 1865. (See this subject in Appleton's Cyclopædia, 1864.)

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO, IN ENGLAND. The late Mr. Martin, M.P., as a senator, zealously labored to repress this odious offence; and a society in London, which was established in 1824, effects much good this way. Laws on the subject were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught by Act of Parliament, 1839. A society, chartered by the State of N. Y. in 1866, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Henry Bergh, who became its president in 1866. Its object is to prevent cruel treatment to animals, by bringing offenders to trial. Laws prohibiting cruelty to beasts and also "game fighting," passed April, 1866. The Pennsylvania Legislature incorporated a similar society in the Spring of 1867.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time) was commenced in London by R. & J. Dodsley. The somewhat similar but more elaborate work, the Annuaire de Deux Mondes, first appeared in Paris, in 1850. An American Annual Register was published for several years, but was not supported. Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, 1861–6, is a similar work, and very comprehensive.

ANNUALS, the name given to richly-bound volumes, published annually, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, and illustrated by engravings. They first appeared in London, in 1823. They were imitations of

similar books in Germany. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given—

Forget-me not (Ackerman's).... 1823-48	Amulet 1827-34
Friendship's Offering 1824-44	Keepsake 1828-56
Literary Souvenir (first as The Graces) 1824-34	Hood's Comic Annual..... 1830-38

The earliest American "Annuals" were the *Talisman*, published by E. Bliss, in New York, about 1830, 3 vols. (Bryant, Sands, and others contributors); the *Token*, S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), in Boston, 1837 (?) to (?), about 8 vols.; and the *Gif*, Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, 1840 (?), about 5 vols.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS. In England, the sending of threatening or libellous anonymous letters was made felony by several acts, 1722, 1827, 1847. Punishment—transportation, imprisonment, and whipping.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.

ANTIGUA. A West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493; settled by the English in 1632.

ANTIETAM CREEK, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, U. S. Here was fought a terrible battle on Sept. 17, 1862, between the Union army under Gen. McClellan and the rebels under Lee. The latter after his victory at Bull Run or Manassas, Aug. 30, having invaded Maryland, was immediately followed by McClellan. On the 16th Lee was joined by Jackson, and at five o'clock next morning the conflict began. About 100,000 men were engaged, and the conflict raged with great fury from daylight to dark. The battle was indecisive; but eventually the Rebels retreated and repassed the Potomac on Sept. 18 and 19. The Union loss was estimated at 12,469; the rebels lost 14,000.

APPEALS. In the U. S. nearly all courts can hear appeals from those next inferior. The highest courts of the states are courts of appeal only. The Supreme Court of the U. S. sits on appeal from Circuit and Territorial Courts, and also from the highest state courts, whenever the question turns upon the validity of a treaty or law or authority of the U. S. (Statute of 1789.)

APPENZELL. A Swiss canton, threw off the feudal supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the 15th century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss confederation in 1513.

APPIAN WAY. An ancient Roman road, made by Appius Claudius Cæcus, while censor, 312 B.C.

APPLES. The Romans knew of 22 varieties of apples, according to Pliny. Ray reckons 78 kinds in his day, in England (1688). In the U. S. 200 varieties exist. Apple-trees of finest quality last 80 years. Some reach the age of 200 years. Throughout the U. S. the following appear to be the favorites: For summer apples, the *Early Harvest*, *Sweet Bough* and *Red Astrachan*; for autumn, the *Fall Pippin*, *Porter* and *Gravenstein*; for winter, the *Baldwin* and *Rhode Island Greening*. The demand for the fruit is greatly in advance of the supply, and in London the American apple commands fabulous prices. In 1860, the yield of orchard fruit amounted to $19,000,000, the greater part of which was derived from the apple product. In 1865, the orchards in the State of New York yielded 16,275,505 bushels of apples.

APPRENTICES. In the U. S. apprenticeship is not so common as in England. The American apprentice rarely pays a fee to the master. In some eastern states farmers take them to learn husbandry, clothe them, and, when

they leave present them with a sum of money. Whole number in the U. S. in 1860 was about 55,000. There is a Library in Mechanics Hall, N. Y. City, containing 16,000 volumes, for youthful apprentices. For laws respecting them, see Kent's *Commentaries*. Number of apprentices in N. Y. State in 1865, 1,361.

AQUARIUM, OR AQUAVIVARIUM. A vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as scavengers. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing sea-weeds in artificial sea-water. In 1850, Mr. R. Warington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up under the direction of Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1850 Mr. Gosse published, "The Aquarium." Mr. C. E. Hammett, jr., of Newport, R. I., published in 1859 his observations and experiments with Aquaria, which were very remarkable. Aquaria have been introduced into several public museums in the U. S., and they are also largely cultivated in private houses.

AQUEDUCT. The greatest of modern or perhaps of any times is the Croton aqueduct, which supplies the City of New York with water from Croton lake, 40 miles distant. It was commenced 1837; its completion was publicly celebrated in 1842; its cost was $10,375,000. It is carried across the Harlem river on a bridge 100 feet high. Chief engineer John B. Jervis; contractor for the bridge, Geo. Law. The aqueduct which supplies Boston from lake Cochituate, 23½ miles, was commenced in 1846; its completion celebrated Oct. 25, 1848; cost $5,370,818. That which supplies the city of Brooklyn, L. I., was finished 1858; engineer J. P. Kirkwood; cost $640,828. Jersey City, N. J., is supplied by an aqueduct 8 miles long from the Passaic river at Belleville; W. S. Whitwell, chief engineer. It was completed in 1856 and cost $640,000. Washington, D. C. is furnished with water from the Potomac by an aqueduct 15 miles long, commenced in the administration of Pres. Pierce. The water was first admitted into it Dec. 5, 1863, at which time the cost amounted to $2,900,000; Capt. M. C. Meigs (U. S. A.) chief engineer. This aqueduct discharges 67,596,400 gallons in 24 hours, or nearly 3 times as much as the Croton aqueduct.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704; but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

ARCHITECTURE. (p. 173.) Dates of notable buildings:

Egyptian Pyramids,	B.C. 1500	Coliseum	A. D. 70
Solomon's Temple begun	B. C. 1000	Basilicas at Rome	A. D. 330–900
Temple of Jupiter, Rome	B. C. 616	St. Sophia's, Constantinople begun	A. D. 532
Babylon built	B. C. 600	Canterbury Cathedral	A. D. 602
Parthenon finished	B. C. 438	Mosque of Omar	A. D. 637
Pantheon at Rome	A. D. 18	York Minster begun	A. D. 741

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. See *North-West Passage, and Franklin's Expeditions.*

Lt. Hartstein with the Arctic and release leaves Brooklyn, May 31, 1855, and finds Dr. Kane at Lievely, Greenland, Sept. 13, 1855; and returns to N. Y. with him Oct. 11, 1855	Steamer Fox, Capt. McClintock, sails from Aberdeen (sent by Lady Franklin) in search of remains of Franklin's expedition July 10, 1857

Capt. McClintock returns, bringing relics and remains of Franklin's expedition, and ascertaining his fate..... 1859
Mr. C. F. Hall sailed from New London, Conn., in ship George Henry.....May 29, 1860
Returned.....Sept. 13, 1862
He went again with strong hopes of finding some of Franklin's men. Discovered the fate of four who died from cold and starvation,.....June 1864

Dr. Hayes sailed from Boston in schooner United States, and returned in fifteen months. Valuable surveys and experiments made by him July 10, 1860
Capt. Parker Snow sailed from England in schooner Intrepid, in search of Franklin's companions,.....June, 1861
Expedition from Sweden blockaded by ice and unable to accomplish its objects,.....May 9, 1861

ARGENTINE (or La Plata) CONFEDERATION. Originally fourteen, now thirteen, provinces—Buenos Ayres having seceded in 1853. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1517; settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the great viceroyalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent at Montevideo. It was at war with France from 1838–40. Urquiza was chosen President for six years in 1854. See *Buenos Ayres.*

ARIZONA, known as the Gadsden purchase, a territory of 30,000 square miles, purchased from Mexico by the U. S. for $10,000,000, in 1855. It had in 1856 about 5,000 inhabitants, chiefly Mexicans. By act of Congress, Feb. 24, 1863, the territory was organized and part of New Mexico added to it, the whole containing 131,000 square miles. The capital is Prescott. The first Governor appointed, in 1863, was R. C. McCormick. Population in 1866, white, about 8,000.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States, was a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was made a separate territory in 1819, and was admitted into the Union in 1836. Population in 1830, 30,388; in 1840, 97,574, including 19,935 slaves. Population in 1860, 435,450, of whom 111,115 were slaves. The state "seceded" from the Union May 6th, 1861. Being unaided during the war by the Confederate Government, she manufactured her own war material. At the close of the rebellion I. Murphy was appointed provisional governor (1865.) Many of the plantations have been divided up for sale, and land can be bought at $1 to $5.000 per acre (1866).

ARMY OF THE U. S. Including Volunteers. The following list is official:

Date.	*Regulars.*	*Volunteers.*	*Present for Duty.*	*Aggregate.*
July, 1861.....	14,168	169,480	183,588	286,751
Jan. 1, 1862	19.871	507,333	527,204	175.917
Jan. 1, 1863...	19,169	679,633	695,802	918.191
Jan. 1, 1864.....	17.257	594,013	621,250	860,737
Jan. 1, 1865.....	14.661	606.263	620,924	959,460
May 1, 1865.....	....	....	797,807	1,034,064

From May 1, 1865, to Jan. 20, 1866, 918,722 volunteers were mustered out of service. Entire number of colored troops during the war, 178,975. By act of Congress, July, 1866, the regular army comprises 45 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, 5 of artillery; 2 regiments of cavalry and 4 of infantry are colored troops. Total number of regulars in service, Jan. 1867, 54,300. The higher officers are; 1 General, 1 Lieut.-General, 5 Major-Generals, and 10 Brigadier-Generals. During 1861–5 the Pay Department disbursed $1,029,239,000 among the troops. The loss of life in the Northern armies during the war was 280,751, of whom 5,221 officers and 90,886 men were killed or died of wounds, and 2,321 officers and 182,329 men died of disease. See *Enlist*

ment. The following is a list of ordnance and ordnance stores furnished the army during 1861–65:

Cannon—number	7,892
Artillery carriages—number	11,787
Artillery projectiles (shot and shell)—number	6,335,595
Grape and canister shot—pounds	6,539,999
Field artillery ammunition—rounds	2,862,177
Small arms, muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols	3,477,655
Swords, sabres, and lances	544,475
Infantry accoutrements—complete sets	2,146,175
Cavalry accoutrements—complete sets	216,371
Horse equipments—sets	539,544
Two-horse artillery harness—sets	28,164
Horse blankets—number	732,526
Cartridges for small arms—number	1,022,176,474
Percussion caps for small arms—number	1,220,555,435
Cannon-primers	10,281,305
Fuses for shell	4,226,377
Gunpowder—pounds	26,440,054
Nitre—pounds	6,395,152
Lead in pigs and bullets—pounds	90,416,295

This only includes what was consumed in the army, and not what was used by the navy.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from Artesia, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water, which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises through the boring tube to that level. The fountains in Trafalgar Square in London are supplied by two of these wells. The great well at Paris was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot, at an expense of about £12,000. It yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. These wells are now becoming common in various parts of the world. Tens of thousands of them are said to have existed in China from an early age. The U. S. Government have contemplated making them in the vast western plains on the overland route to California.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, N. Y. In Nov. 1865, sixty pictures were contributed to it by members, which sold for $7,500. The object of this society is to assist indigent and disabled artists. Established in 1859.

ARTS, FINE. The progress in the fine arts has been very marked in the U. S. since 1850. The National Academy of Design founded 1828; its new building, the first in the United States wholly designed for such a purpose, was completed and dedicated 1864. The amount annually expended in the U. S. for works of art has increased ten-fold in as many years. In 1864, 30 collections of pictures in N. Y. sold for $500,000. The Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia had on exhibition in April, 1865, a collection of over 800 pictures and sculptures. A handsome building for the Yale School of Fine Arts was completed at New Haven in 1866, the gift of Mr. Street. The first exhibition was opened with much distinction July, 1867. Over 70 paintings and 13 sculptures were sent to the Paris Exposition (1867) by the American Committee; See *Paintings; Tuckerman's Book of the Artists.*

ART UNION. For distributing works of art by lot. The first was in Germany founded at Munich in 1823; followed by those of Berlin (1828), Dresden, Leipzic, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Vienna, &c. "Roman Catholic Art-Unions" were started in 1851. London Art Union founded 1837; its receipts increased in nineteen years from $5,000, to $90,000 per annum. The first in the U. S., the American Art Union (originally the Apollo Association) was founded at N. Y., in 1839. It continued thirteen years, purchasing and distrib-

uting works to the amount of $453,853. It was closed in 1851 as being forbidden by the state laws against lotteries.

ASCENSION DAY. This day, also called Holy Thursday, is that on which the Church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, May 14, A. D. 33; first commemorated, A. D. 68. Some Christian writers affirm that Christ left the print of his feet on that part of Mount Olivet where he last stood; and St. Jerome says that it was visible in his time.

ASSAY OFFICE, U. S. The one established in N. Y. City, in 1854 assayed more than $180,000,000, of gold, in the seven years prior to 1866. The following table, taken from the official returns in the Treasury Department, shows the collections on bullion and the amount of bullion assayed in each state and territory of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

States and Territories.	*Collections on Bullion.*	*Bullion Assayed.*
California	$294,121	$49,020,250
Colorado	1,219	219,860
Idaho	3,210	535,105
Missouri	4	815
Nevada	91,635	15,272,246
New Jersey	82	13,688
New York	43,774	7,295,803
Oregon	28,711	4,785,221
Pennsylvania	24,265	4,044,218
Rhode Island	13	2,211
Utah	361	60,278
Washington	837	139,533
Total	$488,377	$81,389,541

The foregoing compilation does not include the coinage of the United States Mint at San Francisco, which amounted to $20,000,000.

ASTRONOMY. Astronomy received little attention in the U. S. prior to 1843. At that time, a large comet suddenly appearing, public interest in the science was awakened. Profs. Bond and Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., Capt. Davis, U. S. N., Prof. Hubbard, Naval Academy, Profs. Olmstead and Loomis, of Yale, Prof. O. M. Mitchel, of Cincinnati, and Miss Mitchell, of Nantucket, have contributed largely to the science. Asteroid No. 66 was first seen from Harvard College, April 10, 1861. Others have since been discovered. The La Lande Astronomical Prize, 500 francs, was awarded by the French Academy of Science to For the planets recently discovered see *Planets*. The Dudley Observatory at Albany, chiefly the gift of Mrs. B. Dudley, inaugurated Aug. 28, 1856. The progress of this science in the U. S. has been much accelerated by the labors of W. C. Bond at Cambridge, O. M. Mitchel at Cincinnati, and Miss Mitchell at Nantucket, now of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. See *Submarine Telegraph*.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY. The first experiments in England at Wormwood Scrubs, 1840. First in Ireland near Dublin, 1843, given up 1855. See *Pneumatic Railway*.

AUGUSTINS. A religious mendicant order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustine, who died A. D. 430. These monks really first appeared in the 12th century, and the order was constituted by Pope Alexander IV., in 1256. Its rule requires strict poverty, humility and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were the rivals of the Dominicans.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin *auris*) of

the priest must have been an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the fourth century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was first enjoined by the Council of Lateran in 1215. It was one of Six Articles of Faith enacted by Henry VIII. in 1539, and by the Council of Trent; but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival in England was attempted by the church party called Puseyites or Tractarians, but without success.

AURORA BOREALIS, or Northern Lights. The most remarkable exhibitions of this phenomenon on record are those of 1560 in London, in the form of burning spears; 1574 (described by Stow), and the close of the 18th century; again in 1835, 1836, and 1837. In Northern Europe, this phenomenon, now very common, was very rare previous the 18th century. In 1859–60, the Aurora was very brilliant at several times, in different parts of the United States, and the telegraph wires were sensibly affected by the electricity.

AUSTRALIA. The smallest continent or largest island in the world, about one-sixth the size of North and South America, and ten times larger than Borneo, its area being about 3,000,000 square miles. Its colonization by convicts was first proposed at the close of the American war of Independence. It is now divided into four provinces: New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, (or Port Philip), and Western Australia (or Swan River).

Capt Cook landed at Botany Bay. 1770
Sydney founded.....1788
Gov. Bligh for his tyranny deposed by an insurrection 1808
First Ch. of Eng. Bishop (Broughton)..1836
Melbourne founded.....Nov. 1837
Transportation suspended.....1839
Transportation ceased.....1853

AUSTRIA See p. 184.

Trial by jury abolished.....1852
Marriage of the emperor to Elizabeth, daughter of Maxim lian, duke of Bavaria.....Apr. 24, 1854
Alliance with England and France on the Eastern Question.....Dec. 2, 1854
Degrading Concordat with Rome.....Aug. 18, 1855
Diplomatic relations with Sardinia broken off on acc. of attacks of Sardinian press March, 1857
Excitement on the address of Napoleon III. to Austrian minister, Hubner.....Jan. 1, 1859
Preparations for war. Banks of the Ticino fortified Feb. and March, 1859
Austria demands that Sardinia disarm. Refused.....Apr. 26, 1859
Austrians cross the Ticino Apr. 26, 1859
French troops reach Genoa.....Apr. 27, 1859
French emperor declares war....May 3, 1859
Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20, 1859
do do Palestro, May 30-1. 1859
do do Magenta, June 4, 1859
do do Marignano, June 8, 1859
Death of Prince Metternich, æt. 86, June 11, 1859
Austrians def. at Solferino, June 24, 1859
Armistice agreed upon.....July 6, 1859
Emperors of France and Austria meet July 11, 1859
Preliminaries of peace at Villa Franca, Lombardy to belong to Sardinia.....July 12, 1859
Fruitless conference of envoys at Zurich.....Aug. 8, to Sept. 1859
For war against Denmark, and against Prussia and Italy, see *Prussia*.

B

BAALBEC, or HELIOPOLIS, both of which mean "City of the Sun." An ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, described by Wood (in 1757) and others. Its origin (referred to Solomon) is lost in antiquity. Antoninus Pius is stated to have built a magnificent Temple of Jupiter here. The city was sacked by the Moslems, A. D. 748, and by Timour Bey, 1400.

BADEN. (p. 186.) 1852, Frederic (born September 9, 1826), regent to Sept. 5, 1856, when he was declared grand duke, and still remains so (1867). Heir, his son, Frederic William, born July 9, 1857.

BALAKLAVA (small sea-port in the Crimea), BATTLE OF. Russians about 12,000 commanded by Gen. Liprandi, British by Lord Raglan. In this battle Lord Cardigan's cavalry made the famous "charge of the light brigade;" only 198 out of 607 returning from the charge, Oct. 26, 1854. Another engagement here, Russians defeated, losing 2,000, Allies losing 600, March 22, 1855. Electric telegraph between this place and London completed April, 1855.

BALLOON. (p. 187.) An Italian aëronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark, Sept. 14, 1851; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces. On June 23, 1859, Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis in a balloon. After travelling 1,150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, very narrowly escaping with their lives. A monster balloon, constructed by Mr. Lowe for the professed intention of an air-voyage to Europe, was inflated and exhibited at New York, May 1860, and again in Pennsylvania, but the weather or accident defeated the project. Equestrian ascents were made by Green in London in 1850, and stopped by law, 1852. In France ascents on horses in balloons have been frequently made since 1850. Balloons were used for reconnoitering, during the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859; and by the Army of the Potomac 1861–5. Ascents for scientific observations made in England by Jas. Glaisher, one ascent reaching 7 miles, 1862–5

BALLOT. Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks. A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in England in the "State Tracts," 1693. The ballot-box was used in a political club which met in 1659 at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster. The ballot has been an open question in British Whig governments since 1835. On June 30, 1857, the House of Commons rejected the ballot, 257 being against, and 189 for it. It became part of the electoral law of Victoria, Australia, in 1856. Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845, and was employed also after the *coup d'état* in 1851. In the United States the ballot is used in all public elections.

BALL'S BLUFF, on the banks of the Potomac, on the Virginia side. On October 21, 1861, by direction of Gen. C. P. Stone the heroic Col. E D. Baker crossed the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the rebel camp at Leesburg, and was defeated with great loss, the force of the rebels having been misrepresented. Treachery was evident somewhere, and Gen. Stone himself was arrested, but released without trial.

BALTIMORE. (p. 187.) Population in 1860, 214,037, including 2,213 slaves. On the 19th of April, 1861, U. S. troops passing through the city to the defence of Washington were fired upon and two men killed. Military occupation of the place by Gen. Butler, May, 1861. President Lincoln, who passed through Baltimore (1861) in disguise, to his first inauguration, was nominated with great enthusiasm for his second term by convention there assembled (1864).

BANKING SYSTEM, U. S. Before the outbreak of the rebellion, paper currency issued from incorporated independent banks. In 1860, there were in the U. S. 1,562 banks, having an aggregate capital of $421,880,000, and a circulation of $207,104,400. In 1861, the banks generally were compelled to suspend specie payments. The government established by act of Congress Feb. 25, 1863, a uniform national banking system. An additional act was passed June 3, 1864. In Jan. 1866, there were 1,579 National Banks. Capital, $403,350,000. Circulation, $213,000,000. These banks deposit bonds with the U. S. Treasury to the extent of one-third of their capital. There are 14 cities co-

taining 218 banks, which are selected as points of redemption. Jan. 1867, the national bank-note circulation was $291,093,294; total currency of the United States (circulation and deposits), $1,496,672,065.

BANKRUPTS IN ENGLAND. (p. 189.) The number in 1850, was 1,298; in 1857, it was 1,488; in 1858, there were 1,346; in 1859, there were 959; and in 1860, no less than 8,470. In Scotland, there were 453 in 1857, and 445 in 1860. In Ireland, 73 in 1857, and 113 in 1860.

BANKRUPT LAWS IN THE U. S. A general bankrupt law was passed by Congress, April 4, 1800, and repealed 1803. Another was passed Aug. 19, 1841, and repealed 1843. An act "establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy in the U. S.," passed Congress, March, 1867, and is now in operation (July, 1867), the "Registers in Bankruptcy" throughout the Union having been appointed by Chief Justice Chase, as prescribed in the law. In ENGLAND, a Court of bankruptcy was first established 1831. An important act relating to the subject was passed 1849, amended 1854, and further discussed for amendment 1859. See *Commercial Failures.*

BANNATYNE CLUB, named after George Bannatyne (the publisher), was established in 1823, by Sir Walter Scott and others, for printing works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, of which about 113 volumes were issued.

BANNERS were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—*Num* ii. (1491 B. C.) The standard of Constantine bore the inscription, *in hoc signo vinces*—"By this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See *Cross.* The magical banner of the Danes, (said to be a black raven on a red ground), was taken by Alfred when he defeated Hubba, 878. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamma, or oriflamme, were the standards of France about 1100. See *Auriflamma, Standards,* &c.

BAPTISTS, U. S. A. (p. 190). In 1858, they had 12,000 churches with about 1,000,000 members. In 1762, they had 56 churches only; 1792, 1,000; 1812, 2,432; in 1832, 5,322; 1852, 9,500: 1866 (*Baptist Almanac*), they had 592 associations, 12,702 churches, 7,867 ordained ministers, and 1,040,300 members.

BATTLES. (p. 192.)

In the British and French (allies) war with Russia:

Silistria	June 13–15, 1854	Tchernaya	Aug. 16, 1855
Alma	Sept. 20, 1854	Malakoff taken by the French,	Sept. 8, 1855
Balaklava	Oct. 25, 1854		
Inkerman	Nov. 5, 1854	Ingour, (Russ. and Turks)	Nov. 6, 1855
Eupatoria, (Turks and R.)	Feb. 17, 1855	Baidar, (Russ. and French)	Dec. 8, 1855
Sebastopol	March 22–4, 1855		

In British war against mutineers in India:

Conflicts before Delhi, May 30 to July 23,	1857	Cawnpore, victory of Campbell,	Dec. 6, 1857
Havelock's victories before Cawnpore, &c.	July 12 to Aug. 16, 1857	Lucknow taken	March 14–19, 1858
Assault and capture of Delhi,	September 16–20, 1857	Gwalior (Rose victorious)	June 1, 1858
		Begum of Oude defeated	Feb. 10, 1859

Allied (French and Sardinians) against Austrians in Italy:

Austrians cross the Ticino.	April 27. 1859	Magenta, (Allies vict.)	June 4, 1859
Montebello (Allies vict.)	May 20, 1859	Malignano, do	June 8, 1859
Palestro do	May 30, 1859	Solferino, do	June 24, 1859
		See *Sardinia, Naples,* &c.	

Naval conflict in China:

Mouth of the Peiho.....June 25, 1859

French and English attack on Pekin.....Oct. 6, 1860

BATTLES, Austrians against Prussians and Italians, war of 1866.

Battle of Custozza, between Italians and Austrians, [Italians defeated].....June 24, 1866

Battle of Skalitz in Bohemia, between Austrians and Prussians, [Austrians retreat]. July 27, 1866

Great battle of Sadowa, between Austrians and Prussians. [Nearly 500,000 men engaged. Prussians completely victorious].....July 3, 1866

Austrians defeated at Olmutz, July 15, 1866

Naval fight off Lissa, between Italians and Austrians. [Italians lose two war ships]. July 20, 1866

BATTLES, U. S. In the War for the Union, 1861–5.

Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C., bombarded by the Rebels. April 12, 1861

Wilson's Creek, Missouri, (Nationals retreat and Gen. Lyon killed.).....Aug. 10, 1861

Carthage, Mo. (Nat. victory) July 10, 1861

Rich Mountain, Va., (Nat. victory).....July 11, 1861

Bull Run, Va., (Nat. defeated) July 21, 1861

Lexington, Mo. (Nat. surrender).....Sept. 20, 1861

Balls Bluff, Va., (Nat. defeated, Gen. Baker killed).....Oct. 21, 1861

Mill Spring, Ky. (Nat. victorious).....Jan. 19, 1862

Roanoke Island, N. C. (Nat. capture 46 guns, 2,500 prisoners).....Feb. 7–8, 1862

Fort Donelson, Tenn., (Nat. capture 13,300 prisoners, 55 guns.) Feb. 16, 1862

Pea Ridge, Ark., (Nat. victorious).....March 6, 7, 8, 1862

Shiloh, Tenn., (Rebels retreat after desperate fighting). April 6–7, 1862

Island No. 10, Miss. River, surrenders to U. S. forces, with 125 guns, 6,000 prisoners. April 7, 1862

Williamsburg, Va., (Rebs. retreat) May 5, 1862

Winchester, Va., (Nat. retreat) May 25, 1862

Fair Oaks, Va., (Nat. defeated) May 31, 1862

Seven Pines, Va., (Nat. victorious).....June 1, 1862

Seven Days' Battles near Richmond (Nat. repulsed). June 26–July 1, 1862

Bull Run, Va., (Nat. defeated). Aug. 30, 1862

Antietam, Md. (Rebs. defeated) Sept. 17, 1862

Fredericksburg, Va., (Nat. defeated).....Dec. 13, 1862

Murfreesboro', Tenn., "Stone River" (indecisive; Rebs. retreat. Nat. loss very heavy). Dec. 31, 1862 to Jan. 3, 1863

Grierson's raid through Mississippi.....April 17 to May 2, 1863

Chancellorsville, Va. (Nat. repulsed).....May 2–4, 1863

Champion Hills, Mississippi, (Nat. victorious. Siege of Vicksburg begins).....May 16, 1863

Gettysburg, Penn., (Rebs. defeated).....July 1–4, 1863

Chickamauga, Ga., (Rebs. defeated).....Sept. 19–20, 1863

Vicksburg, Miss. (30,000 prisoners and 220 guns surrendered to U. S. forces under Gen. Grant).....July 4, 1863

Port Hudson, La., (7,000 prisoners surrender to U. S. forces). July 8, 1863

Chattanooga, Ga., (Nat. victorious).....Nov. 23–26, 1863

National "Red River Expedition" under Gen. Banks, (defeated).....April 8, 1864

Wilderness, Va. (indecisive; loss heavy on both sides). May 5–6, 1864

Spottsylvania, Va., (Heavy fighting, but Rebels retire). May 10–12, 1864

Resaca, Georgia, (Rebs. retreat) May 15, 1864

Cold Harbor, Va., (Nat. repulsed).....June 1–3, 1864

Battles about Petersburg, Va., (indecisive).....June 15–19, 1864

Sherman fails in an attack on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. June 27, 1864

Petersburg Mine, Va., (Nat. defeated).....July 30, 1864

Terrible fighting about Atlanta, Ga., (Rebs. defeat.) July 20–22, 1864

Atlanta, Ga., taken by Sherman. Sept. 2, 1864

Opequan, Va., (Gen. Sheridan defeats Early, Rebel)..Sept. 19, 1864

Fisher's Hill, Va., (Early again defeated).....Sept. 22, 1864

Cedar Creek, Va., (Early totally defeated after gaining some success).....Oct. 19, 1864

Sherman starts on his march across Georgia.....Nov. 14, 1864

Franklin, Tenn., (Rebs. defeated).....Nov. 30, 1864
Nashville, Tenn., (Rebs. completely routed, losing 60 guns). Dec. 15–19, 1864
Sherman enters Savannah, Ga. Dec. 21, 1864
Fort Fisher, N. C., taken by assult of U. S. forces....Jan. 15, 1865
Kingston, N. C., (Rebs. repulsed).....March 10, 1865
Grant defeats Lee at Five Forks, and continues fighting until the latter surrendered at Appomatox Court House, Va. April 1–9, 1865
Gen. Johnston (Rebel) surrenders to Sherman near Raleigh, N. C.....April 26, 1865
The last rebel army under Kirby Smith surrenders west of the Mississippi.....May 26, 1865

For complete list of battles and skirmishes, see Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, 1865. See *Naval Battles*, *Atlanta*, *Antietam*, *Gettysburg*, *Vicksburg*, *Nashville*, *Corinth*.

BAVARIA. Louis II. (b. 1845), became king on death of his father Maximilian, March 10, 1864. Population of Bavaria 1861, 4,689,837.

BEDOUINS. Wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahommedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, B. C. 1911, *Gen.* xvi. 12. They are the scourge of Arabia and Egypt.

BENEVOLENCE, British. During 1859, there were contributed to about thirty of the principal religious societies of Great Britain, $4,262,435, an average of $82,000 a week, over $11,000 a day, and nearly $500 an hour. And yet this is but a portion of the amount given in that country for evangelical and benevolent purposes. The income of the British and Foreign Bible Society was $774,530; of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, $645,380; of the Church Missionary Society, $610,440; of the Religious Tract Society, $489,490; of the London Missionary Society $366,440.

BENEVOLENT Societies. (p. 199). The receipts of some of the principal benevolent societies of New York for the year ending April 30 were:

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1866
Amer. Tract Society.....				$348,049	
" Bible.....	441.805	390,759	415,011	429,799	642,625
" B. C. Foreign Missions, ...	388,932	334,000	350,815	435,956	
" Home Missionary Soc.....	178,060	175,970	188,139	185,216	
" Sunday School Union.....		(sales),	202,426	234,436	

Charities, *Missions*, etc. In New York city, in 1866, there were about 300 religious and benevolent societies, hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, &c. Total receipts of 28 leading societies in 1866, $4,766,698,81. These are national organizations, and the proportion contributed by New York city is from 10 to 15 per cent.

BIBLE DICTIONARIES. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1722–8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," (3 vols.) 1843 and 1866; and Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," (3 vols.) 1860. See *Concordances*.

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the poor), consisting of engravings illustrating Scripture history, with texts, carved in wood, a "block book," printed early in the fifteenth century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A *fac-simile* was published by J. Russell Smith, in 1859.

BIBLE SOCIETIES. The first that ever existed was established by some Roman Catholic prelates, in France, in 1774. *Chambers's Ed. Cl.* The British and Foreign Bible Society distributed, during the forty-five years ending Jan.

1, 1851, more than *twenty-three millions* of copies in *one hundred and forty* different languages. The American Bible Society, in fifty years ending 1866, expended $10,434,953.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, THE SCIENCE OF BOOKS. The following works on this subject are highly esteemed: Peignot, *Manuel*, 1823; Horne, Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, 1814; SCRIPTURAL—Orme, Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824; Darling, Cyclopædia Bibliographica, 1854–8; CLASSICAL—the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin; ENGLISH—Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824; Lowndes' Manual, 1834 (new edition by Bohn, 1857–61); FRENCH—Querard, 1828 et seq. As a general work of reference, Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, 1842, is exceedingly valuable. The most important work on English and American bibliography is Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, 2 vols. R. 8vo., 1859–61. In 1866, Mr. John R. Bartlett published the bibliography of the American Civil War, containing 6,073 titles of books and pamphlets relating to that struggle, and issued between 1860–6.

BIRDS. Divided by Linnæus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach into eight (1805); and by Cuvier into six (1817). The most remarkable works ever published on birds are those by our American Audubon, and those by John Gould in England; the latter will consist of thirty-one folio volumes of colored plates, &c. Each set, bound, will cost about £500. Audubon's great work on Birds of America was engraved and published by him in Edinburgh, in four huge folios, about 1835; the subscription price was $800. It was reproduced in seven smaller volumes in 1840, and in the original form in 1859-60, at New York.

BISHOPS, U. S. A. In 1866, there were forty-one Episcopal Bishops in the United States. Methodist Episcopal Bishops in 1865 numbered twenty-two. Lieut.-Gen. Polk (Confederate), Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was killed near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 14, 1864. In 1859 the Catholic Bishops numbered forty-five.

BLACK LETTER. Employed in the first printed books in the middle of the fifteenth century. The first printing types were Gothic, but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469, Pliny's Natural History being then printed in the new characters.

BLACK-MAIL. A compulsory payment made in parts of Scotland by the Lowlanders to the Highlanders, for the protection of their cattle; existed till within a few months of the outbreak of the rebellion, 1745. It rendered agricultural improvement almost impossible.

BLIND. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris, in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, in Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction. Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after: she was so well taught by Dr. Howe, of Boston, U. S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons. By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain, 21,487 blind persons, 11,273 males; 10,214 females: about one blind in 975. ASYLUMS FOR THE BLIND. The number in the U. S. in 1860 was 20. The first one was the "Perkins Institution and New England Asylum," founded at Boston in 1832, by Dr. Howe and Col. Perkins. New York Institute for the Blind, 1832. Phil-

adelphia Institute, 1833. Institute at Columbus, Ohio, 1837. At Raleigh, N. C., 1848. Number of blind persons in the U. S. in 1860, 11,125. Estimated at about the same number in 1866.

BOLIVIA. A republic in South America, formerly of Peru; was declared independent, Aug. 6, and took the name of Bolivia, in honor of General Bolivar, Aug. 11, 1825. The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, under Tupac Amaru Andres, took place in 1780–2. Slavery was abolished in 1836. General Sucre governed ably from 1826–8; Santa Cruz ruled from 1828 to 1834; after which many disorders occurred. In 1853 free trade was proclaimed. General Cordova president, 1855–7, was succeeded by José Maria Lenares, 1859, Gen. Cordova, 1860 and José M. de Acha, 1861. Population in 1855, 2,326,126.

BOLOGNA. (p. 208.) During the Italian war of 1859, the Romagna threw off the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and voted for annexation to Sardinia. On Oct. 2, the provisional government at Bologna decreed that all public acts should be headed "under the reign of Victor Emmanuel."

BOOK-TRADE, United States. (p. 211.) The number of new books recorded as published during one year ending June 30, 1851, was 1,261. No accurate statistics have been compiled in recent years. In 1855 the number of new works and new editions recorded as then first published in the U. S. was about 2,400. There were in the U. S. (1860) about 3,000 booksellers and 400 publishers. In 1864 there were 2,028 separate publications; in 1865, 1,802, of which about 80 were historics and stories of the late war. The increased cost of paper and labor has raised the price of books about 60 to 80 per cent. since the rebellion began.

BOOK-TRADE of Great Britain. (p. 210.) Number of new publications in 1850, 4,400. In 1859 there were 5,507 different works entered for copyright, and 4,066 volumes and pieces of music. This is an increase of 700 per cent. on the returns of 1828: about 400 per cent. on those of 1836, and about 50 per cent. on those of 1854. In 1864 the number of publications was 3,553.

BOOK-TRADE, France. (p. 210.) The value of books imported in 1855, was 1,829,470 francs. Value of exports, 12,344,855 francs; increased of exports since 1851, 30 per cent.

BORNEO, an island of the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1526. The Dutch traded here in 1604, established factories in 1776, and still remain on the island. The British chastised Bornean pirates in 1813, and again 1843, and in 1846 they took possession of a part of the island, Sir James Brooke being appointed "Rajah of Sarawak." An English bishop for the island consecrated at Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1855. Insurrection of Chinese in Sarawak, Feb. 18, 1857; subdued by Brooke, and 2,000 insurgents killed. British government urged to purchase Sarawak, Nov. 1858, but declined.

BOSTON, U. S. A. (p. 212.) The population in 1850 was 136,881; in 1855, 160,508 in 1860, 177,902. Free Public Library, a noble institution, first opened 1858. Population in 1867, estimated at 200,000. In 1867, an act was passed by the legislature uniting Roxbury with Boston; this was vetoed by the governor. During the last twelve years, she has spent for teachers, $3,668,000; for schoolhouses, $1,600,000; incidentals, $1,357,000—a total of $6, 629,358, which is claimed to be a larger proportionate expenditure than that of any other city in the world for educational purposes. The salary of the Principals in the several high schools is $4,000.

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS between the U. S. and England. The "North-East

Boundary" between Maine and the British possessions adjusted by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty at Washington, 1842. The Oregon Boundary, adjusted by treaty at London, June 18, 1856.

BRAZIL. (p. 216.) First steamship line to Europe, 1850; Slave trade suppressed, 1852; Railways commenced, 1852; Rio Janeiro lighted with gas, 1854. War with Uruguay. Brazillians march on Montevideo, Feb. 2, 1865. Alliance with Argentine Republic; the emperor joins the army against Lopez, pres't of Paraguay, Aug. 1865. First steamship line from New York to Brazil, established through the agency of Rev. J. C. Fletcher, 186–. Kidder and Fletcher's work on Brazil (the most comprehensive) published in successive editions 1859–1867. Prof. Agassiz, scientific explorations in Brazil, 1866. Preliminary steps taken to abolish slavery in the empire, April, 1867. The plan is the gradual emancipation of the slaves in 20 years.

BREWERIES, U. S. The number of them in the Northern States in 1860, was 969. In that year 3,235,345 barrels of ale and beer were manufactured. Number in New York State in 1865, 201. Philadelphia has a greater number of breweries than any other city.

BRIBERY IN THE U. S. An attempt to bribe, though unsuccessful, has been held a criminal offence in Virginia. Indictments for bribery have been rare in this country.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND. (p. 217.) Borough of St. Albans disfranchised for bribery, 1852. Elections at Derby and other places declared void by bribery in 1853, and at other places 1857–9.

BRICKS. In the U. S. very fine bricks come from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee, Wis. Number of brickmakers in 1860, 13,700. The time for burning bricks is 3 or 4 days; 16 cords of wood are necessary to 100,000 bricks (Prof. Mather). A patent for pressing brick was granted in 1847 to Mr. Sawyer, of Baltimore. A brick-machine patented by Mr. Gard, of Chicago, 1866, turns out by steam-power 25,000 bricks per day. Number of manufactories in the U. S. in 1860, 1,595. Annual value of products, $10,253,734.

BRIDGES, U. S. The famous natural bridge in Virginia, Rockbridge co., is 100 feet long over a chasm 215 feet deep. Another in Walker co., Alabama, 120 feet long and 70 high. There are also two in California, Calaveras co., remarkable for their immense arches. The finest stone bridge in the U. S. is High Bridge across Harlem river, N. Y.; it is 1,450 feet long, 114 feet high, and is supported on 14 arches. The Schuylkill R. R. bridge at Philadelphia, has a single span of 340 feet. The first suspension bridge in the U. S. was built by Mr. Finley about 1800. The Wheeling bridge over the Ohio, with a span of 1,000 feet, was put up in 1848 and blown down in 1854. The R. R. suspension bridge over the Niagara was built by Mr. Roebling; completed in 1858. The span is 821 feet; height 245 feet; 14,500 wires are used in the cables. The Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge is 2,252 feet long. Height of pier, 80 feet; width, 45 feet; size of cable, 12 inches; cost $1,750,000. The R. R. bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace is 3,273 feet long; completed in 1865, after 4 years work of about 1,000 men. It is a trestle-work with arches, and rests on solid piers sunk in the river. Cost, $1,500,000.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The Rev. Francis, Earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will, £8,000 to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write each an essay on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as manifested in the Creation. The

essays (by Sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, J. M. Roget, and the Revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published in 1834–37.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. It holds annual meetings, the first of which was held at York in 1831. One of its main objects is to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science. A volume containing reports of the proceedings is published annually.

BRITISH AMERICA. United by act of Parliament under the name of Dominion of Canada, 1867.

BRITISH MUSEUM. (p. 220). In 1846 the Right Hon. Thos. Grenville bequeathed to the Museum his library, consisting of 20,240 vols. The Assyrian sculptures and other treasures were collected by Mr. Layard between 1847–50. Great additions to, and improvements in the building have lately been made by the munificence of Parliament, independently of a large annual grant for scientific purposes. The present magnificent reading-room was opened to the public, May 11, 1857. The room contains about 80,000 vols., and will accommodate 300 readers. The library contains about 562,000 vols., exclusive of tracts, MSS., &c. The alphabetical catalogue was completed from A to H in May, 1858 in above 1,000 folio vols.

BROOKLYN, on Long Island, but really a suburb of the city of New York, in 1800 had but 3,298 inhabitants; in 1830 it had 15,292; in 1855 (then consolidated with Williamsburg) it had 205,250. In 1860, it had 273,425; in 1865, 296,378. See *Additions*.

BUDDHISM. The religion formerly of India, and now of a large part of Asia beyond the Ganges and Japan, from which Brahminism is derived. Buddha, or the Wise, flourished about 1,000 or 1,100 B. C. The Buddhists believe that the soul is an emanation from God, and that, if it continues virtuous, it will undergo various changes of abode. Buddhism was expelled from India about A. D. 596.

BUENOS-AYRES, S. America. (p. 222.) The independence of the province was declared July 19, 1816, and it was recognized in February, 1822, as forming part of the Argentine Confederation; but for some years the country was a prey to civil war under various leaders, among whom were Oribe, Urquiza, and Rosas. The last was defeated in battle, Feb. 3, 1852, by Urquiza, to whom Buenos-Ayres capitulated, and Rosas fleeing to England, arrived at Plymouth, April 25, 1852. General Urquiza having been deposed Sept. 10, 1852, invested the city, Dec. 28. He defeated his opponent's squadron, April 18, 1853, but withdrew his forces, July 13, and the civil war ended. In 1853, Buenos-Ayres seceded from the Argentine Confederation, and has been generally recognized as an independent state. Dr. D. Pastor Obligado was elected governor, Oct. 12, 1853. Dr. Valentin Alsina was elected governor for three years, May, 1857. Population in 1854 about 350,000.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, for mutual benefit of persons of limited means who would build or buy their houses economically, are said to have originated at Kirkcudbright, Scotland. A large number were organized in New York in 1848–49, but they do not appear to have been generally sustained.

BURMESE OR BIRMAN EMPIRE. For the events of war with England, and of the Burmese war commenced in 1851, see *India*. The province of Pegu annexed to British empire, Dec. 20, 1852. War declared at an end, June 20, 1853.

C

CABINET, U. S., See *Administrations.*

CABRIOLET. One-horsed cabriolets (*vulgo*, cabs) were introduced in London as public conveyances in 1823, when the number in use was 12. In 1830 they had increased to 165. In 1859 there were in London 5,500 cabs, of which about 1,500 ply on Sunday. Hackney-coaches there are now almost extinct. In 1853 the legal fare was made 6d. per mile. In New York and other Amer. cities, a clumsy style of cab was introduced in 1844–5, but not being a desirable shape they were not popular, and soon disappeared. An improved pattern—the *coupé*, was again introduced, 1865–6, and is used to some extent.

CALENDS were the first days of the Roman months. The *Nones* of March, May, July, and October, fell on the 7th; and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the *Nones* on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. As the Greeks had no *Calends*, *ad Græcas Calendas*, "on the Greek Calends," meant *never.*

CALIFORNIA. (p. 230.) In 1831 the population (Mexican) was estimated at 23,000. By the census of 1850 the number was 92,597; by that of 1852 it was 264,435, of whom only 22,193 were white females. In 1856 the population was 518,380, of whom 336,380 were Americans; 15,000 Mexicans; 10,000 Irish; 10,000 Germans; 2,000 English; and 15,000 various (white) nationalities; 50,000 Chinese; 65,000 Indians. From 1849 to 1857 inclusive, 75,301 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, of whom 17,524 returned during the same time. Population in 1860, 380,000; in 1866, nearly 500,000. In 1865 there were 947 schools in the State, and over 100 newspapers and periodicals. From 1848 to 1864, her mines produced $816,500,000. Of this $541,600,000 has been coined at the mints. In 1866, the export of gold was $44,360,000. Over 18,000,000 bushels of cereals were produced in 1863; 17,000,000 vines were growing in 1866, giving 1,252,000 gallons of superior wine.

CALORIC ENGINE. First reduced to practice by John Ericsson in London in 1833, and then considered a success, but not made practically available till 1852. In that year it was introduced in a ship of 2,000 tons which it propelled from New York to Alexandria in the Potomac and back in very rough weather, February, 1853. This achievement created great excitement in the scientific world, but the speed attained was not commercially sufficient. Subsequently Ericsson devised an engine that for all purposes requiring a moderate power, has proved entirely successful, and is now extensively used in the United States, Cuba, Canada, and in many South American and European States. It is inexplosive, entirely free from danger, consumes but little fuel and requires no water. Innumerable motors have been planned and patented by men of science during the last hundred years, but the only one (other than steam-engines) that has become an article of use and commerce is Ericsson's Caloric Engine, patented in the United States, Dec. 14, 1858. It establishes an epoch in the history of motive power.

CANADA. Ottawa, formerly Bytown, was appointed the capital in 1858. A regiment of the line (the 100th) spontaneously raised in 1858. The upper and lower provinces united and designated Canada East and Canada West. Sir Edmund Head gov. gen. 1854, Grand Trunk Railway 850 miles long, from Quebec to Toronto, with branch to Portland, Maine, opened Nov. 12, 1856. Victoria Bridge at Montreal completed 1860, and opened with great ceremony by the Prince of Wales, 1860. Population in 1852: Upper Canada, 952,004;

Lower Canada, 890,261. In 1857 it was estimated thus: Upper Canada, 1,305,923; Lower, 1,220,514. The value of exports in 1857 was £6,751,656. Lord Monck gov. gen. Nov. 28, 1861. Population in 1861, 2,506,755. Products of the U. S. imported into Canada under the "Reciprocity Treaty," in 1862, $14,430,626. Imports in 1864, $50,619,217. Exports, $33,317,873. Total militia force, (1863) 305,140. Length of Railways, 2,000 miles. In Oct. 1864, a raid from the Canada side into St. Albans, Vermont, by some confederates, created great excitement in both countries. Gen. Dix, U. S. A., ordered that U. S. troops should cross the lines and capture such raiders, if not surrendered. The government revoked the order promptly. The "Dominion of Canada," consisting of the United Provinces of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., established by the Queen's consent, 1867.

CANALS. (p. 223.) The Chesapeake and Ohio canal (Md.), cost $10,000,000; completed ; the Lachine canal, in Canada, 3¾ miles, cost $235,934 per mile; the Erie canal cost $19,679 per mile. Number of miles completed in 1858, 388; cost $90,000,000. Tolls received from U. S. canals in 1866, $4,436,639. Number of boats, 485. By the Erie canal 2,235,700 tons of produce from the west were brought to tide-water.

CANCER. A hospital to receive persons suffering from this fearful disease was founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, at Brompton, near London, on May 30, 1859. Experiments to cure it by acetic acid in progress in New Haven and New York (1866–7).

CANNON. (p. 234.) In 1820 the maximum size of guns in American forts was a 24-pounder; in 1850 the largest was 10-inch bore, carrying balls of 124 lbs. A vol. of reports of experiments in gunmaking was published by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1856. Just before the rebellion Captain Parrott invented, at West Point, a rifled gun of great efficiency. The 10-pounder has a range of 5,000 yards. The 300-pounder can throw a shot of 250 lbs. 5½ miles. The guns invented by Major Rodman during the war have a smooth chamber; calibre, from 8 to 20 inches. The first 20-inch gun was cast at Pittsburg in 1864; weight, 116,000 lbs.; weight of shot, 1,000 lbs.; charge, 100 lbs. of powder. The guns generally in use in the navy were invented by Capt. Dahlgren, U. S. N. The 9 and 11-inch bores are unequalled for powerful effect in close action. An enormous Columbiad is mounted at Fortress Monroe, carrying shot of 525 lbs. weight. From 1861 to 1866 the Ordnance Department (U. S.) provided 7,892 cannon for the army and navy. Steel cannon were first manufactured in the U. S. by Mr. N. Wiard of New York, June, 1861. In England, since 1850, great improvements in cannon have been made by Whitworth, Mallett, Armstrong and others. Dahlgren of the U. S. navy (now Admiral) and others have also invented new constructions. An American cannon weighing 35 tons was cast in 1860.

CANTON. (p. 235.) In consequence of an outrage on a British vessel the forts guarding the city were captured, and Canton was bombarded, Oct. 29, 1856, by order of Sir J. Bowring, who was afterwards censured by a vote of the House of Commons. Canton taken by the British and French, Dec. 29, 1857, and Yeh, the governor, was sent to Calcutta a prisoner.

CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES. The corner-stone of the original edifice was laid by Washington, Sept. 18, 1793. It was burnt by the British 1814; restored 1818. Corner-stone of the new wings laid by Pres. Fillmore, July, 1851. The present structure is 751 feet long, and covers 3½ acres. The colossal statue of Freedom, by Crawford, was raised to the top of the dome Dec.

2, 1863. The iron dome cost $900,000. Up to Nov., 1862, the cost of the marble and the setting of the same was $2,402,000.

CARICATURES. The modern caricatures of Gilray Rowlandson (H. B.), (John Doyle $\frac{JD}{JD}$=HB), R. Doyle and J. Leech are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A'Becket, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) have contributed to this amusing periodical. "Vanity Fair," commenced in New York, 1860, enlisted some of the best American talent in this department, but was short-lived. See *Satire*.

CARNIVAL. (*Carni vale*, Italian, *i e.*, *Flesh, farewell!*) A well-known festival time in the Roman Catholic Church, observed in Italy, particularly at Venice, about Shrove-tide or beginning of Lent. This is a season of mirth and indulgence, and numbers visit Italy during its continuance.

CAROLINA.—See *N.* and *S. Carolina*.

CARPET MANUFACTURE.—The value of carpets manufactured in Mass. in 1855 was $1,362,000. Carpets imported into the U. S. in 1857, valued at $2-181,200. In 1866 there were 200 carpet manufactories in the country, but of these only six were capable of producing the fine class of carpeting required in the best houses.

CARTES DE VISITE. The small photographic portraits thus termed, are said to have been first taken at Nice, by M. Ferrier, in 1857. The Duke of Parma had his portrait placed upon his visiting cards, and his example was soon followed in Paris, London, and in the United States.

CASUALTIES FOR 1865. During the year 1865, there were 354 fires in the United States where the amount of loss was $20,000 or upwards, at which property was destroyed amounting, as estimated, to $43,139,000. The losses by fire from 1855 to 1865, inclusive, were $214,588,000. During the year there were 183 railroad accidents, by which 335 persons were killed and 1,427 wounded; and 32 steamboat accidents, by which 1,788 were killed, and 265 wounded. During the last twelve years there were 1,413 railroad accidents, by which 2,204 were killed, and 8,356 wounded; and 324 steamboat accidents, by which 5,372 were killed, and 1,579 wounded.

CAUCASUS. (p. 241.) The subjugation of the Caucasian tribes has long been the object of the Russians, and seems now almost achieved by the capture of Schamyl (Sept. 7, 1859), who was honorably received by the czar.

CAWNPORE. A town in India; during the mutiny in 1857, was garrisoned by native troops under Sir Hugh Wheeler. They revolted and were joined by Nana Sahib, who captured the place, June 26, and massacred great numbers of the British, without regard to age or sex. Cawnpore was retaken by Havelock, July 17, 1857.

CAYENNE. (p. 242.) Many political prisoners have been sent here by the French emperor since 1852.

CEMETERIES, NATIONAL. For soldiers of the U. S. who fell in battle or died in the service. In June, 1866, there were 41 National Cemeteries, with 104,-528 graves. Ten more were to be added, containing a total of 249,397 graves. The "Antietam National Cemetery," has 8,000 graves, half of them marked "unknown." Provision made by Congress in 1867 for substantial headstones and improvements. Oration delivered by President Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, July 4, 1864. In the suburbs of New York, several new rural cemeteries have been opened (1840–67), viz., Woodlawn, Calvary, The Evergreens, &c.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, has been taken at eight different periods, viz; 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860. See *Population.* The Census is taken by the general government every ten years; that of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Florida is by those states taken decennially at intermediate periods, thus giving returns every five years. Other states have different periods for a census. In 1865, it was taken in the states of Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Alabama, Rhode Island, and Iowa. The number of persons employed in taking the U. S. census of 1860 was 4,481; expense to the Government, $1,045,206.

CENSUS REPORTS, U. S. In 1700, the entire population of the Anglo-American colonies was 262,000; in 1750, it was 1,000,000; in 1775, 2,389,300. In 1790, the population of the United States alone was 3,929,827; and in 1860, 31,443,321. Anticipated population in 1900, 107,000,000. The unimproved lands of the United States, in 1860, amounted to 244,101,818 acres; improved lands, 163,110,720 acres; cash value of the whole estimated at $6,645,045,007. Estimated product of our manufactures in 1860, $4,000,000,000. Commercial railroads in the United States, 35,935 miles, costing $1,432,649,000. City railroads, 402 miles, costing $14,862,840. Slack-water canals and branches, 118, of which 68 cost $147,393,997. Real and personal property estimated at $19,089,156,289. Educational institutions reported, 113,006; teachers, 148,742; students, 5,417,880. Collegiate institutions, 445; students, 54,969. Churches, 54,000. Newspapers, 4,051; circulation, 928,000,000 copies. Revolutionary army, from 1775 to 1783, 231,791; vessels, 4. In 1812, regulars, 32,360; volunteers, 6,000; militia, 30,000; navy, 8 frigates, and 170 gun-boats. In 1815, 276 vessels, with 1,636 guns. In March, 1865, we had 684 vessels of war, with 4,477 guns, many of them of large calibre; and the aggregate number of men raised for the Union armies was 2,688,000. If the Confederate forces be added, the grand total would be reached of 4,000,000 of men at arms—the largest force ever yet raised in any country or age of the world.—*Christian Almanac.*

CHALDEA. The ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S. W. portion of it. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology. See *Dan.* 2, &c.

CHANCELLORS, LORD, ENGLAND. (p. 245)

Sir Thomas Wilde, created Lord Truro.....1850	Sir Fred. Thesiger, created Lord Chelmsford.....1858
Sir Edw. Sugden, created Lord St. Leonards.....1852	John, Lord Campbell.....1859
Robert Mousey Rolfe, created Lord Cranworth.....1852	Richard Bethel, Lord Westbury, June 26, 1861
	Thomas, Lord Cranworth, again July 6, 1865

CHANCELLORSVILLE, Virginia, U. S., named from a hotel, once kept by a Mr. Chancellor, was the site of severe sanguinary conflicts, on May 2, 3, and 4, 1863, between the Army of the Potomac under General Hooker, and the rebels under General Lee. On Apr, 28, the Union army crossed the Rappahannock; on May 2, General "Stonewall" Jackson furiously attacked and routed the right wing, but was mortally wounded by his own party firing on him by mistake. Gen. Stuart took his command, and after a severe conflict on May 3 and 4, with great loss to both parties, Hooker was compelled to retreat across the Rappahannock. The struggle has been compared to that at Hougomont during the battle of Waterloo. Jackson died May 9.

CHANCERY. In the U. S. federal courts equity and law are both administered, and this system was adopted by the state of N. Y. in her Constitution of 1846

CHARITIES OF THE WAR IN THE U. S. A careful statement made of the amount contributed by the people of the loyal states for philanthropic purposes connected with the war, not including the donations for religious or educational objects, gives the following noble record: The total contributions from states, counties, and towns for the aid and relief of soldiers, amounted to $187,209,608.62; the contributions of associations and individuals for the care and comfort of soldiers were $24,044,865.96; for sufferers abroad, $380,040.74; for sufferers by the riots of July, for freedmen and white refugees, $639,633.13: making a grand total, exclusive of expenditures of the government, of $212,274,248 45. See *Sanitary Commission*, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Population in 1860, 40,578. A severe fire destroyed the business portion of the city, December 11, 1861; 17 old hulks were sunk by U. S. forces to blockade the channel, December 21, 1861. The city surrendered to National troops, February 18, 1865.

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives; and British laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity; and a husband or father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1,000 years from the time of Numa, 710 B. C., to the reign of Theodosius the Great, A. D. 394, only eighteen Roman vestals had been condemned for incontinence.

CHATTANOOGA, BATTLE OF, U. S. Fought on Nov 23, 1863, between the Union armies under Gen. Grant and the Confederates under Gen. Bragg. The Confederates were driven from every position. On the right, Hooker stormed Lookout Mountain; Thomas in the centre carried the rifle-pits; Sherman forced the left after hard fighting. On the 25th the whole of Missionary Ridge was in the hands of the Union army, and the enemy completely routed. This has been regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. Union loss about 4,000; 6,000 Confederate prisoners and 42 guns were captured.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Population in 1860, 109,260; in 1865, estimated at 180,000. This city is the largest pork-packing depot in the country; 1,000,000 hogs are annually killed and packed here. Loss by fires in Chicago in 1866, $2,457,673.

CHICKAMAUGA, BATTLE OF, U. S. A creek by this name was the scene of a severe battle between the Union and Confederate forces, Sept. 19, 20, 1863. The Union right was completely broken and retreated. The left under Gen. Thomas withstood the fierce assaults of the enemy, and saved the army from a total defeat. Gen. Bragg (Confed.) had been reinforced by Longstreet from Va. Gen. Rosecrans (Union), withdrew to Chattanooga, and acted entirely on the defensive for some time after. The entire rebel loss, as stated in their papers, 18,000. Union loss, 16,350, and 36 guns.

CHILI, S. America. (p. 248.) The present president (1859), Don Manuel Moutt, was elected Oct. 18, 1856. Population in 1855, 1,439,120. Civil war was going on in 1859. Population in 1857, was 1,558,458. Exports in 1857 amounted to $20,126,461. Jose Perez elected pres. 1861. Rupture between Chili and Bolivia respecting the Guano isles, March, 1864. Pop. in 1857, 1,558,319.

CHINA. (p. 249.)

Death of Taon Kwang...Feb. 25, 1850
Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si, Aug. 1850
Rebel emperor or pretender Tienteh appears.....March, 1851
Rebels take Nankin, March 19,
Amoy, May 19, Shanghae, Sept. 7, 1852
Rebels besiege Canton unsuccessfully.....Nov. 1854

Canton forts taken by the British (see *Canton*).....Oct. 8, 1856
Americans capture 3 forts, Nov. 21, 1856
Chinese burn European factories, and murder English sailors.....Dec. 1856
Lord Elgin sent out as British envoy.....March, 1857
British destroy the Chinese fleet, June 1, 1857
British blockade Canton.....Aug. 1857
Canton taken by English and French.....Dec. 28–9, 1857
Yeh, gov. of Canton, who is said to have beheaded 100,000 rebels, sent to Calcutta.....Jan. 1858
Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by the English and French. May 20, 1858
Treaty of peace signed by Keying, Lord Elgin, and Bar. Gros. June 28, 1858
[*Principal articles:* Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; Christianity to be tolerated; expenses of war paid by China; tariff to be revised; Chinese epithet of "barbarian" no longer to be applied to foreigners.]
Mr. Bruce, British envoy, stopped at the mouth of the Peiho. Admiral Hope attempting to force the passage defeated, losing 81 killed, 300 wounded. June 25, 1859
Pekin taken by the French and English forces, and the emperor's palace sacked.....1860
Pekin given up by allies...Nov. 5, 1860
English and French embassies established there.....1861
Mr. Burlingame appointed U. S. Minister to China.....1861
Emperor Hien-fung dies, and is succeeded by Ki-tsiang, Aug. 24, 1861
Canton restored to Chinese. Oct. 21, 1861
English and French aid the government against the rebels.....1862
English Capt. Gordon defeats rebels and takes Nankin, and rebel emperor Tienwang kills himself.....July 18, 1864

CHINA TRADE. A large trade is developed with China through the city of San Francisco. "Flour, wheat, lumber, bacon, butter, cheese, lard, wine, and vegetables are exported from that city in increasing quantities." The value of exports from the U. S. to China in 1862, was $4,323,500. In 1866, 2,530,000 lbs. of tea were received through San Francisco; in the same year one shipment reached New York via California and Panama, in 60 days. In 1867, a regular line of steamers was established between China, Japan, and California, owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. of New York. Anson Burlingame appointed U. S. Minister to China, 1861.

CHLOROFORM. See *Anæsthetics.*

CHOLERA. The Cholera visited America again in 1865–6, and was most severe at the west, especially at Chicago, St. Louis, and Nashville. From July to Sept., 1866, there were 573 deaths from this disease in Brooklyn, and 583 in N. Y. city.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, London, founded by Edward VI., 1552.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY. See *Printing in colors.*

CHRONOLOGY. (p. 253.) The following works are much esteemed: Playfair's Chronology, 1784; Blair's Chronology, 1753 (new editions by Sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse in 1856). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838. Sir Harris Nicolas's Chronology of History is very useful.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (p. 253.) The number of churches in England for Protestant worship, in 1851, was 14,077. Publication of "Essays and Reviews," and numerous Replies, 1861–2. The Church divided into High, Low, (or Evangelical) and Broad church—the latter including those who hold the opinions of Dr. Arnold, F. D. Maurice, and others. Publication of a work on the Pentateuch by Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, causes great agitation, 1863–6. The bishop deposed by Bishop of Capetown, April, 1864. This proceeding declared by the Privy Council to be null and void, Oct. 21, 1865. "Oxford declaration" on eternal punishment signed by about 3,000 clergymen and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 12, 1864.

CHURCH RATES in England in 1854 amounted to £318,200. Bill to abolish them passed by the House of Commons but defeated by the H. of Lords, 1858.

CIDER. In the State of New York (1865), 591,372 barrels of cider were manufactured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, the most populous city west of the Alleghanies in the United States, was founded in 1789, by emigrants from New England and New Jersey. Population in 1795, 500; in 1800, 750; in 1810, 2,540; in 1820, 9,642; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,486; in 1860, 161,044.

CINQUE PORTS, England, (S. E. coast.) They were originally five: Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. They are governed by a particular policy and are under a lord warden. The Duke of Wellington filled that office from 1828 to his death, 1852.

CIRCASSIA. (p. 255.) By the treaty of Adrianople, in 1830, Circassia was surrendered to Russia by Turkey. But the Circassians, particularly under a native chief named Schamyl, have ever since carried on a war of independence with varying success against the whole power of Russia. In June, November, and December, 1857, the Circassians were defeated by the Russian governor, Prince Orbelliani, who also in April, 1858, conquered a large tract of country, and expelled the inhabitants. On Sept. 7, 1859, Schamyl was captured by the Russians, and treated with great respect. The Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about B. C. 221, gave it as 7 to 22. Abraham Sharp (1717), as 1 (and 72 decimals) to 3; and Layny (1719), as 1 (and 122 decimals) to 3.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The largest circulating library in the U. S. is the Mercantile of N. Y. city. It contains 86,000 volumes, and has 10,000 members; 12,000 volumes were added in 1866, costing $15,000; 200 copies of the "Court of Joseph II." were bought to supply the demand, and liberal numbers of all new books of general interest.

CLERMONT (France), Council of. The celebrated council in which the crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it, in the pontificate of Urban II., 1095. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic church, exclusively of the bishops, who used until this time to assume that title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Henault.*

CLOACA MAXIMA. The chief of the celebrated sewers in Rome, the construction of which is attributed to King Tarquinius Priscus (B. C. 588), and his successors.

CLOCK (p. 258). The great Westminster (London) clock set up, May 30, 1859. The London watchmakers established the Horological Institute in 1858, which publishes a journal. In 1857, 266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches were imported into the United Kingdom. Clockmaking of a cheap kind, on a large scale, was commenced in Connecticut in 18—. The American watch companies, founded 1850, at Waltham, Roxbury, &c., make large quantities of superior watches. Number of clock manufactories in the U. S. in 1860, 23; value of products annually, $1,181,500.

CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES. In New York: The most important are the

Athenæum, founded 1859, in 5th avenue, afterwards in Union square, now (1867) in Madison square; *Century*, founded in Broadway in 1 48, now in 15th street; *Eclectic*, founded 186–; *Jockey*, founded 186–; *New York*, 18–; *Travellers'*, 186–; *Union*, 5th avenue and 21st street; *Union League*, founded Feb. 6, 1863, incorporated Feb. 16, 1865; *University*, founded 186–. The *Century* and the *Athenæum* were originated as "associations for the advancement of literature and art." The *Union League* was started on the basis of "unconditional loyalty" to the government, and to aid in the suppression of treason and rebellion. It was said to have made loyalty "fashionable in the best circles." It raised three regiments of colored troops for the U. S. volunteer forces, and otherwise rendered important services. In PHILADELPHIA, the *Union League Club*, founded Dec. 27, 1862, was the foremost of its kind in the U. S. It raised ten regiments for the government. It numbers 2,000 members, and has a magnificent club-house. One of the oldest clubs in Philadelphia was the *Wistar*. In BOSTON, the *Union League Club* was founded in 1863. CLUBS originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid tavern, established about the end of the sixteenth century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakespeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil tavern. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Button's coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The present London clubs, some comprising 300, others about 1,500 members, possess luxuriously furnished edifices, several of great architectural pretensions, in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain the choicest viands and wines at very moderate charges. Many of the clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the *Athenæum* (*which see*). The annual payment varies from £6 to £11 11s.; the entrance fee from £9 9s. to £31 11s. The following are the principal clubs:

Kit-Cat.....1703	Travellers'.....1819
Beef-Steak.....1735	Oxford and Cambridge.....1829
White's (*Tory*) established...1736	Carlton (*Conservative*).....1832
Boodle's.....1762	Reform (*Liberal*).....1836
Literary Club (*which see*), termed also "The Club," and Johnson's Club.....1763	Army and Navy.....1837
	Whittington (founded by Douglas Jerrold and others).....1846
United Service.....1815	

FRENCH. The first of these arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and were greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two clubs came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists, 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence.

COAL IN THE U. S. Lehigh coal from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, first mined and used, 1806. According to Mr. Lyell, the coal strata in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., extend 700 miles. The "Statistics of Coal," by R. C. Taylor, published in Philadelphia in 1854, give a full and reliable account of coal products in all parts of the world. The anthracite coal of Pennsylvania was first used by a blacksmith in the Wyoming Valley in 1775. Bituminous coal first mined in the U. S. in 1845. Total amount produced in 1860, 6,218,080 tons. Amount of all coals in 1860, 14,333,992 tons. Coal is worked in fifteen of the states. The upper seam of the Pittsburg coal fields is estimated to contain 53,516 tons. A single lump of coal, weighing 4 tons, was sent to the Paris Exposition of 1867. The area of coal in the U. S. is 206,939 square

miles; 470 miles is anthracite in Pennsylvania. The product in 1865 was 22,000,000 tons, of which 10,000,000 was anthracite. The consumption of coal in France, in 1780 only 400,000 tons, rises to 6,000,000 tons in 1845. The United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons; Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000, in 1855

COCHINEAL. The properties of this insect, which derives its color from feeding on the *cactus*, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico, in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523. It was not known in Italy, in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. See *Dyeing*. In 1858, it was cultivated successfully in the Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. The import into England in 1850, 2,360,000 lbs. In the United States the importation in 1858 amounted to $221,332.

CODE NAPOLEON. The Civil Code of France, promulgated from 1803 to 1810. This was considered by the emperor as his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing.

COFFEE AND TEA. The consumption in the United States at different periods is reported by the Secretary of the Treasury thus:

1821	Tea, 4,586,223 lbs.	Coffee,	13,386,063 lbs.
1830	" 6,873,091 lbs.	"	38,363,687 lbs.
1835	" 12,351,638 lbs.	"	91 753,002 lbs.
1842	" 13,482,645 lbs.	"	107,387 567 lbs.
1846	" 16,891,020 lbs.	"	124 336,054 lbs.
1856		"	240,676,227 lbs.

In 1867 a company was being organized to introduce the cultivation of coffee in South Florida. The duty on imports of coffee, by tariff of July, 1862, is five cents per pound.

COD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, and for diseases of the lungs about 1838. De Jongh's treatise on cod-liver oil was published in Latin in 1841; in English in 1849.

COIN OF THE U. S. The U. S. Mint was established in 1792. The gold coinage consists of double eagles $20, eagles, half-eagles, quarter eagles, and dollars. Gold dollars were first coined in 1849. The first deposit of California gold for coining was made by Mr. David Carter, 1,804 ounces, Dec. 8, 1848.

COINAGE of the U. S. Mint from 1793 to 1866, inclusive.

	Gold.	*Total.*
1793 to 1850, 57½ years	117,569,825	196,054,927
1851 to 1860, 9½ years	470,838,180	520,175,556
1861 to 1866, 6 years	257,128,586	271,194,433
Total,	$845,536,590	$987,424,026

COLONIES. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1852, at 182,983,672, of which 176,028,672 belong to the East Indies.

COLORADO, U. S. A territory of the U. S. organized March, 1861. Area, 104,000 square miles. Capital, Denver City. In 1862, $12,000,000 in gold was produced from its mines. Population in 1860, 34,230, and about 6,000 Indians. A bill to admit the territory as a state passed Congress, but was vetoed, May, 1866.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF. A tract of country 10 miles square, ceded by Virginia and Maryland to the United States, for the purpose of forming the seat of government. It included the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria; but in 1843 the latter was receded to Virgina. Population in

1800, 14,093; in 1840, 43,712, including 8,361 free colored persons, and 4,694 slaves. In 1850, 51,687, including 3,687 slaves; in 1860, 61,403; in 1864, 75,000, including 31,500 blacks. In 1866, 74 colored schools were in operation in the district. Its area is 60 square miles. Population in 1867, 118,800, of whom there were several thousand more women than men. Impartial suffrage bill passed by Congress, admitting colored voters in the district, 1867; put in force at the municipal election of 1867, when colored votes were cast for city officers.

COMBAT, SINGLE, IN ENGLAND. It commenced with the Lombards, A. D. 659. Introduced into England, and allowed in accusations of treason, when no other evidence was produced, 1096. The last combat proposed was prevented by the king in 1631.

COMETS. (P.264.) Donati's comet, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, June 2, 1858, being then calculated to be 228 millions of miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40 millions of miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Two new comets were discovered in 1862; one at Athens, Greece, July 2d, another at Cambridge, Mass., July 18th. Besides these, the regular return of Encke's comet took place in the beginning of the year. In 1863, five new comets were found, none of them in the U. S.; only one was visible to the naked eye with any certainty.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, U. S. army.

Jacob Brown	1821	Geo. B. McClellan	1861
Alexander Macomb	1835	Henry W. Halleck	1862
Winfield Scott	1841	Ulysses S. Grant	1864

British Army.

Duke of Monmouth	1674	Hon. George Conway	1782
Duke of Marlborough	1690	Duke of York	1795
Duke of Schomberg	1691	Sir David Dundas	1809
Duke of Ormond	1711	Duke of York again	1811
Earl of Stair	1744	Duke of Wellington	1827
Fieldmarshal Wade	1745	Lord Hill	1828
Lord Ligonier	1757	Duke of Wellington again	1842
Marquess of Granby	1766	Lord Hardinge	1852
Lord Amherst	1778	Duke of Cambridge	1856

COMMERCE. See *Exports and Imports*, *Navigation and Shipping*, &c.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES The circular of Dun, Boyd, & Co., of N. York gives the following statistics of failures in the U. States:

	1857	1858	1859	1860
Failures	4,937	4,225	3,913	3,676
Amount	$291,750,000	$95,756,000	$64,294,000	$79,807,000

Of the 3,676 failures in 1860, 695 are set down as *swindlers*; their debts amounting to $10,664,000. In the Northern States in 1862, the number of failures was 1,652; liabilities $23,049,300. In 1865, 530; $17,625,000.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE, OF THE VIRGIN. On the 8th of September, 1854, the pope promulgated a bull with great solemnity and pathos, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt or speak against it. The Conceptionists were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488.

CONCORDANCE. (P. 268.) Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakespeare, a remarkable monument of a woman's intelligent and patient industry, was completed in 1844, after ten years' labor.

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the zeal of the Northern States for its abolition, with the consequent political dissensions, led to the great secession of 1860–1. See *United States*, also *Chronological tables*. On Nov. 4, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected president of the United States. Hitherto, a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On Dec. 20, South Carolina seceded from the Union; and Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also seceded early in 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery in Alabama, Feb. 18, 1861.

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, or Creeds. See *Apostles'*, *Athanasian*, and *Nicene* creeds. *Augsburgh Confession.* Confession of Divines at Westminster agreed to, 1643. Congregational confession of Faith adopted in England, 1833.

CONGRESS, U. S. A. The apportionment made by Congress, March 4, 1862, under the census of 1860, increased the number of Representatives to 242. There were also 9 Delegates from the Territories, who deliberate but have no vote. The Senators in 1862 were 62 in number. Each Senator and Representative is allowed $10,000 compensation for each Congress (two years) deducting for absence (1866). In the 39th Congress there were 52 Senators and 192 Representatives, the Southern States not yet being represented. In the 40th Congress, (1867), the same number, with the addition of Senators and Representatives from Tennessee.

CONGRESS, "CONFEDERATE." Delegates from seven Southern states met at Montgomery, Georgia, Feb. 4, 1861, to organize a congress; Howell Cobb, chairman. On the 8th, a constitution was adopted similar to that of the U. S. On the 9th, a President and Vice-Pres. were elected for the "Confederacy;" Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens. Virginia was admitted into it May 7, 1861. May 22, it adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., on July 20, 1861. The Confederate Government was compelled to leave the city in haste, by the approach of the National army, April 3, 1865. Its Congress never assembled again.

CONNECTICUT. Population in 1850, 370,792; 1860, 460,670. This state sent 54,882 men to the National armies, 1861–5.

CONSCRIPTION. A mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting the French and other armies. On Sept. 5, 1798, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age: from these selections were made. The present law of 1818 (modified in 1824 and 1832) requires a certain annual contingent from each department, —for all the country, 80,000 men—which may be increased. The duration of service is seven years. Substitutes and exemptions are permitted. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan. 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec. of same year another for 300,000, after the battle of Leipsic. In the U. S., during the war for the Union, 1861–5, "drafts" were ordered and enforced at two different times. The first draft was the (nominal) cause of riots in New York, July, 1863.

CONSERVATIVE, U. S. A term used in American politics, to denote the opposite of extreme and sectional views. In the Presidential campaign of 1860, Mr. Fillmore was known as the candidate of the "Conservative party," in distinction from the anti-slavery party of the north and the pro-slavery party of the south.

CONSOLIDATED FUND in England, (hence the term "Consols,") was formed of the other funds in 1786. On Jan. 5, 1816, exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated.

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. The great amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery in the U. S., passed Congress, Jan. 1865. Three-fourths of the states, 27 in number, ratified it and it became the law of the land, Dec. 18, 1865. Another amendment passed Congress, June 13, 1866, declaring all men to be equal before the law; that representatives shall be apportioned according to the whole number of persons in each state; that no person who shall have engaged in the insurrection shall hold any office under the U. S. government; and that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned nor the rebel debt recognized. This amendment has not yet (1867) been ratified by three-fourths of the states.

CONSULS. See *Ambassadors.*

CONTRABAND OF WAR. A term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton, between England and Spain in 1625. During the struggle between Spain and Holland both powers acted with much rigor towards ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A milder policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1650; and by the declaration of Paris, April 26, 1856.

CONTRABANDS. U. S. In May, 1861, some slaves coming into the lines of Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe, Va., he refused to surrender them to their owners on the ground that they were "contraband of war." Since then the term has been used for "blacks or slaves."

CONTRACTORS WITH GOVERNMENT, disqualified from sitting in the British Parliament, 1782.

CONTRIBUTIONS, IN AID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U. S., (1861–65.) See *Charities.* The contributions from states counties and towns for the aid and relief of Union soldiers, amounted to $187,209,608. The contributions of associations and individuals for the care and comfort of soldiers were $24,044,865; for sufferers abroad, $380,040; for sufferers by the riots of July, for freedmen and white refugees, $639,633. Total voluntary contributions of the people of the loyal states, $212,274,248, The famous Sanitary and Christian Commissions, in which hundreds volunteered their services for the relief of soldiers, were of invaluable assistance to the government during the war. See *Sanitary,* &c.

CONVENTION, IN THE U. S. In Feb. 1861, a Convention of distinguished men from the states met at Washington, D. C., as a Peace Conference, to propose compromise measures between the north and south. Their propositions were referred to Congress, which rejected them. "Phila. Convention" of delegates, north and south, supposed to favor the policy of Pres. Johnson in regard to reconstruction, Aug. 14, 1866. Southern Unionists' Convention, Sep. 1, 1866, (opposing the policy of the preceding.)

COPPERHEADS. A name given about 1863 to such members of the Democratic party in the United States as were in favour of peace with the South on any terms.

COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS, for manufactures in England, first granted 1787, for 2 months, extended in 1794. Copyright on sculpture conferred for 14 years, 1814. Copyright on other designs extended to 12 months, 1839. Ornamental designs of all kinds fully protected, from 9 mos. to 3 years, by act of 1842, and still further in 1850.

COPYRIGHT IN THE U. S. The law modified so that the copy of the book is to be sent to the library of Congress, instead of Smithsonian Inst. 1865. (?) The law of 1831 gives an author exclusive right to his works for 28 years, and a right of renewal to himself, his wife and children for 14 years more, making 42 years in all. No foreigner can secure a copyright unless residing in the U. S. So far (1867), the American government has refused or failed to respond to the British offer of reciprocity in literary copyright. A treaty for this purpose was framed by Mr. Everett in 1854, but never acted upon.

COPYRIGHT OF BOOKS, PRODUCE OF. The most profitable copyrights in the U. S. have been those on school text-books, many of which have yielded large sums to the authors. Of literary and historical works the most profitable have been the works of Prescott, Bancroft, Irving, Longfellow, Kane, Mrs. Stowe, and the several histories of the recent war (1865–7).

COPTS. In Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity, derived from the Eutychians, a sect of the fifth century.

CORINTH, U. S. A town in northern Mississippi; important during the war as a military position. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Gen. Beauregard, (Confed.) entrenched himself there, and was partially besieged by U. S. forces under Gen. Halleck. Heavy fighting there May 27, 1862. The place was evacuated by the rebels, May 29, 1862.

CORN, INDIAN, U. S. See *Agriculture.* The monthly report of Agriculture for December, contains a final estimate of the corn crop of 1866. The total result is 880,000,000 bushels. Corn used for fuel in Iowa in 1865. It is said to give as much heat per bushel as coal. Exports of corn in 1866 amounted to $12,299,879.

COSTA RICA. A republic in Central America established in 1848. It has been much disturbed by filibusters from the U. S. See *Nicaragua* and *Central America.* On Aug. 14, 1859, the President, Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. Josè Montealegre made president.

COSTUME. An attempt to introduce a semi-masculine female costume, known as Bloomers (from Mrs. Bloomer of Seneca, N. Y., was made in 184–, but with very limited success. It was overshadowed by the other extreme, the *crinoline*, ascribed to the empress Eugenie, originating a few months before the birth of the heir to the French throne (about 1854). The latter was the prevailing fashion until 1866–7 when it was superseded by a walking dress with a very small expansion.

COTTON, U. S. (p. 278.) The exports of cotton since 1821, have thus advanced (stated in millions of pounds weight):

1821	124	mil s.,	average price	16	cts.	1859	1386	mills.,	average price 11 cts.
1830	298	"	"	9	"	1860	1767	"	" 11 "
1840	743	"	"	14	"	1861	307	"	" 11½ "
1849	1026	"	"	6	"	1862	5	"	" 23½ "
1850	635	"	"	11	"	1863	11	"	" 66 "
1855	1098	"	"	8	"	1864	10⅝	"	" 83 "
1856	1351	"	"	9	"	1865	6⅝	"	" 88 "
1857	1048	"	"	12	"	1866	650	"	" 43 "
1858	1118	"	"	11	"				

Total value of cotton exported in 39 years, 2,383 millions of dollars. Value in 1859, 161 millions. The ratios of cotton imported by Great Britain in the 5 years 1844–9, were as follows; U. S. 78½ per cent.; India, 10½; Brazil, 7; Egypt, 3½; West Indies, &c., ½ per cent. In England a cotton supply association to obtain from Africa, India, &c., was formed at Manchester about

1857. Lieut. Burton, who explored the interior of Africa in 1859, states that cotton grows there in great profusion, and a decent kind of cotton cloth is manufactured by the natives. In the U. S. the estimates show a total product of 1,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each in 1866. The estimates are made up as follows: North Carolina, 91,000 bales; South Carolina, 152,000; Georgia, 205,000; Florida, 36,000; Alabama, 220,000; Mississippi, 270,000; Louisiana, 100,000; Texas, 300,000; Arkansas, 182,000; Tennessee, 148,000; other States, 87,000 bales. In 1860 the product of the U. S. was 5,198,077 bales. Revenue to the government from the production of cotton in 1866, $18,409,655. Exports of cotton in 1866 amounted to $281,385,223. Imports of cotton manufactures in 1866, $30,166,300.

COTTON GIN. This invention, in 1793, by Eli Whitney of New Haven, gave an extraordinary impetus to the culture of cotton in the U. S. It cleans and prepares 300 lbs. per day; by the old mode only a single pound a day could be cleansed.

COTTON GOODS Exported from Great Britain.

	Official Value.		*Official Value.*
1697	£5,915	1860	£52,012,430
1701	23,253	1861	46,872,489
1780	355,000	1862	36,750,971
1790	1,662,369	1863	47,587,188
1800	5,406,501	1864	54,856,289
1820	20,509,926		

In 1860, 12,419,096 cwt. of raw cotton was imported of which 9,963,309 cwt. came from the United States, and 1,822,698 cwt from India.

COTTON RAW Imported into Great Britain.

	lbs.		*lbs.*
1697	1,976,259	1830	264,000,000
1730	1,545,472	1840	592,500,000
1764	3,870,592	1860	1,390,988,752
1790	31,500,000	1861	1,256,984,736
1800	56,000,000	1862	523,973,296
1810	132,500,000	1863	669,583,264
1820	151,500,000	1864	893,364,720

COTTON SPINDLES in operation in Europe and America, 1851. The following was the estimated, number of spindles in actual operation: Great Britain, 17,000,500; France, 4,300,000; Zollverein States, 815,000; Russia, 700,000, Switzerland, 650,000; Belgium, 420,000; Spain, 300,000; Italy, 300,000; Total, 27,485,000. In the U. S. in 1860, the number of spindles employed in the five New England states was 2,751,078; in 11 other states, 236,480. Number of spindles in the whole country in 1860, 5,335,727. The prices of cotton fabrics in the U. S. increased 172 per cent., or 81 per cent. in gold between 1860 and 1866.

COURT, SUPREME, OF THE U. S. By Act of Congress, July 23, 1866, no vacancy in this Court is to be filled, until the number is reduced to one Chief-Justice, and six Associate Justices. Before this there were eight Associate Justices. The U. S. is divided into nine districts for Circuit Courts.

COURTS-MARTIAL, U. S. By act of Congress, May 29, 1830, officers comanding distinct posts, and all general officers, can convene courts-martial. There are several limitations to the act. The number forming a court is from five to 13. Great numbers of these courts were in session during the late war. In 1866, 8,188 records of courts martial and military commissions were received and reviewed at the Bureau of Military Justice, Washington, D. C.

CREDIT MOBILIER. A joint-stock company with this name was established at

Paris, Nov. 18, 1852, by Isaac and Emile Pereire, and others. It takes up or originates trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of commandité, or limited liabilities, and is authorized to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2⅔ millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society has apparently prospered, but is nevertheless considered by experienced persons as a near approach to Law's bank of 1716, and likely to end disastrously. In Sept. 1857, several of the directors failed; and in May, 1858, no dividend was paid.

CRIME, New York City. *Who Furnish our Criminals and Paupers.* A recent publication states that of the criminals in New York city for twenty-one months, 31,088 were natives of this country, while 89,589 were foreigners; of whom 60,442 were Irish, 9,488 German, and 4,000 English. Of 28,821 persons admitted to the alms-house in ten years, 22,468 were foreigners; 15,948 were Irish, 1,240 Germans, and 1,297 English. During the same time, of 50,015 admitted to Bellevue hospital, 41,851 were foreigners. Of 4,335 inmates of the lunatic asylum, 3,360 were foreigners. Of 251,344 committed to the city prison, only 59,385 were natives, while 86,431 professed to be members of the church of Rome. Number of arrests in New York city, in 1865, 39,616. 11,222 were convicted in the court of Special Sessions. During the war, there was a marked diminution of punished crime throughout the country. See *Prisons.* In England. The number of convictions by trial in England and Wales was, in

	Persons.	*Capital Offences.*
1849	21,001	66
1855	19,971	50
1858	13,246	33
1864	14,726	32

Since 1848 there had been no commitments for political offences, such as treason or sedition, until the Fenian outbreaks and trials, in Ireland, 1867. In 1856 there were 2,666 persons liberated on "tickets of leave." Expenses of criminal prosecutions in 1856 were £194,912.

CRIMEA, or Crim Tartary. War having been declared by England and France against Russia, March 28, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which after remaining some time at Gallipoli, &c., sailed for Varna, where they disembarked May 29. The expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna, Sept. 3, and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40 and 50,000 strong (under Prince Menschikoff), intrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma and Russo-Turkish War.* Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea in July following.

CRINOLINE (a French word, meaning stuff made of *crin*, hair) is the modern name of the "fardingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, &c., revived in France, England and the United States, since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life, by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Tatler*, published Jan. 5, 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion. See *Costume.*

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found at Jerusalem, deep in the ground, with two others, by St. Helena, May 3, 328; Christ's being distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle) Sept. 14, 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642. It is asserted by church writers that a shining cross, two miles in length, was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standards, with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*," "in this sign thou shalt conquer." With these he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, Oct. 27, 312. *Lenglet.*

Signing with the cross was first practised by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about 110; and in the time of Tertulian, 260, it was deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c.

Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 431; and set up on steples about 568
Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament. 1641

CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW YORK, built chiefly of iron and glass, in form of a cross, with a dome, was commenced Oct. 1852. Exhibition opened to the public (Pres. Pierce being present), August, 1852. The building destroyed by fire, with its contents, as exhibited by Amer. Institute, Sep. 1859.

CRYSTAL PALACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON, built for the Exhibition of the World's Industry in 1851. Its length was 1,851 feet, width, 408 feet, with additional projection. Entire area, 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres. Building commenced Sept. 26, 1850, and finished and opened May 1, 1851. Closed to the public Oct. 11, same year. It cost £176,030.

CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM, near London, built chiefly of the materials used in the foregoing, was commenced August 5, 1852. Capital of the company £1,000,000, in shares of £5. each. Area of grounds 300 acres. In its erection 6,400 men were engaged at one time. It was opened by the Queen, June 10, 1854. Great Handel festival held there June 20–4, 1859. In 1857 the receipts were £115,627; expenditures, £87,872.

CUBA. Second expedition of Lopez, in connection with Col. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Aug. 1851, defeated; Lopez taken and garroted at Havana, Sept. 1. Crittenden and 50 companions shot, August 16. Other prisoners sent to Spain, and were pardoned by the Queen, Dec. 1851. See *Ostend Conference.* A proposition to place $30,000,000 in the hands of the Pres. of the U. S., with reference to the purchase of Cuba, was introduced by Mr. Slidell, in U. S. Senate, 1859. See *Submarine Telegraph.*

CUSTOM DUTIES IN THE U. S. The amounts collected were in 1850, $39,000,000; 1855, $53,000,000; 1863, $69,000,000; 1866, $179,046,630; from 1789 to 1861, $1,575,152,579.92. Expenses of collecting Customs and duties in 1863, $3,238,936 00.

CYMRI, OR KIMRI (from which comes Cambria). The name of the ancient British who belonged to the great Celtic family, which, coming from Asia, occupied the greater part of Europe, about 1500 B. C. About A. D. 640, Dyvnwal Moelmud reigned "King of the Cymri." See *Wales.*

CYNICS, a set of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 396 B. C., *Diog., Laert., Clinton*), who professed to contemn all worldly things, even all sciences,

except morality; were very free in reprehending vice; lived in public, and practised great obscenities without blushing. Diogenes was one (died 323 B. C)

D

DACIA. A Roman province, now part of Hungary. After many contests it was subdued by Trajan, A. D. 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was slain in battle.

DAGUERREOTYPES. In 1855, not less than 15,000 persons were engaged in this business in the U. S. In 1867, the number must be nearer 30,000. The art of photography on paper, however, has wholly superseded the former use of metal plates. See *Photography.*

DALMATIA. An Austrian province, N. E. of the Adriatic Sea, was finally conquered by the Romans, 34 B. C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalatro, and retired there A. D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turn by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its session to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, it was given to Austria. In 1805, it was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy, and gave the title of duke to Marshal Soult. In 1814, it reverted to Austria.

DAMASCUS. (p. 287). Horrible massacres of the Christians there July 9, 1860.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. Wallachia and Moldavia; capitals, Bucharest and Jassy. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia, which was conquered by Trajan about A. D. 106, and abandoned by Aurelian about 270. For some time after they were alternately in possession of the barbarians and Greek emperors; and afterwards of the Hungarians. The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were afterwards severely treated by the Turks, but by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, they were placed under the protection of Russia. The Russians quitted these provinces in Sept., 1854, and an Austrian army entered (by virtue of a convention between the Sultan and Austria), and remained there till March, 1857, The government of the principalities settled at the Paris conference, Aug. 19, 1858.

DARDANELLES, PASSAGE OF THE. (p. 287.) The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the Sultan's request, Oct. 1853.

DAUPHIN. It is a vulgar error to suppose that, by the treaty of 1343, which gave the full sovereignty of Dauphiny to the kings of France, it was stipulated that the eldest son of the king should bear the title of dauphin. So far from it the first dauphin named in that treaty, was Philip, second son of Philip of Valois. *Hénault.* The late duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, was not called the dauphin.

DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE PERSONS, IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1840, there were 6,616 blind persons, or 1 in 2,467 of the population; 7,659 deaf and dumb, or 1 in 2,228; 17,434 insane or idiotic, or 1 in 979. There were in the United States 23 asylums for the insane, with about 2,840 patients. In the United States in 1860, there were 14,269 deaf and dumb persons. The institution for such persons situated at N. Y. city, is the largest for the "instruction of deaf-mutes only, in its accommodations and number of pupils, in the world" (*National Almanac*). Number of teachers in Dec., 1863, 16, of whom 8 were deaf-mutes. Number of pupils 332. The asylum was founded in 1817. Whole number of graduates 1,300. In 1862, there were 22 institutions in the country for the deaf and dumb, with 130 teachers and 2,000 pupils. Their annual support requires about $350,000, of which $300,000 is appropriated

by the legislatures of 29 states. Among the most prominent and successful of the philanthropists who have promoted the education and good treatment of the above persons in the United States, are Dr. Amariah Brigham, Dr. Butler, and Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, of Hartford; Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF, U. S. Is inflicted for the crimes of murder, treason, and arson, in the first degree. Capital punishment abolished in the state of Wisconsin, 1865. In England by the criminal law consolidation acts of 1861, the death penalty was confined to treason and wilful murder. A parliamentary commission respecting capital punishment was appointed early in 1864. Capital punishment was restricted in Italy in April, 1865.

DECIMAL SYSTEM of Coinage, WEIGHTS, &c., was established in France in 1790, and shortly after in other countries. The subject was brought before the English Parliament in 1824, 1838, 1843, 1853, 1854, 1855. The decimal currency was adopted in Canada, 1858. International Decimal Association formed at London, 1855. Congress of the U. S. passed laws legalizing the use of the Metric system in the country, in 1866, without at once substituting it for our present system. It is already used in some arts and trades. By act of Congress, July 27, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury is to furnish each state with one set of the standard weights and measures of the Metric system.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (North Carolina), was passed in May, 1775, two months before that drawn up by Jefferson at Philadelphia.

DEDICATION. The dedication of books was introduced in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B. C., and the custom has been practised ever since by authors, to solicit patronage or to testify respect. Mæcenas was the friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and was so famous a patron of men of genius and learning, that it has been customary to style any one imitating his example, the Mæcenas of his age or country. The Scriptures speak of the dedication of the Tabernacle, B. C. 1490, and of the Temple, B. C. 1004. The Christians under Constantine built new churches, and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A. D. 331 *et seq.*

DEGREES, U. S. Academical degrees are marks of distinction conferred on students, in testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences. They are of pontifical origin. *Bouvier.* Graduates of American colleges are Bachelors of Arts, A. B. By a further course of study for three years, they become Master of Arts, A. M. The title of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.), is conferred on students on their graduation from medical schools. But Doctor of Divinity (D. D.), and of Law (LL. D.), is an honorary degree conferred by faculties on distinguished persons.

DELAWARE. The smallest of the U. S. except Rhode Island. First settled in 1630, by the Swedes and Fins under the patronage of Gustavus Adolphus, and received the name of New Sweden. They were subdued in 1655 by the Dutch, who in turn surrendered it, with New Netherlands, to the English in 1664, and then named Delaware. The Duke of York granted it to Wm. Penn in 1682, and it remained nominally united to Pennsylvania until 1775. This State bore an honorable part in the revolution, and suffered much in the struggle. She adopted the Constitution of the U. S. by a unanimous vote in Convention, Dec. 3, 1787. Population—1790, 59,094; 1840, 78,085, including 2,605 slaves. Population in 1850, 89,242, and 2,290 slaves; in 1860, 110,548, and 1,805 slaves. The Delaware Breakwater two-thirds of a mile long cost the Government $2,000,000.

DELPHIN CLASSICS. A collection of the Latin authors, originally made for

the use of the Dauphin (*in usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV., edited by Huet, bishop of Avranches, Madame Dacier, and others. Each author is illustrated by valuable notes, with an index containing every word in the work. The number of volumes published was sixty, printed between 1647 and 1691, except Ansonius, in 1750. A new edition with additional notes, published by Mr. Valpy of London early in the present century.

DEMOCRATS. Advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos*, *people*, and *kratein*, *to govern*), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents *aristocrats*, from *aristos*, *bravest* or *best*). The name *Democrats* was adopted by the pro-slavery party in N. America (the southern states), and the abolitionists were called *Republicans*. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856. In 1860, the Republicans formed "Wide-awake" clubs for electioneering purposes, and succeeded in getting their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, elected president, Nov. 4. *Haydn.* See *United States*, 1860.

DEMOCRACY of England, France, and the United States, compared (1850):

Country.	Pop.	No. Votes.	Votes to Pop.
England	17,000,000	630,721 *	1 in 26
Wales	850,000	37,924	1 in 23
Scotland	8,500,000	72,720	1 in 38
Ireland	8,000,000	98,006	1 in 81

Country	Pop.	No. Votes.	Votes to Pop.
Great Britain and Ireland	28,650,000	839,371	1 in 42
France	34,000,000	250,000	1 in 137
United States	20,000,000	2,750,000	1 in 7

DENMARK. Frederick VII., son of Christian VIII., succeeded to the throne 1849. Danes defeat the Holsteiners at Idstedt, July 25, 1850. Friedrichstadt bombarded by Holsteiners, Sept. 29–Oct. 9, 1850. Treaty of European powers for settlement of succession to Danish crown, May 8, 1852. New constitution offered by the King, adopted Oct. 1, 1855. Sound dues abolished for a compensation, March 14, 1857. Death of Frederick VII. and accession of Christian IX., Nov. 15, 1863. Danes retire from Holstein, Dec. 24, 1863, German troops enter Holstein, Jan. 21, 1864. Prussians take Schleswig, Feb. 6, 1864. Danes defeat the Allies in a naval battle off Heligoland, May 9, 1864.

DENOMINATIONS, The Three (presbyterians, congregationalists or independents, and baptists), were organized in 1727 as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.—*Haydn.*

DEODAND (Latin, "*to be given to God*"). Formerly in England, anything (such as a horse, carriage, &c.), which had caused the death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished (1846).

D'EON, Chevalier, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a *female*, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wages as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire: but at his death it was fully manifested that he was of the male sex.

DEPUTIES, Chamber of. The title given to the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till 1852, when it took the name of *Corps Legislatif*.

DESIGN, ACADEMY OF, of N. Y. Founded in 1826. A beautiful building, in the Gothic style, was erected in 1863. Architect, P. B. Wight; cost, $150,

* The Reform Bill of 1867, largely increased this number.

000. There is an annual exibition of paintings, lasting from April to July. See *Arts, Paintings.*

DETROIT, Michigan, U. S. Established as a military post by the French, 1670. Came into the possession of the British, 1760. In 1783 surrendered to the United States. In 1812, captured by the British, but evacuated in the same year. In 1805, the town was completely destroyed by fire. It was the capital of the State until 1850. Population in 1865, about 60,000.

DIAMONDS. The Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light," found at Golconda in 1550, belonged to Nadir Shah and other Afghan rulers, brought to England and presented to the Queen, 1850. Its original weight 800 carats, reduced by cutting to 279 carats; in shape and size like the pointed half of a small hen's egg; value about two millions sterling.

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, 1244 B. C. The game of Tali and Tersera among the Romans was played with dice.

DICTIONARY, U. S. Noah Webster's great American Dictionary of the English language, in two quarto volumes, was first published at New Haven, in 1828. It was reprinted in London, under the supervision of E. H. Barker, 1832. The revised edition of Webster's Dictionary, in one volume quarto, was issued by its present proprietors (Messrs. Merriam), in 1844–5. A new and enlarged edition appeared in 1864; it contains 114,000 words, and 3,000 illustrations. Worcester's edition, in quarto, was published in 1860. It is also illustrated, and contains 104,000 words. The former is edited at Yale College, the latter at Cambridge, Mass.

DILETTANTI, Society of. Established in 1734 by several noblemen, desirous of encouraging a taste for art in Great Britain. It aided in publishing Stuart's Athens (1762–1816), Chandler's Travels (1775–6), and other works.

DIPHTHERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane). A disease developing a false membrane on the mucous membrane of the throat. So named by Brotonneau of Tours, in 1820. It has been fatally prevalent in many parts of the U. S., particularly among children, 1859–60. The number of deaths by this disease in New York State from Dec. 1864, to June 1865, was 2,942.

DIPLOMACY of the United States. List of ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France. (See p.)

Great Britain.		France.	
1852	James Buchanan, Pa. min. plen.	1853	James Y. Mason, Va. min. plen.
1853	James R. Ingersoll do. do.	1857	Charles J. Faulkner, Va. do.
1856	George M. Dallas, do do.	1861	Wm. L. Dayton, N. J. do.
1861	Chs. Francis Adams, Mass. do.	1865	John Bigelow, N. Y. do.
		1866	John A. Dix, do. do.

By Act of Congress 1856, the salary of ministers plenipotentiary was raised as follows: Min. Plen. to England, $17,500; to France, $17,500; to Russia, Spain, Prussia, Mexico, Brazil, Chili and Peru, each $12,000. The "outfits" were abolished at the same time. Ministers resident to 19 other countries are paid $7,500.

DIRECTORY, New York City. The earliest published was in 1786: a small volume of eighty two pages, printed by Shepherd Kollock, Wall street. The names of the individuals and firms include about 900, and occupy thirty-three pages, the remainder being filled with general statistics of the city, United States Government, Post Office regulations, &c. In his address, the editor states it was the "first directory ever attempted in this country." The New York Historical Society possesses a complete set from its first publication. The Directory of 1866–7 contains 176,511 names; increase of 10,367

over 1865–6. The volume for 1867–8 contains 177,317 names—a further increase of 806 only.

DISPENSATIONS, Ecclesiastical, were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the church, with indulgences, absolutions, &c., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517, and in England in 1534, *et seq.*

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London with the Royal General Dispensary, established in St. Bartholomew's Close, in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 persons in 1861. *Low's Charities.*

DISPENSARIES, U. S. There are eleven in New York city. The oldest was founded in 1795. The poor receive treatment and medicine in them free of charge.

DISTILLATION, U. S. The number of distilleries in the U. S. in 1860 was 1,138, employing a capital of $24,253,000. Number in New York state in 1865, 67. The consumption of distilled spirits in U. S. in 1865 was about 40,000,000 gallons. It appeared in that year that for every three gallons that paid the revenue tax, five evaded the payment. The revenue amounted to $29,198,000.

DOLLAR, the German *thaler* (the *h* not sounded). Stamped Spanish dollars were issued from the mint in March, 1797, but called in Oct. following. The dollar is the principal silver coin in the United States.

DON QUIXOTE, by Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second could be made ready for the press. *Watts.*

DRAGOONS. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because, mounted on horseback, with lighted match, he seemeth like a fiery dragon." *Meyrick.* The Draconarii were horse-soldiers, who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of *dragoons* was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681.

DRUSES. A warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon; derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 996, and fled to Palestine, to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors; they do not practise circumcision, pray or fast, but eat pork and drink wine. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which doubtless both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbors the Maronites (*wh ch see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS. The absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, was defended in England by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, *e. g.* by Hobbes, the free-thinker, in 1642, and by Sir Robert Filmer, in his *Patriarcha*, in 1860, and by the High Church generally.

DIVORCE. In this country adultery is a ground of divorce in all the States. In Massachusetts, Maine, and New Jersey, wilful desertion for five years, and in some other States, desertion for two and three years, and some other causes, are ground for divorce. Divorce has been granted most frequently in Vermont, Connecticut, and Indiana. In Connecticut, cruel treatment is a ground of absolute divorce. The Ministers of the Gospel in that State have called the attention of the Legislature to the laxity of its Divorce laws.

DOGS, LAWS ABOUT, U. S. In New York dogs are required to be muzzled during June, July, and August. A reward of fifty cents is given for every dog brought to the pound unmuzzled. Unless redeemed in 24 hours they are drowned. In 1866, 4,819 dogs were drowned in New York City, at an expense of $3,000.

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. Opened by the lord lieut. May 12, 1853; closed Nov. 1, same year.

DUELLING, (p. 300.) Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, March 21, 1829; fifteen noted duels have since occurred in England. The most noted American affairs of the kind were these: two during the revolution, viz., Gen. Chas. Lee and Col. Jno. Laurens; and Gen. Cadwallader and Conway (1778); Gen. Greene was challenged by a Capt. Gunn, of Ga., but refused to fight, and his refusal was approved by Washington. Gen. Hamilton killed by Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804. Com. Decatur killed by Com. Barron, Mar. 22, 1820. Henry Clay encountered John Randolph, April 8, 1826. Gen. Jackson killed Mr. Dickinson, and had other duels. Col. Benton killed a Mr. Lucas, and had other duels. Cilley, of Maine, killed by Graves, of Kentucky (both mem. of Cong.), 1838. Dewitt Clinton exchanged five shots with John Swartwout, 1802. See Millingen's *Hist. of Duelling*, and Sabine's *Notes on Duels*, 1855.

E

EAGLE. (p. 301.) An ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I., about A. D, 1272. The American gold coinage of eagles, half-eagles and quarter-eagles began Dec. 6, 1792; an eagle is of the value of ten dollars.

EAST INDIA COMPANY. (Brit.) Chartered originally by queen Elizabeth, in 1660, with a capital of £30,000, was rechartered and extended its operations until in 1856 it maintained a military force at an annual expense of more than £10,000,000. By the act of Parliament, "for the better government of India," Aug. 2, 1858, the Company's jurisdiction of India was surrendered to the queen. See *India*.

EARTHQUAKES. (p. 303.) An elaborate catalogue of earthquakes, with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. P. W. Mallet, was published by Brit. Association, 1858–9.

Earthquake at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, 5,000 lives lost, May 7, 1842.
At Rhodes, and Macii, mountains crushing a village, 600 lives lost, March, 1851.
At Valparaiso, 400 houses destroyed, April 2, 1851.
In South Italy, Melfi destroyed, 14,000 lives lost, Aug. 14, 1851
At Philippine isles, Manilla nearly destroyed, Sept.—Oct., 1852.
N. W. of England, slight., Nov. 9, 1852.
Thebes in Greece, nearly dest. Sept. 1853.
St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed, April 16, 1854.
Onasaca, in Japan; Simoda, in Niphon, nearly destoyed, Dec. 23, 1854.
Jeddo nearly destroyed, Nov. 11, 1855.
Island of Sanger (Moluccas), 3,000 lives lost, March 12, 1856.
In Calabria, several towns destroyed, 22,000 lives lost, Dec. 16, 1856.
Corinth, nearly destroyed, Feb. 21, 1858.
Quito; much injured, and 5,000 lives lost, March 29, 1859.
Mendoza, S. America, 7,000 lives lost, March 20, 1861.
Manilla, Philippine Isles, 10,000 persons perish, June 3, 1863.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, first built, 1696; destroyed by tempest, 1703; rebuilt 1706; burnt, 1755; rebuilt by Smeaton and finished, Oct. 9, 1759, and his structure still stands, 1861.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. Founded by James VI. (I. of Eng.) 1582

New buildings erected 1789. Lord Brougham's discourse as Chancellor of the Univ., 1860.

EGYPT. Malta and Alexandria telegraph opened Nov. 1, 1861. Said, Viceroy, July 14, 1854, dies Jan. 18, 1863. Ishmael, Viceroy, Jan. 18, 1863; visits France and England, July, 1867.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust, (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organized various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1560. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617, led to his fall.

EDUCATION. Some of the most noted educational theorists were Fenelon and Rousseau, in France, 18th century; Basedon, Walke, and Pestalozzi (Swiss), Fellenburg, Jacotot, and others, in Germany; Joseph Lancaster (d. 1839), in England. In Prussia, all children from 7 to 14 are compelled by law, and under penalty, to attend school; but this governmental system does not appear greatly to advance practical civilization and progress among the people. In France, a national system was adopted by Guizot, in 1833, from reports of the Prussian system by Cousin. In ENGLAND (p. 306). See *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Eton*. In the reign of Queen Anne numerous "Charity" schools were founded, and many others by "Society" effort, in 1641 *et seq.* Jos. Lancaster started his "Monitorial" system, 1186, and originated the Brit. and For. School Soc., 1808. The Gov. grant of £20,000, in 1834, for public education, was increased to £150,000 in 1852, and £450,000 in 1856. In 1851, there were 2,466,481 day scholars. Educational Conference, June 22, 1857, Prince Albert presiding. Industrial School Act passed 1857. In the U. S. Has been largely promoted and systematized since 1835, by the efforts and publications of Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, D. P. Page, Alonzo Potter, Barnas Sears, and others. Am. Inst. of Instruction, organized at Boston, Aug. 19, 1830, and has held annual meetings since. During the last two years of the war, 1864–5, the very large sum of $848,000 was donated to New England colleges. The New England seminaries for young ladies meanwhile received less than a fiftieth part of the noble subsidy. The munificent donation of George Peabody ($2,000,000), to promote education in the Southern States was confided to a Board of Trustees, Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, President, 1867; and Barnas Sears, President of Brown University, accepted the general agency of this Trust. See *Colleges* and *Schools*.

ELECTRIC CLOCK AND BALL. Alexander Bain, of London, is said to have first conceived the idea of working clocks by electricity in 1837; his clocks, as well as those of Mr. Shepherd, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up in front of the office of the Electric Telegraph Company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. A time ball connected with the observatory at Albany, placed on the Custom House, New York, 1860.

ELECTRICITY. (p. 308.) Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism, 1820. Faraday (Lond.) discovered magnetic-electricity in 1831, and published "Researches," in 3 vols., 1833–55. Sir Wm. Snow Harris received £5,000 for his invention of lightning conductors for ships. Important contributions to the knowledge of electricity and its uses, have been made by Prof. Jos. Henry, and Prof. Page, of Washington, Prof. Draper, of New York, &c.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. The electro-magnetic force was applied by M. Breguet of Paris, in the manufacture of theodolites and the finer kind of mathematical instruments, in 1855.

ELECTRO-PLATING. Carried to great perfection by Elkington & Mason, of Birmingham, England, and the process has been introduced successfully into New York, 1858–9.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. (p. 308.) Prof. Morse's services to the world as the originator of the practical application of electro-magnetism to telegraphing, were acknowledged by the French government in 1859, by the voluntary presentation to him of $80,000 (?) ; and by public honors and rewards from other governments of Europe in 1860. House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electro-chemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1855; the American combination system (of the preceding), which can convey 2,000 words an hour, adopted by the American Telegraph Company, Jan., 1859. Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented, 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINES. In 1860, in America, 45,000 miles; in England, 10,000; in France, 8,000; in Germany and Austria 10,000; in Prussia, 4,000; in Russia, 5,000; in the rest of Europe, 7,650; in India, 5,000; in Australia, 12,000; elsewhere, 500. Total in1858, 96,350. Over all the lines in the United States the number of messages per year is estimated at 4,000,000. It is supposed that a telegraph could be laid around the globe for less than half the cost of the Erie railroad. See *Submarine Telegraph.* In the United States the overland line from Missouri to California was completed Oct. 22, 1861. A cable was laid across Chesapeake Bay from Fortress Monroe in 1861. Ninety-five lines of telegraph are laid under American rivers.

ELECTRO-TINT. Mr. Palmer of Newgate street, London, has patented an invention by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced by electrical agency. There are several processes by which this is accomplished, one of which, also protected by a patent, Mr. Palmer called Glyphography (about 1842).

ELZEVIRS. A celebrated family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics. Their first book is dated 1683.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN. (p. 309.) increased from 129,851, in 1846, to 335,000 in 1851, and 368,000 in 1852; and then fell off as follows:—in 1853, 329,000; in 1855, 176,000; in 1857, 212,000. About three-fifths of this emigration is to the United States; one-eighth to Brit. America; remainder to Australia. TO THE UNITED STATES. The total number of alien emigrants who arrived in the U. S. from 1819 to 1856, was 4,212,624. From 1784 to 1819, the number did not probably exceed 150,000: in all, say 5,000,000 arrived from 1784 up to January, 1859. Of this number about 2,600,000 came from Great Britain and Ireland; 1,600,000 from Germany; 200,000 from France; 50,000 from Sweden and Norway; 40,000 from Switzerland, and 18,000 from Holland. (*Appleton's Cyclo.*) The commission for receiving emigrants at Castle Garden, N. Y. city, was established in 1847. From that time to 1867, 3,658,800 emigrants have landed there. The number in 1865 was 237,397. See *Aliens.*

ENCYCLOPÆDIA. *The Iconographic Cyclopædia*, 6 vols., based on a German work, published at New York, 1853–4. The *English Cyclopædia* (Charles Knight), based on the Penny Cyclopædia, 1855-60. The 8th edition of *Encyclop. Britannica* completed 1860. Appleton's Cyclopædia 1857–62, 16 vols. (N. York). Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia," begins with the year 1861, and

is a complete review of the great events in the world, of each year. The volumes, 1861–5, contain a valuable history of the war

ENGLAND. For succession of events, see *Chronological Tables*, p. 160 *to* 190.

ENLISTMENT, U. S. The following is a list of the various "calls" for troops by the Government during the war:—

Date of Call.	*Number of Men.*	*Term of Service.*	*Number obtained*
April 15, 1862	75,000	3 months	93,326
May to June 25, 1862	530,000	3 years	714,213
July 2, 1862	300,000	3 years	431,958
Aug. 4, 1862	300,000	9 months	87,000
Oct. 17, 1863	300,000	3 years	374,807
Feb. 1, 1864	200,000	3 years	
March 14, 1864	200,000	3 years	284,021
July 18, 1864	500,000	1-2-3 years	384,882
Dec. 19, 1864	300,000	1-2-3 years	204,568

There were other calls for 30 and 100 days' men. The whole number called for was 2,759,049; total obtained, 2,656,553. By Act of March 3, 1863, called the "Conscription Act," the President was authorized to draft troops. The act provided for an enrollment, a draft, the reception of substitutes, and arrest of deserters. About 3,000,000 men between the ages of 20 and 45 were enrolled. The calls from Oct. 17, 1863, were orders for drafts. But probably not more than 50,000 drafted men performed personal service. Substitutes were obtained. "The Substitute Fund" of the Government, consisting of money paid in as a release from service, and which was used as a "Bounty Fund" for volunteers, amounted to $26,902,029. See *Army of U. S.*

EPIC POEMS (from Greek *epos*, a song). Narratives in verse. Some of the most famous are:

Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Greek), between 8th and 9th century, before Christ.		Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (Ital.)	A. D. 156
Virgil's "Æneid" (Latin), about	B. C. 19	Camoens, "Lusiad" (Portuguese)	1569
Ovid's, "Metamorphoses" (Latin)	about A. D. 1	Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (Ital.)	1581
Dante, (died 1321) "Divina Commedia" (Italian)	A. D. 1472	Milton, "Paradise Lost"	1667
		Voltaire "Henriade" (French)	1728
		Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel"	1805

The chief American epic which has hitherto been recognized as at all worthy of a national fame is Barlow's "Columbiad."

EPIPHANY. The feast of Epiphany (Jan. 6), called Twelfth Day, celebrates the arrival of the wise men of the East, and the manifestation to the world of the Savior, by the appearance of a blazing star, which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found. Instituted A. D. 813. *Wheatley.* Pardon says, "The heathens used this word to signify the appearance of their gods upon the earth, and from the heathens the Christians borrowed it."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. Episcopacy established in New York by law, 1693; introduced into Connecticut, 1706. The first bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America were bishop White of Pennsylvania and Provost of New York, consecrated in London, 1787. First Episcopal convention, 1789. Bishops of Vermont, New Jersey, Kentucky and Ohio consecrated at New York, Nov. 2, 1832.

EPITAPHS. They were used by the ancient Jews, Greeks, Romans, and others. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published, in England, a collection called Chronicles of the Tombs, in 1857.

EQUATOR (or ECUADOR). A South American republic, founded in 1831, when the Colombian republic was divided into three; the other two being Venezuela, and New Granada. The population is about 1,040,400, of which

76,000 are in Quito, the capital. General Franco, president, Aug. 21, 1859; defeated in battle by General Flores, Aug. 1869. President (elected in 1861), G. G. Moreno.

EQUITY COURTS OF U. S. In New England, New York, and several other States, the same Judge may try cases of Equity as well as of Law. There are no Chancellors in these States. In New York the distinction between actions at law and suits in Equity, was abolished in 1849. In New Jersey, Delaware, and other States, the English form of Chancery Courts and practice is still preserved (1867).

ERASTIANISM. A term applied to the opinions of Thomas Lieber (Latinized Erastus), a German physician (1523–84) who taught that the Church had no right to exclude any person from the ordinances of the Gospel, or to inflict excommunication.

ERASURES. In England, by order of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife is to be henceforth received in the Court of Chancery. The errors must be corrected with the pen.

ESQUIRE, TITLE OF, U. S. A title applied by courtesy to officers of almost every description, to members of the bar, and others. No one is entitled to it by law, and, therefore, it confers no distinction in law.—*Bouvier.*

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had sun-burnt complexions, in Asia and Africa; but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and Northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilized part of ancient Ethiopia.

Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Aza.....B. C. 941
A dynasty of Ethiopian Kings reigned over Egypt from B. C. 765-715
Terhakah, King of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib B. C. 710
Ethiopia invaded by the Cambyses without success between B. C. 322-325
Candace, Queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlements at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius.....A. D. 22-23

ETHNOLOGY. The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other. It is of recent origin. Balbi's Ethnographic Atlas was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841–7. The London Ethnological Society, established in 1843, publishes its transactions. Dr. R. S. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British Empire appeared in 1851–2. The American Ethnological Society was founded in New York in 184–. Albert Gallatin was its first president. It has published 3 or 4 vols. of "Transactions." The works of Schoolcraft on the history of American Indians are copious and valuable. The belief in the original *unity of the human race* has been opposed in the works of Nott and Gliddon (*Ethnological Researches*), Agassiz and others, 1854–9. Mr. George Peabody, in 1866, donated to Yale College $150,000 to maintain a museum and Professorship of Archæology and Ethnology, also a like amount for the same purpose to Harvard College.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops. Eruptions are recorded by Thucydides as occurring in 1734, 477, 425, B. C. Eruptions also A. D. 40, 254, 420, 1669, 1830, 1832, and 1852.

ETRURIA, or Tuscia, hence the modern name Tuscany. An ancient province of Italy, whence the Romans in a great measure derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted

to reinstate the Tarquins, 506. B. C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of civilization to which they had attained. See *Tuscany.* Etruria, the site of Mr. Wedgewood's porcelain works, was founded 1771.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, England, founded by Sir Culling Eardley Smith and others in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Christians. It holds annual meetings. It met Sept. 1857 at Berlin; in 1858 at Liverpool; 1859 at Belfast.

EXAMINATIONS of persons preliminary to their employment in the civil service in England, has been enforced since 1855. [Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present might be termed the "age of examinations."] A bill for a similar system in the U. S. was introduced in the senate by Mr. Sumner, 1865.

EXCHANGE (MERCHANTS') IN NEW YORK. The present building, on the site of the one destroyed in the great fire of 1835, was commenced in 1836, and finished in 1840. It is of blue granite, and cost $1,800,000. In 1864 it was purchased by the U. S. government for use as the Custom House. That of Boston, also of Quincy granite, finished in 1846.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. In England the government securities so called, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. About £20,000,000 of these are often in circulation.

EXCISE Revenue in Great Britain in 1855, £16,389,486; in 1858, £17,902,000; 1860, £20,361,000; 1864, £19,558,000.

EXCISE LAW, U. S. See *Internal Revenue.*

EXHIBITION OF 1851, in LONDON. See *Crystal Palace.* This exhibition originated with the Society of Arts; Prince Albert, President. It was started by a royal commission, appointed Jan. 3, 1850. The Crystal Palace, designed by Paxton, begun Sept. 1850, and the exhibition was opened by the Queen, May 1, 1851. The No. of exhibitors exceeded 17,000. Number of visitors 6,170,000, averaging 43,000 daily. Largest No. in one day, 109,760. Exhibition open 144 days. Amount of entrance fees £505,107. Net profits £150,000. Of 1862. A proposal in 1858 for another great exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn in consequence of the war in Italy in 1859, &c. The scheme was revived in April 1860, when the prince-consort engaged to guarantee £10,000, if £240,000 should be subscribed by other persons.

The exhibition was opened by the duke of Cambridge and a distinguished company on May 1, 1862

The Exhibition was closed on Nov. 1. when the total number of visitors (exclusive of attendants) had been 6,117,450.

The success of the Exhibition was much impared by the decease of the prince consort, Dec. 14, 1861, and the breaking out of the civil war in the United States of America. The foreign exhibitors in 1851, were 6566; in 1862, 16,456.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION. U. S., consisting of the Vincennes, sloop of war; Peacock, ditto; Porpoise, brig; Relief, Flying Fish, and Sea Gull, smaller vessels, under Lieut. Wilkes, U. S. N., sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 19th, 1838. Antarctic continent discovered, July 19, 1839. Attack on the Fejees for murdering two of the officers, July 25, 1846. The Peacock lost on the bar of Columbia river, July, 1841. The Vincennes (flagship) returned to New York, after an absence of nearly four years, June 11, 1842. Captain Wilkes's Narrative of the Expedition, in 6 vols. imp. 8vo. and quarto, was published in 1845. The scientific reports of the expedition form about 20 quarto and folio volumes.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE U. S. (Stated in round millions.)

	Exports of Produce.	*of Manufactures.*	*Total.*	*Imports.*
1849	$131 millions	16 millions	147 millions	147 millions.
1850	134 "	15 "	149 "	178 "
1860	316 "	48 "	364 "	362 "
1861	204 "	43 "	247 "	286 "
1862	182 "	33 "	215 "	275 "
1863	249 "	50 "	299 "	252 "
1864	217 "	45 "	262 "	329 "
1865	254 "	64 "	318 "	234 "
1866	466 "	64 "	530 "	437 "

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. (p. 318.) Total exports in 1850, £175,126,706. In 1851, £190,397,810. Exports of British and Irish produce, in 1856 £115,826,948. In 1857, £122,155,257; 1861, £125,115,133; 1863, £146,489,768; 1865, £218,865

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY OF U. S. Since the formation of the government in 1787, the following additional territory has been acquired:

Sqaare Miles.		*Square Miles.*	
599,599,	Louisiana, &c., by purchase of France, for $150,000,000.....1803	550,445,	California, by treaty with Mexico.....1848 Mesilla Valley (Arizona), by purchase of Mexico for $10,000,000.....1853
66,900,	Florida, by treaty with Spain cost $6,489,000.....1820		Russian America by purchase from Russia, negotiated by Mr. Seward, Sec. of State.....1867
318,000,	Texas, by annexation, tendered by its people.....1845		
308,052,	Oregon, settled by the treaty with Great Britain....1846		

F

FAIROAKS, near the Chickahominy, Virginia, the site of two sanguinary indecisive battles between the rebels, under Gen. Joseph Johnston, and the army of the Potomac, under Gen. McClellan, May 31, and June 1, 1862.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. A group of islands in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain. Seen by Americus Vespucius; visited by Davis, 1592. Taken possession of by France, 1763; French expelled by the Spaniards, and in 1771 Spain gave up the sovereignty to England. A colony from Buenos Ayres settled at Port Louis, which was destroyed by Americans 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there.

FARTHINGS. One of the earliest of the English coins. Farthings in silver were coined by King John; the Irish farthing of his reign is of the date of 1210. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II., 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843.

FASTS. (p. 319.) Fast-days are appointed by the Reformed Churches in times of war and pestilence. The British gov. appointed a fast, March 21, 1855, for the Russian war, and Oct. 7. 1857, for the Indian mutiny. Pres. Buchanan appointed a public fast on account of threatened secession of slave states, which was observed Jan. 4, 1861. National Fasts appointed by Pres. Lincoln at different times during the war. Fast on account of his assassination, May 1865.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. The following are the principal:

SECOND CENTURY. *Greek.*		
Justin Martyr,	*d.* about	166
Irenæus	*d.* about	200
Athenagoras.		
THIRD CENTURY. *Greek.*		
Clements	*d.* about	217
Origen	*d.* about	253
Latin.		
Tertullian	*d.* about	220
Minutius Felix,	*fl* about	230
Cyprian	*d.* about	258
FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES. *Greek.*		
Eusebius	*d.* about	340
Athanasius,	*d.*	373
Ephrem Syrus,	*d.* about	378
Basil	*d.*	379
Cyril of Jerusalem,	*d.*	386
Gregory Nazianzen,	*d.*	389
Gregory Nyssen,	*d.* about	394
Epiphanius	*d.*	402
Chrysostom	*d.*	407
Cyril of Alexandria,	*d.*	444
Latin.		
Arnobius	*fl.*	303
Lactantius	*d.* about	330
Ambrose	*d.*	397
Jerome	*d.*	420
Augustine	*d.*	430

FAUSTUS, a professor of magic, renowned in cheap-books, flourished about the end of the 15th century. Goethe's poem, "Faust," appeared in 1790.

FEEJEE ISLANDS, or **Fiji**, in the Pacific Ocean. There are 80 inhabited islands, the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with 20,00 inhabitants.

FENIANS (See p. 297). A society of Irishmen in the U. S. and in Ireland, pledged to work for the liberation of Ireland. Organized in 1857. First attracted notice in the U. S. in 1863. In that year Nov., a Fenian Congress met in Chicago, composed of 200 delegates. In 1865 the regular members of the order numbered 80,000. "Head Centre" Stephens figured conspicuously as the leader. In 1866, Fenian meetings were held all over the country. In the Spring considerable numbers assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vermont, apparently with hostile intentions towards Canada. June 1, 1866, a body of them crossed over and engaged in a skirmish with Canadian troops. They were compelled to re-cross with slight loss. The Fenian officers were arrested by the U. S. government, and the men sent to their homes. In 1867, the excitement over this organization had greatly subsided. Attempts to create a revolt in Ireland proved unsuccessful. Several of the leaders were arrested and tried and condemned to death, but the sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. This movement was unquestionably originated and carried on by men of Irish birth and immediate descent, and was *not* an American movement as indicated by *Haydn*, p. 297.

FILIBUSTERS. A name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 17th century. See *Buccaneers*. It was applied to Walker and other adventurers from the United States, who within the last few years endeavored to obtain possession of Central America and Cuba.

FINLAND. A Russian principality, was conquered by the Swedes in the middle of the 12th century, who introduced Christianity. It was several times conquered by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty.

FIRE ANNIHILATORS. An article so called was exhibited in New York, 185–, but its practical usefulness has not been demonstrated.

FIRE-ARMS, U. S. The Sharpe's Rifle was the first breech-loader used in this country. During the war, great improvements were made in this branch of ordnance. The Spencer Repeating Rifle patented in 1860, carries seven cartridges. The Henry Rifle can be fired 15 times before reloading; patented 1861. 120 shots have been fired from it in 5¼ minutes, including the time for reloading. The standard musket used in the U. S. Army, is the Springfield Rifle, muzzle-loader. They are being converted into breech-loaders at the arsenal (1866–7).

FIRE DEPARTMENTS, with steam engines and paid employees. In 1867, the following cities had introduced the new system as follows:—

	Steamers.	*Men.*	*Cost*		*Steamers.*	*Men.*	*Cost.*
Baltimore,	7	114	$73,000	Chicago,	13	140	$245,500
Boston,	11	281	162,098	Cincinnati,	12	140	141,000
Buffalo,	7	189	46,470	New York,	34	564	869,957
Cleveland,	5	56	39,000				

FIRE-ESCAPES. In England the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836 ; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was reorganized, beginning with six escape stations in London ; in March, 1859, it possessed 67. In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued by the Society's officers. In New York city the necessity for effectual means of escape from fires in large buildings was sadly shown by the loss of life by fires in tenement houses, 1859-60. Two or three different fire-escapes were exhibited in the autumn of 1860.

FIRES IN THE U. S. The losses by fire from 1855 to 1865 inclusive were $214,588,000. In 1865, there were 354 fires, where the loss was upwards of $20,000, at which property was destroyed to the amount of $43,419,000. The largest fire of late years was at Portland, Maine, July 4, 1866. 1,600 buildings were burned ; loss, $9,000,000 ; insurance, $3,500,000. Fire in Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1866, loss, $1,000,000. Colt's Armory, Hartford, burned, Feb. 8, 1864 ; Loss, $1,000,000. Academy of Music and University Medical College, N. Y., burned, May 21, 1866. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, March 23, 1866. The Smithsonian Institute, Washington, partially burned Jan. 24, 1865 ; the Meteorological department suffered heavily.

FLAG. See *American Flag.* The flag acquired its present form in the sixth century in Spain ; it was previously small and square. *Ashe.* The flag is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before which time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood. *Pardon* The term flag is more particularly used at sea, to denote to what country a ship belongs. The honor-of-the-flag salute at sea was exacted by England at a very early date, but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in A. D. 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680. *Henault.* After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish Admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 4, 1688.

FLORIDA. (p. 322.) Passed an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Jan. 11, 1861, and seized the U. S. Navy Yard at Pensacola. Population, 1850, 87,445. In 1860, 81,885 free, and 63,800 slaves. In 1866, 77,747 white ; 62,677 colored ; total 140,424. Mr. Marvin appointed Provisional Governor, July 13, 1865.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government. An act for the formation of the Foreign Legion as a contingent to the Russian war (1855) was passed Dec. 23, 1854. The endeavor to enlist for the legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton was dismissed, and Lord Napier sent out as English representative.

FRANCE. (p. 326.) For the succession of events in France, see *Chronological Tables*, page 65 *et seq.*

GOVERNMENT.

New Republic proclaimed; provisional government established, Lamartine at the head.....1848
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte declared Pres. by the Nat. Assembly, Dec. 19, 1848
Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French. Votes for the empire, 7,839,552; noes, 254,501; null, 63,609.....Nov. 21, 1852
The Emperor proclaimed..Dec. 2, 1852
Empress: MARIE EUGENIE (a Spaniard), born May 5, 1826, married Jan. 29, 1853
Heir: NAPOLEON-EUGENIE-Louis-Jean-Joseph, born....March 16, 1856
Heir presumptive, in default of Louis Napoleon's issue: Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, and his heirs male

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. (p. 327.) The restricted diet of the Germanic Confederation was constituted at Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1850. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, assembled here, and constituted themselves the Council of the Germanic Diet, Sept. 1, 1850. Prussia refused to recognize it. Frankfort annexed to Prussia after the war with Austria, 1866.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE, U. S. This privilege was granted to the widows of Presidents Madison and Harrison. An act granting the same privilege to Mrs. Lincoln, passed Feb. 10, 1866.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN. His last Arctic expedition in command of H.M. Ships Erebus and Terror sailed from Greenhithe, May 24, 1845. His last despatches home were dated July 12, 1845. As no later news came from him, the British gov. in 1850 offered £20,000 reward to any who might discover or assist the missing ships. Several expeditions were sent in search of them from England and the U. S., viz.:

1. H. M. Ship *Plover*, Capt. Moore, Jan. 1, 1848
2. Land Expedition under Sir J. Richardson and Dr. Rae, Mch. 25, 1848
3. Sir Jas. Ross, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*.....June 12, 1848
4. Capt. Collinson and Com. McClure sailed in same vessels June 20, 1850
5. Capt. Austin, in the *Resolute*, &c.....Apr. 25, 1850
6. Capts. Penny and Steward, in the *Lady Franklin*, &c.....Apr. 13, 1850
7. The GRINNELL (AMER.) expedition, under De Haven (Dr. KANE, surgeon), in the *Advance* and *Rescue*.....May 25, 1850
8. Sir John Ross in the *Felix*, May 22, 1850
9. Sir Ewd. Belcher's expedition (5 vessels), *Assistance*, &c. Apr. 15, 1862

Lady Franklin fitted out the four next (private) expeditions, viz.:

10. The *Prince Albert*....June 5, 1850
11. The same vessel.....June 4, 1851
12. The *Isabel*, Com. Inglefield, Nov. 1852
13. The same vessel.....1853
14. H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*....Aug. 1853
15. Second AMERICAN exped. (Dr. KANE, in the *Advance*)...June 1853
16. The *Phœnix* and others under Capt. Inglefield.....May, 1854
17. 3d AMERICAN exped. (in search of Dr. Kane), Lieut. Hartstene, in the *Release* and steamer *Arctic*.....May 31, 1855
19. The 18th British exp. equipped by Lady Franklin and friends, in the *Fox*, Capt. McClintock (found remains of the Franklin Expedition), sailed.....July 1, 1857
20. 4th. AMERICAN exped. (in search of Polar sea), under Dr. Hayes (surgeon to Kane exped.), sailed from Boston.....July. 1860

Returned.....1863

FREE TRADE. Principles advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Mr. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, has been termed "The Apostle of Free Trade." Since 1830 the British exports have been tripled. In New York the advocates of Free Trade established a "League" in 1866 (?) Wm. Cullen Bryant, President; and a monthly periodical called the *League* was first issued May 1867.

FRESCO PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones

exist in Egypt and Italy, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century, are justly celebrated.

FRONDE, Civil wars of the, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648–53), during the government of the queen, Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Mazarin, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the Parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (slingers), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL, introduced in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Mason of Va., and passed, Sept., 1850. It imposes a fine of $1,000 and 6 mos. imprisonment on any person harboring fugitive slaves or aiding their escape. It was declared by the Sup. Court of Wisconsin to be unconstitutional, Feb. 3, 1855. This law was repealed by Congress, June 23, 1864.

G

GALAPAGOS. Islands on the coast of Ecuador (N. Pacific), ceded to the United States by Ecuador, Nov. 3, 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALATIA. An ancient province of Asia Minor. In the 3d century B. C. the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas 278; were checked by Attalus in a battle about 239; and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallogræcia and Galatia. The country was annexed to the Roman empire B. C. 25, on the death of the king Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A. D. 58.

GAME LAWS (p. 330), have been enacted in several states for the protection of game during certain seasons, to prevent its entire destruction.

GAMUT. The invention of the scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*), for which the seven first letters of the alphabet are now employed, is ascribed to Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GAS (p. 332). Introduced in Boston, 1822 (?); New York, 1823 (N. Y. Gas Light Co.); now used in nearly every large town of the United States. Used in 43 towns of N. Y. State, 1860. Price in 1860 ranged from $1 50 per cubic foot in Pittsburg, Pa., to $7 in Belfast, Me., and other places.

GAUL, Gallia. The ancient name of France and Belgium. The natives were termed by the Greeks, Galatæ, by the Romans, Galli or Celtæ. They came originally from Asia, and invading eastern Europe, were driven westward and settled in Spain (in Gallicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British Isles (the lands of the Cymri or Gaeli). They gave great trouble to the rising Roman republic by their frequent invasions, 528 to 591 B. C. The Gauls under Brennus defeated the Romans and sacked Rome, but were expelled by Camillus, B. C. 390 They overran Northern Greece, B. C. 280. Gaul invaded by Julius Cæsar and subdued in eight campaigns, B. C. 58–50. Christianity introduced in Gaul, A. D. 160. Franks and other invaders defeated by Aurelian, A. D. 241. Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360. Invasion and settlement of Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c., 406–450. Huns under Attila defeated near Chalons, 451. Paris taken by Childerick, the Frank, 464. Frank kingdom, established, 476. History of Gaul by Parke Godwin, pub. New York, 1860.

GAUNTLET. An iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps

about 1225. It was a part of the full suit of armor, being the armor for the hand. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

GAUZE. This fabric was much prized by the Roman people, about the beginning of the 1st century. "Brocades and damasks, and damasks and gauzes, have been lately brought over" (to Ireland).—*Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a like fabric, at Paisley, in Scotland, where they maintain great repute, was commenced about 1759.

GENEALOGY (from the Greek, *genea*, birth, descent). The art of tracing pedigrees, &c. The earliest pedigrees are those contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in Matt. i. and Luke iii. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries: one at Magdeburg, Theatrum Genealogicum, by Henninges, in 1598; Anderson, Royal Genealogies, London, 1732; Sims's Manual for the Genealogist, &c., 1856, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764–84), and Nicolas (1825), on the British peerage universally esteemed. The Genealogical Society, London, was established in 1853. The *New England Hist. and Genealogical Soc.*, founded 184–, publishes a quarterly magazine on those subjects. A volume called *American Genealogies*, published in Albany, 1855, and numerous private publications of family genealogies, have been printed in New England. Savage's *Genealogical Hist. of N. England*. 4 vols. 8vo., Bost. 1860–1.

GENOA (N. Italy). (p 333.) April, 1849, the city was seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison, and proclaimed a republic, but soon after surrendered to General Marmora. Genoa warmly supported its sovereign, Victor Emanuel, in the struggle with Austria (1859), and furnished many volunteers for Garibaldi's demonstration on Naples, 1860.

GEOGRAPHY, U. S. The Am. Geographical and Statistical Society was incorporated April 3, 1852, at N. Y. It publishes occasionally a Journal chiefly of original papers.

GEOLOGY Works on, U. S. "Geology of the Globe" by Prof. E. Hitchcock, 1853. Prof. St. John's Elements of Geology, 1855. "Text-book of Geology," Prof. Dana, 1863. Besides these text-books there are many treatises and reports on Geology which are to be found in most of the large libraries in the country, such as Prof. Hall's Geology of New York; Owen's, of Indiana; Percival's, of Wisconsin; Hitchcock's, of Massachusetts; each in quarto volumes.

GEORGIA. Population in 1860 (including 462,198 slaves), 1,057,286. Act of "secession" passed Jan. 19, 1861. The state was occupied by Sherman's army in his great march, and Savannah surrendered to him Dec, 1864. Debt of the state in Oct., 1866, $5,706,500. Georgia, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander, 323 B. C., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 65 B. C., but retained its own sovereigns. Christianity was introduced into it in the 3d century. In the 8th century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1235. From the 14th to the 18th centuries, Georgia was successively held by the Persian and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler, Heraclius, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1799; and in 1802 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.

GERMANY. (p. 335.)

German National Assembly elected the King of Prussia emperor of Germany, (but declined).....March 28, 1849
Treaty between Austria and Prussia.....Sept. 30, 1849
Treaty of Munich betw. Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg. Feb. 27, 1850
German Confederation Assembly, at Frankfort.....Sept. 2, 1850
Austrian and Bavarian demonstration against Hesse-Cassel. Nov. 1, 1850
Conference at Dresden, for settling German affairs. Dec. 1850 to May, 1851
Great excitement throughout Germany in regard to French successes in Lombardy; apprehension of French designs on German territory...May-June, 1859
Meeting of new Liberal Party at Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar, proposing a strong central gov't., (no practical results). Aug. 14, 1859

See *Austria*, *Prussia*, *Hanover*, &c.

GETTYSBURG, BATTLE OF, U. S. Fought July, 1, 2, 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn. near the Maryland line. Union forces 60,000 and 200 guns; Confederate about 80,000. On the first day the 1st and 11th corps, (U. S. forces) were attacked and beaten by the superior numbers of the enemy: Maj.-Gen. Reynolds (U. S. A.) killed. On the second day, the 12th 3d and 2d corps came up, and the whole under command of General Meade formed line on Cemetery Ridge. No fighting until 4 P. M., when a terrible artillery fire was opened by the rebels, and fierce assaults made on the left and then on the right of the Union army. The contest was heavy and doubtful until evening, when the enemy retired. On the third day the same furious charging and stubborn resistance was continued The Union army bravely held its ground, and at night the enemy retreated. Union loss 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, 6,643 missing. In the brief campaign which ended with this battle, the rebels lost 3 guns, 41 standards, 13,621 prisoners, besides an enormous number of killed and wounded. Over 6,000 men, loyal and rebel, were buried on the field. The Union victory was of immense importance to the country at that critical period.

GHOSTS are now produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting in 1858. Dr. John Taylor exhibited scientific ghosts in March, 1863. Mr. Pepper exhibited the ghost illusion at the Royal Polytechnic institution, July, 1863. See *Cock-lane Ghost.*

GIRONDISTS. The name of a party, which played an important part in the French Revolution, and was principally composed of deputies from the department of the Gironde. At first they were ardent republicans, but after the cruelty of Aug. and Sept., 1792, they labored strenuously to restrain the cruelties of the Mountain party, to whom they succumbed. Their leaders, Brissot, Vergmand, and many others were guillotined, Oct. 13, 1793, at the instigation of Robespierre. Lamartine's eloquent "Histoire des Girondins," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution of 1848.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. (p. 337.) Erected into a burgh, A. D. 1180. Its prosperity dates from the union of the kingdoms in 1707, and was much increased by American trade. Population in 1707, about 12,000; in 1861, 394,857.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele, about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GNOSTICS (from the Greek, *gnosis*, knowledge). "Heretics," who appeared from the first rise of Christianity, and who endeavored to combine the simple principles of the Gospel with the Platonic and the other philosophies. They

were so called because they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Treves as a heretic, in 384, for endeavoring to revive Gnosticism.

GOLD MINES. (p 339.) On April 28, 1858, a nugget from Australia, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to Queen Victoria. In 1858, gold was discovered in what is now termed New Columbia, British America. Said to have been found in Vermont, 1859. Australia produced as follows:

1851.	1852.	1856.	1857.
£907,000	£9,735,000	£12,740,000	£11,764,000

GOLD AND SILVER. (p. 339.) Chevalier estimated the total amount of gold and silver existing in various forms in 1848, at 8,500 millions of dollars, of which one-third was supposed to be gold. The annual gold product from 1800 to 1850, was 16 millions of dollars. The U. S. Mint received 41 millions in 1858, all but $400,000 being from California. The exports of gold from the U. S. in recent years were as follows (stated in millions of dollars).

1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
7½.	29½.	42½.	27½.	41.	56.	45.	69.	53.	64.	66½.	28.	36.	63.	69.	54.	86.

GORGET. The ancient breastplate, or gorget, was very large, and extended to the body and limbs of the warrior or knight, as armor; but its size and weight varied at different periods. The present modern diminutive breastplate was in use at the period of the Restoration, 1660, or shortly after.

GORILLA. A large ape of West Africa, in anatomical structure the nearest approach to man of any known animal. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorullai*, by the navigator Hanno, in his Periplus, about B. C. 400 or 500. Preserved specimens have been recently brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1859, Prof. Owen discoursed on Gorillas. The Gorilla was not known to Cuvier. Du Chaillu in his African adventures, 1860–1, killed 21 of them, and exhibited some of their skulls in London and the U. S.

GRANADA. A renowned city of Spain; was subdued by the Moors in the 10th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova, in 1492. In 1609–10, the useful and industrious Moors were expelled from Spain by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by Marshal Soult in 1810, and held till 1812.

GREECE. (p. 343.)

Harbor of Piræus blockaded by British fleet under Admiral Parker, to enforce some mercantile claims.....Jan. 18, 1850
The dispute settled.....April 19, 1850
Rupture between Greece and Turkey.....March 18, 1854
Olympic games proposed to be revived.....Oct. 1858
The national assembly elects M. Balbis president, Jan. 29; and declares Prince Alfred of England elected King of Greece, by 230,016 out of 241,202 votes. Feb. 3, 1863
Military revolt of Lieut. Canaris against Bulgaris and others, who resign, Feb. 20; the assembly appoint a new ministry under Balbis.....Feb. 23, 1863
The assembly decides to offer the crown to Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, March 18, and proclaim him as King George I.....March 30, 1863
Military revolt at Athens, suppressed.....June 30, July 9, 1863
The King arrives at Athens, Oct. 30; takes the oath to the constitution.....Oct. 31, 1863

"GREENBACKS," U. S. A term given to legal-tender notes issued by the U. S. Treasury, in 1862. So called on account of the green print on their backs. All national bank notes are known by this name. The merit of the green tint

is that it cannot be photographed or in any way counterfeited. It was first discovered by a Canadian. The "American Bank Note Company" print the notes.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, near London, built in reign of Charles II. The "Astronomers Royal," who have superintended astronomical observations here, were Flamsteed, 1675; Halley, 1719; Bradley, 1742; Maskelyne, 1764; John Pond, 1811; Geo. B. Airy (the present A. R.), 1835.

GUANO, OR HUANO. (The Peruvian term for manure.) The excrement of seabirds that nestle in prodigious swarms along the Peruvian shores. This substance is found chiefly on certain small islands, called the Lobos, lying off the coasts of Peru and Bolivia. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was carried to Europe, on ascertaining its value in agriculture.—*McCulloch.* It is also found on Jarvis's, Baker's, and Howland's islands, on the Pacific coast, from which it is brought by the American Guano Co., of New York, who imported in 1858, 15,000 tons, and exported in 1860, no less than 100,000 tons. In 1857, the U. S. imported 213,000 tons, and Great Britain, 205,000 tons. In 1864, 4,131,358 tons.

GUATEMALA. A republic in Central America; declared independent 1821 President (1859), General Carrera, elected 1851. It is the most populous of five states of Cent. Amer., having 971,450 in 1851.

GUIANA (N. E. coast of South America), was visited by the Spaniards in the 16th, century; explored by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara and Essequibo were ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

GUN-COTTON, A highly inflammable and explosive substance, discovered by Professor Schönbein, of Basil, and made known by him in 1846. It is, to all appearance, common cotton wool, and is purified cotton steeped in a mixture composed of equal parts of nitric and suphuric acid and afterwards dried. Dr. Boettenger and others also lay claim to the discovery.

GUNTER'S SCALE. Invented by Edmund Gunter, an English mathematician, who died 1626.

GUTTA PERCHA, is procured from the sap of the Isonandra Gutta, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan Peninsula, and on the islands near it. Previous to 1844, the very name of gutta percha was unknown to European commerce. In that year two cwt. were shipped experimentally from Singapore. The exportation of gutta percha from that port rose in 1845 to 169 piculs (the picul is 1,330 lbs.); in 1846, to 5,364; in 1847, to 9,292; and in the first seven months of 1848, to 6,768 piculs. In the first four and a half years of the trade, 21,598 piculs of gutta percha, valued at $274,190, were shipped at Singapore, the whole of which was sent to England, with the exception of 15 piculs to Mauritius, 470 to the continent of Europe, and 922 to the United States. The great variety of articles for domestic use, the ornamental arts, &c., to which this material has been applied, has given employment to thousands, not only in the factories of our own and other countries, but also to the gatherers in the Indian Archipelago, with whom it at present constitutes one of their most profitable articles of export. In 1848, S. T. Armstrong, of Brooklyn, N. Y., first applied it for coating telegraph wires. J. J. Craven, of Newark, N. J., claims to have applied it thus at the same time or before. Charles Goodyear used it, in connection with caoutchouc, for various articles of common use; a large boat made of gutta percha was exhibited in New York, 1858.

GYROSCOPE. (From *gyrare*, to revolve.) The name of a new, popular, rotatory

apparatus, invented by Fessel, of Cologne (1853), since improved by Professor Wheatstone, and Mr. Foucault, of Paris. It is similiar in appearance to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger, of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831). The gyroscope exhibits the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the remarkable results of the cessation of either. It thus illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

HAARLEM. An ancient town, once the residence of the counts of Holland; was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained in 1849-51.

HABEAS CORPUS. The constitution of the U. S. provides that this law (adopted from that of England) "shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," 1787. President Lincoln authorized Gen. Scott to suspend the privilege if it became necessary, April 27, 1861. In Sept. 1862, it was not allowed to relieve persons arrested by military authority for disloyal practices. The President (authorized by express Act of Congress) proclaimed a general suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus*, to "continue throughout the duration of the rebellion," Sept. 15, 1863. C. L. Vallandigham, ex-member of Congress, being arrested for disloyal utterances, was refused the privilege of the writ, and sent into the rebel lines, May, 1863. Great excitement among his friends and sympathizers in the country.

HANOVER. Population in 1864, 1,923,492, of whom 1,584,700 belonged to the Lutheran church, and 226,000 to the Catholic. The army numbered 26,900 men. 3,618 vessels of all kinds composed the merchant navy. This state was annexed to Prussia, Aug., 1866, against its will.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va. A village at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah. Population in 1860, about 5,000. The scene of "John Brown's raid." On Oct. 17, 1859, he with 16 white and five colored men seized the U. S. arsenal at this point, took 60 citizens prisioners, and gave out as his object "to free the slaves." The insurgents were overcome on the morning of the 18th. Those who did not escape or were not killed, were executed. This affair created intense excitement throughout the country. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Lieut. Jones evacuated and blew up the arsenal, April 18, 1861. Sept. 16, 1862, Col. Miles and 11,000 U. S. troops surrender to "Stonewall Jackson," at Harper's Ferry. In 1867 it was decided not to re-establish the arsenal there.

HARVARD COLLEGE, U. S. Established 1638, at Cambridge, Mass. Denomination, Unitarian. In 1863, it had 44 instructors; 814 students in all departments; 7,440 alumni, of whom 2,679 were living. Value of its buildings and endowments, over $2,000,000. Annual expenses of the University, $130,000. Its commencement occurs the third Wednesday of July. President: Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.

HAYTI. (p. 250.) Faustin I., deposed Dec. 25, 1858, and Gen. Geffrard made President of the Republic of Hayti.

HEALTH, Board of, N. Y. Act passed by the Legislature of New York, Feb. 26, 1866, establishing a "Board of Health and Sanitary District for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent the spread of disease." It was organized March 5, 1866; Dr. E. B. Dalton, Superintendent. The district includes the counties of New York, Kings, Westchester, Richmond and part of Queens.

First annual report Nov. 1, 1866. It issued 22,592 orders requiring nuisances to be removed. Death rate in New York city, 1 in 33.33; in London, 1 in 45.

HELLENES. The Greek race which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to 11th cent. B.C., derived their name from Hellen, king of Phthiotis, about B.C 1600. From them came the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans.

HELVETII. A Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. The "Helvetian Republic" was established in Switzerland, in 1798.

HERCULANEUM. (p. 352.) The Antichita di Ercolano. 8 vols, folio, published by Neapolitan government, 1757–92.

HESSIAN FLY. This plague to agriculturists was introduced in this country by the foreign mercenaries on Long Island, 1777, from their baggage or in the forage of their horses.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (p. 327) (Greek, *river horse*). A native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Commodus, and others, about A. D. 138. The first in England, in 1850, is now in the Zoological Gardens, London; another, (a female, four months old), was placed there in 1854. Two young ones, born at Paris, in May, 1858, and June, 1859, were killed by their mother.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, U. S. The one in New York City was organized Dec. 10, 1804, and incorporated Feb. 10, 1809. It now numbers nearly 2,000 members. After occupying rooms many years in the New York University Buildings, it was removed in 1857 to a new fire-proof building on 2d avenue, corner of 11th street, which was dedicated, Nov. 17, of that year. The society possesses a library of over 30,000 volumes, particularly rich in historical works and manuscripts, a choice gallery of paintings, and a collection of antiquities, coins, medals and charts. Among its collections are a series of large tablets of Assyrian sculpture, the gift of James Lenox, Esq. The Massachusetts Historical Society, founded 1791, is limited to fifty members. This society has a valuable library, including a very choice collection of books in English literature, bequeathed to it by the late Thomas Dowse, of Cambridgeport, a leather-dresser, whose library was one of the best of its kind in the country. The Massachusetts Historical Society has published about 30 vols. of transactions and historical collections. There are historical societies also in nearly every state in the Union, several of which have valuable collections, and have published transactions.

HOMŒOPATHY. This science—the essential characteristic of which consists in the use of such remedies against any disease as, in a healthy person, would produce a similar but not precisely the same disease, its fundamental principle being *similia similibus curantur*—was introduced by Samuel Hahnemann, a native of Meissen, in Saxony (born April 10, 1755, died at Paris, 1843). The first periodical organ of the system was established 1822. Although violently attacked and ridiculed by "allopathic" practitioners the system was practised in 1860 by about 1,200 physicians in Europe, and 2,500 in the United States. It has 3 hospitals, 3 colleges, and 3 journals, and about 30 societies in the U. S., and all these are numerous in England, France, and Germany. (1861.) An attempt to establish a State Homœopathic Hospital, in Connecticut, was strenuously opposed (1866). The matter was compromised, the Legislature allowing the Homœopathists certain rights in the hospitals.

HONDURAS. One of the republics of Central America (*which see*). Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859. Its present president, general J. M. Medina, was elected for four years, Feb. 1, 1864. Population,

about 350,000 (1860). *British Honduras*, Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Balize or Belize, the capital is the great seat of the mahogany trade. In 1861, the population was 25,635, and the revenue £35,757.

HONG-KONG. An island off the coast of China. The British under Capt. Elliott took possession of it in 1839; founded the chief town, Victoria, in 1842; made it a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring was governor from 1854 to 1859.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Founded 1804, Publishes annual volumes of transactions; has had annual exhibitions since 1831.

HUMAN RACE. Dr. Pickering enumerates eleven different races, of which the names and numbers, supposing the whole human family to be 900,000,000, are as follows:

White	350,000,000	Abyssinian	3,000,000
Mongolian	300 000,000	Papuan	3 000,000
Malayan	120,000,000	Negrillo	3,000,000
Telingan	60,000,000	Australian	500,000
Negro	55,000,000	Hottentot	500,000
Ethiopian	5,000,000		

HUNGARY. (See p. 359.)

Kossuth, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under the protection of Turkey, at New Orsova, (See *Turkey*), ... Aug. 21, 1849
Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war..Sep 27 1849
Batthyani tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death.....Oct. 6, 1849
Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home .....Oct. 16, 1849
Bem dies at Aleppo, ...Dec. 10, 1850
The country remains in an unsettled state, many executions 1853–5
Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna..... Sept. 8, 1853
Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9.....July 12, 1856
The Emperor of Austria crowned king of Hungary, with great pomp .....June, 1867
Kossuth elected to Hungarian Parliament .....July, 1867

HYDROGEN (from *hydōr*, water), under the name of combustible air was obtained by Paracelsus in the 16th century, In 1766, Cavendish described its properties; and, in 1781, he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements. One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen, and forms water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state. *Gmelin.*

HYDROPATHY. A term applied to a treatment of diseases by water, commonly called the cold water cure. The system was suggested in 1828 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia; and though he is considered as its founder, the rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by the eminent Dr. Sydenham, before 1689. Priessnitz died Nov. 26, 1851. *Brande.* Hydropathic Society formed in London, 1842. First Hydro. establishment in U. S., at 63 Barclay st., N. Y., 1844. Those at New Lebanon, N. Y., and Brattleboro, Vt., opened 1845.

I

ICE TRADE, THE, in the United States, was commenced by Frederick Tudor, of Boston, in 1805, who shipped the first cargo to Martinique and the first to Calcutta, in 1833. The ice-houses of the dealers near Boston at present are capable of containing 141,332 tons. In 1854, Boston shipped 156,540 tons.

In New York in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up. The exports of Ice from 1860 to 1866, averaged about 48,000 tons. During the four years ending June 30, 1861, $712,000 worth was exported from the U. S. In 1856, $8,000,000 were invested in the ice trade, giving employment to 8,000 or 10,000 men. Ice is not subject to duty in the U. S. 600,000 tons were provided for the consumption of N. Y. city in 1867.

ICHTHYOLOGY. The science of fish. Eminent writers are Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, &c. Yarrell's "British Fishes" (1836–59), is a classical work.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 300), was begun about 726, and occasioned many insurrections in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isaurieus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigor in 736. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all the painters and statuaries from the Eastern Empire, 832. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated in 869. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. In the contests between the Iconoclasts and their opponents, thousands perished. Many images in churches were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the civil war, 1641–8.

IDAHO, U. S. Organized as a territory March 3, 1863. Area, 326,373 square miles. Population in 1864 about 24,000. This territory has been settled rapidly by adventurers and gold seekers, within the past few years (1867). Boise City is the capital. Estimated product of gold and silver in 1865, $7,000,000.

IDES. In the Roman calendar, the thirteenth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it was the fifteenth day; in these four, it was six days before the nones, and in the other months, four days. The Ide of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house by Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and other conspirators, 44 B. C.

IDIOTS, Education of. The first efforts for the education of idiots in America, were in 1839. In that year, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York received a mute boy, who was instructed for three years, by Professor Morris, with favorable results. The same year, Dr. Howe of Boston treated and greatly improved a blind idiotic child, and afterwards two others. Two or three children were also under instruction at the American Asylum at Hartford before 1848.

ILLINOIS, U. S. Population in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,691,233. Increase 1840–50, 80 per cent.; 1850–60, 99 per cent. Population in 1865, 2,151,007; gain since 1860 of 459,774. Assessed valuation of property in 1865, $391,683,284. From April 1861 to Jan. 1863, the State placed in the field 119,400 men. Amount expended for school purposes in 1861, $2,007,000. Number of schools 9,811. There are in the State, 1 institution for deaf mutes, 1 for the insane, 1 for the blind.

IMPORTS, U. S. The value of imports during the war greatly decreased. In 1860 they amounted to $362,000,000; in 1862 $205,000,000; in 1865 $234,000,000; in 1866, $437,000,000. See *Exports*. Into Great Britain, from all parts of the world:

In 1710.....£4,753,777	In 1850.....£95,252,084
1800.....30,570,605	1857.....187,844,441
1810.....41,136,135	1859.....179,182,355
1820.....56,514,564	1861.....217,485,024
1840.....62,004,000	1864.....274,863,924
	1865.....271,134,969

INCOME TAX, BRITISH (p 304), was doubled during the Crimean war (1854). It produced in 1855, £13,718,185. In 1856, £15,717,155. In 1858, £11,396, 435; in 1861, £10,923,186; in 1865, £7,958,000. UNITED STATES. Levied by act of Congress July 1, 1862. Tax on incomes from $600, to $10,000, 3 per cent.; over $10,000, 5 per cent. Receipts from this source in 1863, $455,741; in 1864, $14,919,280; in 1865, the rate being 10 per cent. over $5,000, $20,740,451; in 1866, $61,071,932. In 1866 a single merchant of New York paid the sum of $407,125 as a *Tax* on his income for 1865, the income being stated by himself, as amounting to $4,071,250; probably the largest personal tax of the kind ever paid. The law of 1866 taxed all income over $1,000, 5 per cent.

INDEPENDENTS. (p. 305.) In 1851, they had 3,244 chapels in England and Wales.

INDIA. (p. 366.) Mutiny and war against the British, 1857.

Begun at Barrackpore....March, 1857
Mutiny at Meerut near Delhi. May 10, 1857
Martial law proclaimed.....May, 1857
Mutiny at Lucknow.....May 30, 1857
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., June 28; he is defeated by General Havelock, July 16, who recaptures Cawnpore. July 17, 1857
Assault of Delhi begins, Sept. 14; the city taken, Sept. 20; the king captured Sept. 21; and his son and grandson slain by Colonel Hudson.....Sept. 22, 1857
Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency; retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed, Sept. 25, 26, 1857
Sir Colin Campbell (since Lord Clyde), appointed commander-in-chief. July 11; arrives at Cawnpore.....Nov. 3, 1857
Havelock dies of dysentery at Alumbagh.....Nov. 25, 1857
Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation. Jan. 27 to March 9, 1858
Sir C Campbell marches to Lucknow, Feb. 11; the siege commences March 8, taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat; Hudson killed. March 14–19, 1858
The government of the East India Company ceases.....Sept. 1, 1858
The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 4–11; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Rangoon.....1858
Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by General Horsford.....Feb. 10, 1859
Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India.....May 1, 1859

INDIANA. (p. 366.) One of the western United States, first settled at Vincennes by the French; ceded to England at the peace of 1763, but no settlement made by them until 1787. Was part of the N. W. Territory in 1801. Suffered much during the war of 1812. Population in 1860, 1,350,428. Number of public schools 6,098 in 1862. Common school fund $4,991,202. The State sent 195,147 men to the war. In 1865, the Legislature voted that negroes could be competent witnesses in courts. The "fillibuster" General Morgan invaded the State, July 9, 1863. In 24 hours 60,000 men offered their services to drive him out. He effected no damage and retreated rapidly.

INDIANS, U. S. According to the best data in the possession of the Indian Department, at Washington, there are now (1867), between 320,000 and 350,000 Indians within the limits of the U. S., comprised in about seventy-five tribes, and occupying about one hundred localities.

INDIAN WARS, U. S. In the war of the rebellion, the Choctaws, Chickasaws

and Cherokees, took sides with the Confederates. They furnished three regiments. The war upon the plains commenced in April, 1864, in Colorado. It was inaugurated by apparently too hasty action of the U. S. troops towards the Cheyennes. An Indian village was soon destroyed and 40 warriors killed. Fearful massacre of Indians near Fort Lyon, Nov. 28., 1864, by forces under command of Col. Chivington. After this several Indian tribes formed an alliance, and committed murders and depredations on the lines of travel. On Dec. 21, 1865, the Sioux massacred a company of soldiers at Fort Kearny. A general Indian War fairly begun in May, 1867. Gen. Sherman takes the management of it into his hands. Gen. Meagher declares war against the Indians of Montana Territory, April 24, 1867.

INDIA RUBBER. (p. 366.) See *Caoutchouc.*

INFANTICIDE, FEMALE, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On Nov. 12, 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, Nov. 14, 1853.

INKERMANN, BATTLE OF, Crimean war, Nov. 5, 1854. See *Battles.*

INQUISITION. (p. 369.) Restored by Ferdinand VII., July 21, 1814; Finally abolished by the Cortes, 1820. (Llorente states that in 236 years the total number in Spain of persons put to death by the Inquisition, was about 32,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments. The last person burnt was at Seville, Nov. 7, 1781, being a woman accused of making a contract with the devil.)

INSOLVENCY IN THE U. S. In May, 1837, a "commercial crisis" was at its height. The heavy failures in two months, in New York alone, amounted to 260, besides countless smaller ones. Failures in New Orleans to the amount of $27,000,000 in two days. In Boston 168 failures from Nov. 1, 1836, to May 12, 1837. New York city banks all suspended specie payments May 10, 1837. The New England banks generally, immediately after. See *Bankruptcy.*

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. In 1793, the Academies of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres and of the Sciences, were combined in one body under the above title.

INSURANCE. The marine risks assumed by the Insurance companies of New York alone, in 1860, amounted to $80,379,892; in 1866, they were $378,880,003. The fire risks in 1860, were $1,049,551,594; in 1866, $2,753,793,107. The losses paid in 1866, were $15,312,750.

INSURRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. Shays's Insurrection in Massachusetts, (caused by the scarcity of money and heavy taxes), 1786. Insurrection in Pennsylvania, caused by duties on spirits, 1794 See the accounts of *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots,* &c.

INTEREST OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES. The rates vary in different States, viz.: In La., five *per cent.*, in Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., N. C., Tenn., Ky., Ind., Ill., Mo., Ark., and the United States government claims, the rate is six *per cent.* In N. Y., S. C., Mich., and Wis., seven *per cent.* In Geo., Ala., Miss., and Fla., eight *per cent.* Laws against usury, with penalty of forfeiting the whole debt, in Maine, Conn., N. Y., N. J., Penn., Del. Forfeit of the usury and double, or treble the usury in 14 other States. Usurious contracts void in Md., N. C., Ga., Tenn., Ohio, Ark.

INUNDATIONS. (p. 371.) Disastrous one in the centre and south-west of France, on the Loire, &c., damage over £4,000,000 sterling, Oct., 1846. In

south of France with immense damage, May and June, 1856. At Hamburg, the city half flooded, Jan. 1, 1855.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece). The Republic of the Seven Islands, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, St. Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo, which were colonized by the Iones, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice, which ceded them to France, in 1797, by the treaty of Campo-Formio. They were seized by the Russians and Turks in 1800; and formed into a Republic. They were restored to the French in 1807, but retaken by the English in 1809. A new and very liberal constitution was granted in 1845. They are now among the free states of Europe; Corfu is the seat of government. Population in 1856, 49,663.

IOWA. One of the U. S. (territory 1838), admitted into the Union as a state, Dec. 28, 1846. Population in 1840, 42,924; in 1850, 191,881; in 1856, 519,-148, and 271 colored; in 1860, 682,000. In 1863 she had 800 miles of railroad completed. Value of the exports from her river ports in 1862, $8,200,-000. Population in 1865, 754,732, of whom 3,607 were black. The State furnished 72,300 men for the war. In 1865 the women of Iowa made 14,538,-216 pounds of butter, and 1,000,738 of cheese. There are institutions for the insane and blind in the State.

IRON. The value of the annual product of the U. S. in 1860, was about $7,000,000, or about 1,200,000 tons. The quantity of pig iron produced in the U. S. in 1866, was 939,956 tons. 339,764 tons were manufactured into new and re-rolled rails; 129,858 in nails; 946,613 in castings over 10 pounds weight. The mountains of Missouri, it is computed, would yield 1,000,000 tons of wrought iron yearly for 400 years.

ITALY (p. 374).

"Napoléon III. et l'Italie," published Feb., 1859
The Austrian ultimatum rejected by Sardinia.....April 26, 1859
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27; and the French enter Genoa, May 3, 1859
Peaceful revolutions at Florence, April 27; Parma, May 3; Modena, June 15, 1859
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30 31; Magenta, June 4; Marignano, June 8; Solferino.....June 24, 1859
Provisional governments established at Florence, April 27; Parma, May; and Modena. (The sovereigns retire.).....June 15, 1859
Insurrections in the Papal States: Bologna, Ferrara, &c.....June 13–15, 1859
Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops.....June 20, 1859
Armistice between Austria and France.....July 6, 1859
Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca; Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia.....July 12, 1859
Italy dismayed at first at the peace; great agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, &c.....July, 1859
Grand Duke of Tuscany abdicates about.....July 28, 1859
The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia.....July 12, 1859
Garibaldi becomes commander of the Italian army, and exhorts the Italians to arm.....Juiy 19, 1859
Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, Aug. 11, and at Modena, Aug. 16, 1859
Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna declare for annexation to Piedmont.....Sept. 3–7, 1859
Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians..Oct., 1859
Garibaldi, with a force of about 1,200 men, in two small steamers, embarks from near Genoa for Sicily, May 6, 1860
Garibaldi lands at Marsala, May 10; and after several victories takes possession of Palermo, May 27; and establishes a provisional government for Sicily, which is entirely evacuated by Neapolitan troops, June 8, 1860
Garibaldi victorious at Melazzo, July 20–1, 1860
Garibaldi lands in Calabria, Aug. 8; enters Salerno, Aug.; enters Naples.....Aug., 1860
Francis II., King of Naples, retires to Gaeta, Aug.; siege of Gaeta commenced by Victor Emanuel, Oct., 1860
Gaeta capitulates.....Feb. 14, 1861

IRVINGITES, or the followers of the Rev. Edward Irving, in England, who now call themselves the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged in 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852, lights on the magnificent altar and burning of incense during prayers were prescribed. Their Gothic church or cathedral in Gordon square was solemnly opened Jan. 1, 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer a tenth of their income for its support and extension. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

J

JAPAN. U. S. exped. under Com. Perry (7 ships of war), entered the Bay of Yeddo, Feb., 1854, to demand protection for American seamen and ships wrecked on the coast, and to effect a treaty of commerce, which was agreed upon, March 31. A British squadron for the same purpose reached Nagasaki, Sept., 1854, and effected a treaty. The Russians followed; and the Dutch made a new treaty, Nov. 9, 1855. Mr. Townsend Harris, consul-general for the U. S., made a new treaty, June 17, 1857, by which Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi were opened to American trade. Harris was received in Yeddo in 1858, and effected another treaty. Lord Elgin's treaty opening several ports to British trade, Aug. 26, 1858. Death of the Tycoon, August, 1858. Japanese embassy to the U. S. (with attendants, 70 persons), reaches San Francisco, March 28, 1860; Washington, May 14; Philadelphia, June 9; New York, where they were received with a great military display, June 16; embarked for home in U. S. frigate Niagara, July 1; reached Yeddo, Nov. 10, 1860. A troup of Japanese jugglers arrived in the U. S. in 1866. In the spring of 1867, their performances in N. Y. city excited much sensation. Their proprietor is under bonds to return them to Japan in two years. Commissioners from Japan again visited Washington in 1867, and made purchases of large quantities of school books for public schools in Yeddo, and also bought from the government the iron-clad frigate *Stonewall*, for the sum of $400,000. Ministers of the U. S., England, France, &c., notified May, 1867, that Yeddo and other ports would be opened to foreign nations in Jan., 1868.

JEDDO, or YEDDO (p. 376). Severe earthquakes, Dec. 23, 1854, and Nov. 11, 1855; during the latter 57 temples, 100,000 houses, and 30,000 persons were said to have been destroyed.

JESUITS (p. 377). In 1851 this body published in Italy a "*Catechismo Filosofico*," or dialogue on Monarchical Constitutions, containing instructions for kings, how far they may go with a safe conscience in breaking promises made to their people.

JEWS (p. 378). Alderman Salomons, first Jewish Lord Mayor of London, 1855 Seizure of Mortara, a Jewish child, by the Cath. Archbp. of Bologna, June 24 1858. Baron Rothschild takes his seat as M. P. for London (first Hebrew in Brit. Parliament), July 24, 1858.

JOCKEY CLUBS, U. S. One was organized in N. Y. City in the summer of 1866, by Messrs. Jerome, Belmont, and others. Its object is to improve the breed of horses, and establish a better system of races. A park and course have been laid out at Fordham, near the city, at the expense of Mr Jerome. The races were inaugurated Sept. 25, 1866. The celebrated horse "Kentucky" won the 4 mile heat in 7.25.

JUGGERNAUT (p. 380). The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851.

K

KAFFRARIA. An extensive country in South Africa extending from the north of Cape Colony to the south of Guinea. The Kaffirs or Caffres first invaded the British colony at the Cape in 1831, and continued a warfare up to Dec. 20, 1852, when they were defeated and sued for peace.

KANSAS. One of the United States (the 34th), organized as a territory, May, 1854, and by the same act the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was declared "inoperative and void" in both Kansas and Nebraska. Emigrant companies from Mass. began to arrive in July and founded the town of Lawrence. An association formed in Missouri, July 29, to "remove all emigrants" coming "under the auspices of northern emigrant aid societies;" another formed Aug. 12 to introduce slavery. A. H. Reeder of Pa., app. governor, arrived Oct. 6. Election for delegate to Cong., Nov. 29; the polls mobbed by armed bands from Missouri; another election March 20, 1855, similarly controlled; Reeder superseded July 26 by Wilson Shannon of Ohio; Topeka ("free State") Convention promulgates a Constitution Nov. 11; collisions, with bloodshed, between the "free state" and "pro-slavery" people commenced at this time, and continued more or less for many months. Topeka Const. accepted by the people Dec. 15, and under it Charles Robinson chosen governor, Jan. 15, 1856. Armed men from Ga., Alabama, &c., arrived in the territory April, 1856. Report of H. Repres. of U. S. on Kansas affairs, proving fraud and violence of pro-slavery invaders. Robinson arrested for treason, May 5, and imprisoned four months for taking office under Topeka Constitution. Raid of pro-slavery men on the town of Lawrence, May 21. Fight at Potawatamie May 26, and several other collisions for several months. Free State legislature at Topeka dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4. Shannon removed, and John W. Geary of Pa. appointed in his stead Aug. A party led by Ex-Senator Atchison of Mo. repulsed in an attack on Osawatomie Aug. 29. Free state men driven by Missourians from Leavenworth, Sept. 1. Robinson and others released on bail Sept. 8, and Geary promising protection to free state men they gave up their arms. Topeka legislature met Jan. 6, 1857; the Speaker and others arrested by U. S. Marshal. Pro-slavery legislature at Lecompton provides for a convention. Geary resigned in consequence of illegal acts of Lecompte, U. S. judge, 1857. Robert J. Walker appointed governor, and F. P. Stanton of Tenn., secretary, June. M. J. Parrott elected delegate to Cong. Lecompton Constitution promulgated, and caused great excitement Dec., 1857. Walker denounces it as a fraud, and resigns because the Const. is approved by the President. J. W. Denver of Cal. app. governor Dec., 1857. Lecompton Const. submitted to the people and repudiated by 10,226 votes. Convention at Wyandot adopts a Const. prohibiting slavery, July 27, which is ratified by the people (4,000 majority), Oct. 4. Under it Charles Robinson chosen governor Dec. 6. Kansas admitted into the Union under the Wyandot Constitution Jan. 29, 1861. Population in 1859, 69,950; in 1860, 143,645. Act establishing an "Agricultural College" passed Jan., 1863. The state furnished 19,500 men to the war. Efforts to advance the internal condition of the state are being made by the legislature every year. Asylums for the deaf, blind, and insane, have been organized.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, defended 5 mos. by the Brit. under Gen. Williams against a Russian siege, June 18 to Nov. 28, 1855.

KENTUCKY. Population in 1850, 771,424 and 210,981 slaves. In 1860, 933,707, and 225,902 slaves. Increase of free persons in 10 years 19 per cent., inc. of

slaves 7 per cent. There was a slight decrease of the population, caused by the war, in 1865. The state sent 63,995 white and 20,400 colored soldiers (Union) to the war. Population in 1865, 1,155,668.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden). A system of education devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany, in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlivened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-Garten," published in 1858.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, or the "American party." A political organization in the U. S., 1853, to insist that the Americans shall rule America.

L

LACE. (p. 388.) This manufacture has been so advanced by improvements, that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost £17, may now be had for 7*s*. *Ure.*

LANGUAGE. Hon. George P. Marsh, in a recent lecture, stated that there were nearly 100,000 English words found in use by good writers, but that no single writer employed more than a very small proportion of the whole. Few scholars used as many as 10,000 English words, and *ordinary* people not more than 3,000. In all Shakespeare there were not 15,000 words, and in all Milton but 8,000. There were but 800 of the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

LAW. (p. 391.) The number of lawyers in the United States, in March, 1851, was 21,979, or about one to every fifteen hundred inhabitants. *Monthly Law Magazine.* Estimating their average receipts a $1,000 per annum, their aggregate income would reach within a fraction of *twenty two millions of dollars.* In 1851 there were in New York, 4,740 lawyers; in Pennsylvania, 1,848; in Ohio, 2,031; in Massachusetts, 1,132; in Kentucky, 1,066; and in Georgia, 908. *Livingston's Law Register.*

LEGACY DUTY, Internal Revenue, U. S. By the Revenue laws of 1861–62–63, Legacies were included on the taxable list. A tax of 75 cents to $5, is imposed on "every hundred dollars of the clear value of interest in such property." In 1863, the revenue from legacies to parent, child, &c., was $25,869, to nephew, niece, &c., $11,333, to uncle, &c., $921, to corporations, strangers &c., $18,470. Total Revenue from legacies and successions in 1864, $310, 836; in 1865, $546,703; in 1866, $1,170,979.

LIBEL, Law of, U. S. Action for libel lies against the proprietor of a newspaper edited by another, though the publication was made without the knowledge of such proprietor.

LIBERIA. The number of American Africans in 1860, was about 10,000; natives under jurisdiction of the republic about 250,000. In 1856 the sugar cane was introduced, and in May, 1860, a cargo of sugar was sent to N. Y. Palm oil reported in 1859, $500,000. A college, several schools, 2 newspapers, and several churches have been established (1859). Population in 1863, 422,000, of whom 16,000 were born in the U. S., and 6,000 rescued from slave-ships. The government is republican. Capital Monrovia. Revenue of the Republic in 1861, $149,550

LIBRARIES. The Astor Library, founded by the late J. J. Astor, who left, by will, $400,000 "for the establishment of a public library in New York," "which should be open at all reasonable hours, free of expense, to persons resorting thereto." The original building opened to the public Jan. 9, 1854. Another building of similar style and extent was added by W. B. Astor, 1860.

The whole contained in 1860 about 120,000 volumes, including the most valuable, rare, and costly works purchasable. The free Public Library in Boston, opened Sept. 17, 1858, is a noble institution of a similar kind founded at a similar expense by several munificent citizens. It is wholly free to the public, and about 30,000 volumes are provided, which may be taken from the library by any resident of Boston. It is a remarkable fact that these 30,000 volumes had thus been freely loaned to all comers without loss or damage to the amount of $100 in 2 years. In 1864 there were 104 libraries in the U. S. of over 100,000 volumes, distributed among 23 of the states and containing 2,404,000 books, or about $\frac{1}{5}$ the total number in all the public libraries of the country. The Church and Sunday-School libraries were estimated to contain from 5 to 6 million volumes. In the work entitled "Private Libraries of New York" (Dr. Wynne) are found notices of over 40 collections of 4,000 and 12 with 10,000 volumes (1864). In 1859 the following statistics were compiled: Number of Libraries in the U. S. with volumes reported, 1,297, estimated, 1,593; libraries of common schools, 18,000; Sunday-Schools, 30,000; total, 50,890 libraries, number of volumes, 12,720,686.

LICENSE TAX, U. S. Levied by act of Congress, July 1, 1862. Total receipts from this source in 1863, $6,824,178; in 1864, $7, 145,389; in 1865, $12,613,478; in 1866, $18,038,098. In 1865, the largest amount was received from wholesale dealers, $5,428,345. Retail dealers in liquors paid $2,807,225. Receipts from bowling alleys were the smallest, $19,749.

LIGHTHOUSES. In 1859, there were 491 light stations on the coasts of the U. S., including the Pacific and the lakes, the annual cost to govt. being $932,000. The No. of buoys and beacons was about 5,000. A large number of the lighthouses from Cape Henry to the Rio Grande, were destroyed by the Confederates in the late war.

LOANS, U. S. The following are the principal loans of the Government in support of the war against the Rebellion.

Name of Loan.	*Length of Loan.*	*Amount Issued.*
Loan of Feb 8, 1861	20 years	$18,415,000
7.30 notes	3 "	139,999,750
Five-Twenties	5 or 20 years	514,780,000
Ten-Forties	10 or 40 "	172,770,100
Five-Twenties	5 or 20 "	91,789,000
Treasury Notes	3 years	178,756,000
7.30 Notes	" "	234,400,000
" " "	" "	437,210,400

See *Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia*, 1865. *Finances.*

LONDON. (p. 402.) The population of London in 1861 was 2,803,034.

LONGEVITY, IN THE U. S. In 1860 there were 2,960 persons over 100 years of age. In the State of N. Y. (1865) there were 108.

LOTTERIES. In N. Y. and Pa. Lotteries have been declared by law to be "public nuisances," and to be indictable as such. The Am. Art Union was pronounced illegal, as a lottery, 1851. About 1820 there was a lottery at Natchez for building a Presbyterian church. At other times colleges, roads, ferries, hospitals, &c. have been aided by lotteries. They were still tolerated in Maryland, Georgia, and perhaps other States (1861). The "Crosby Opera House" Association, in 1866, was a lottery, in which the "opera house" at Chicago, was the principal prize. All who invested received a prize equivalent to their amount immediately on payment. The proprietors made large profits, as subscriptions came in from all parts of the country.

LOUISIANA. (p. 404.) Population in 1850, 517, 762. In 1855, by state census,

587,774, including 244,000 slaves. In 1860, 666,413, including 312,186 slaves. Ordinance of secession from the U. S. passed by Convention, Jan. 26, 1861 Motion to submit the question to the people was defeated by a large majority. The principal portion of the state came under the authority of the Government before the close of the war. Number of men furnished to the Union army, mostly blacks, 40,000. Debt of the State in 1867, $13,358,000.

LOUVRE. (p. 404.) The magnificent buildings of the New Louvre begun by Napoleon I., and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, Aug. 14, 1857.

LYNCH LAW. Punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "dismal swamp," North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly redress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the 17th century, and has prevailed more or less in recent years in the western border of southern states. LYNCH LAW, "A common phrase used to express the vengeance of a mob, inflicting an injury, and committing an outrage upon a person suspected of some offence. In England this is called Lidford Law."—*Bouvier.*

M

MACADAMIZING. The inventor of this system of repairing roads (Mr. John Macadam), received a grant from Parliament in 1825 as a reward.

MACCABEES, a family of patriotic Jews, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B. C. 167, when Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny of the governor. His son Judas Maccabeus defeated the Syrians in three battles, B. C. 166, 165; but fell in an ambush, B. C. 161. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and after an able administration, was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, B. C. 143. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, B. C. 135. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, B. C. 107. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha, and are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church, but not by Protestant communions.

MADAGASCAR. (p. 411.) The French were defeated in an attack on this island, Oct. 19, 1855. The native Christians have suffered much persecution, although the prince, the son of the reigning queen, embraced Christianity in 1846. The Rev. W. Ellis in 1858 published an interesting account of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society in 1854-5-6.

MADEIRA. (p. 408.) Since 1852, the vintages here have been totally ruined by the vine-disease.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, memorable for the victory of the French and Sardinian army over the Austrians, June 4, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4,000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7,000 prisoners; these numbers are still doubtful. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on June 8 following. MacMahon and

Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France for gallantry in the action.

MAGNETISM. In 1831 electricity was produced from a magnet by Professor Faraday, who has since published his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (1845), on diamagnetism (1845), on magne-crystallic action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), and on the magnetic force (1851–52). In the present century our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has been greatly increased by the labors of Arago, Ampere, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Poggendorff, Sabine, Lamont, Tyndall, Du Moncel, &c.

MAINE. (p. 410.) Population in 1850, 583,169; increase in 10 years, 16 per cent. Population in 1860, 619,958; increase in 10 years 6¼ per cent. No. men furnished to the army and navy 1861–5, 71,558.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol on which was situated an old tower, which the Russians strongly fortified during the siege in 1854–5. The allied French and English attacked it on June 17 and 18, 1855, and after a conflict of 48 hours were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1,126 wounded; that of the French 3,338 killed and wounded. On Sept. 8, the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at 8 o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3,000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, VIRGINIA, an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named BULL RUN. It was held by the rebels under Beauregard in 1861, when they were attacked by General McDowell. He began his march from Washington on July 16, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the *first* battle of Bull Run. McDowell had the advantage till about three o'clock, P. M., when the rebel Gen. Johnston brought up reinforcements, which at first were taken for Union troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled in disgraceful rout, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The Federal army is said to have had 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,216 missing. The loss of the Confederates was stated to be about 1,500. In March, 1862, when the army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the Confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. On Aug. 30, 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the northern and southern armies. In August, General "Stonewall" Jackson, after compelling Gen. Pope to retreat, defeated him at Cedar mountain on the 9th, turned his flank on the 22d, and arriving at Manassas, repulsed his attacks on the 29th. On the 30th General R. E. Lee (who had defeated McClellan before Richmond, June 26 to July 1), joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the Confederates gaining a decisive victory, compelling the Union army to a hasty retreat to Centreville, where they were once more routed, Sept. 1. The remains of their army took refuge behind the lines of Washington on Sept. 2. Pope was at once superseded, and McClellan resumed the command, to march against the Confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. See *United States*.

MARONITES. A body of Christians in Asiatic Turkey, who recognize the authority of the pope. They live near Mt. Lebanon, and in Aleppo, Damas-

cus, and other places. They suffered severely in the massacre by the Druses in 1860, and some accounts make the Maronites the original aggressors.

MAROONS. A name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards a number of the negroes, abandoned by their former masters, fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and transported to Nova Scotia. *Brande.* They were also sent to Sierra Leone; and many of them are among the Dutch of Surinam.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia), were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoca. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, May 1, 1842.

MARRIAGE. (p. 414.) The number of marriages in England and Wales in

1750 was 40,300	1820 was 96,883	1850 was 152,744
1800 " 73,228	1840 " 121,083	1858 " 156,207

Of these marriages, in 1850, it is stated, in the registrars' returns, that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.* See *Divorce.* It has frequently been attempted to legalize a marriage with a *deceased wife's sister*, without success. A bill for this purpose passed the Commons, July 2, 1858, but was rejected by the Lords, July 23 following.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music of this hymn are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request of Marshal Lucknow, in 1791, to cheer the spirits of the conscripts of the army then at Strasburg. The hymn derived its name from the circumstance of some troops from Marseilles marching into Paris to the tune at a time when it was little known there, in 1792. *Brande.*

MARYLAND. (p. 415.) Population in 1850, 583,034, including 74,723 free colored, and 90,368 slaves. Increase in ten years, 24 per cent. In 1860, the population was 646,183, and 85,382 slaves. Increase of free persons in 10 years, 11 per cent.; *decrease* of slaves, 6 per cent. In 1861 desperate attempts were made by the Secessionists of the State to carry it into the "Confederacy" and to betray the National cause—but they were defeated by the predominant Union sentiment. See *Baltimore.* In 1865, the Legislature disfanchrised all Marylanders who had fought against the Union. Union troops furnished for the war . Disbursements for Union troops, $4,212,479.

MASSACHUSETTS. Population in 1850, 994,514; increase in 10 years, 34 per cent. In 1855 (state census), 1,132,369, increase in 5 years, 16 per cent. These returns placed Mass. the 6th in the Union in population, In 1860 the population was 1,231,494. Increase in 10 years 24 per cent. Total industrial production in 1855, 295 millions of dollars. Exports, 1859, 18 millions. Railroads, 1,602 miles, which cost 63 millions. Number of troops sent to the war in 1861–5, 159,165, of whom about 6,500 were blacks. Population in 1865, 1,267,329.

MATCHES, U. S. The tax on matches imposed Aug. 1864, is one cent per hundred. The revenue from this source in 1865, was about $1,000,000.

* In France, the marriages were 208,893 in 1820; 243,674 in 1825; and 259,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city, which are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7,754 marriages:—Bachelors and maids, 6,456; bachelors and widows, 368; widowers and maids, 708; widowers and widows, 222.

MEDICAL COLLEGES, U. S. There were 54 medical schools and colleges in the U. S. in 1862. The oldest is the University of Penn. at Phila., 1765.

MEDICI FAMILY. Illustrious as the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy; were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled, and made its chief, presiding over it for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. John de' Medici (Pope Leo X.), was the son of Lorenzo. *Roscoe.* From 1569 to 1737, the Medici family were hereditary grand dukes of Tuscany.

MEMPHIS. An ancient city of Egypt, ("of which the very ruins are stupendous;") is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 B. C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B. C. It was erected by Alexander, 332 B. C.; and restored by Septimus Severus, A. D. 202. The invasion of Cambyses, 526 B. C., began, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed the ruin of Memphis.

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the 13th century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe and embraced many communities; but at length by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, were confined to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off.

MENU, INSTITUTES OF. The very ancient code of India. Sir W. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B. C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B. C). Haughton's translation appeared in 1825.

MEROVINGIANS. The first race of French kings, 418–752.

MESMERISM. So called from Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Mersburg. He first made his doctrine known to the world in 1766; contending, by a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe, a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 340,000 livres. The government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Dr. Bailly, and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, exposing the futility of animal magnetism, as the delusion was then termed, and the quackery of Mesmer. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it.*

METEOR. Remarkable instances of the phenomenon are recorded by the Chinese as early as 644 B. C.; by Greeks and Romans (a few only); by Kepler (1623), Halley, Humboldt, Cavallo, Bowditch, and others, 1676, 1719, 1783, 1819. A meteor passed over N. Y., Conn., R. I., Delaware, &c., July 20, 1860. Extraordinary meteoric display in Nov. 1833, partially recurring every Nov. till 1839, and again in 1841 and 1846. These were described by Prof. Olmstead of New Haven.

METHODISTS. (p. 422.) The first Methodist organization in the U. S. was at Baltimore, 1784, Wesley sanctioning it as the "Meth. Episcopal Church of America." Introduced in S. Carolina and Georgia, 1785. Secession of Anti-

* In 1859 the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, Archbishop Whately being president, and the Earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes among the vice presidents.

Episcopal branch, 1830. Secession (on account of the slavery question) of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South," 1844. The northern branch had in 1860, 956,555 members, and 13,000 preachers, under 51 "annual conferences," 24 colleges, 2 biblical institutes, and 120 seminaries. The "M. E. Church South" in 1845, had 6 bishops, 24 conferences, 330,710 white members, 124, 811 colored members, 2,978 Indians. In 1859 the total membership was 721,023, with 21 colleges for males, 28 colleges and 27 high schools for females; and a publishing house at Nashville which issued 600 million pages in 5 years. The Meth. Prot. Church in 1858, had 90,000 members and 2,000 ministers. No. of Methodists in U. S. in 1863, 1,650,000; number of churches, 11,638; ministers, 10,911.

MEXICO. (p. 423.) Herrera, president, 1848; succeeded by Gen. Arista, Jan. 15, 1851; who was compelled by revolution to resign, 1853, and Santa Anna was recalled and made president with unlimited powers. Insurrection of Alvarez, Jan. 1854; flight of Santa Anna, Aug. 1855, and elevation of Carrera for 27 days. Alvarez made president by a Junta, but after a few weeks resigned in favor of Comonfort, who confiscated Church property, March, 1856. New constitution promulgated by Congress, March, 1857, opposed by the army, and a new revolution (Jan. 1858), suppressed Comonfort, and elevated Zuloaga to the presidency. Juarez (chief-justice), claims this post, and retires to Vera Cruz, May 4, 1860, assuming there to be the "Constitutional president." Zuloaga deposed, and Gen. Miramon as chief of the Conservatives or Church party leads a war against Juarez, which ends in the triumph of Juarez, Jan. 1861. In July, 1863, an assembly of notables in the City of Mexico, declared Mexico a moderated monarchy, and offered the crown to Maxmilian arch-duke of Austria, who accepted it; entered the city of Mexico June, 1864; defeated the liberals in several engagements. In the spring of 1867, the French troops who had been sent in 1861, to enforce certain claims made by France, and by whose assistance Maximilian had established himself in Mexico, were withdrawn. The liberals after this regained their lost ground, besieged Maximilian in Queretaro, and compelled his surrender. The Juarez government declared him a usurper, and sentenced him to be shot. His execution took place, against the protest of all foreign ministers, June 19, 1867. Miramon and Mejia executed as traitors at the same time. A state of anarchy has existed in Mexico for years, and Maixmilian's object was to reduce the country to order under a monarchy. The contest was waged with great bitterness and cruelty. City of Mexico surrendered to the Republicans, June, 1867.

MICHAELMAS. The feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic Church, under the title of "St. Michael and all Angels." St. Michael is supposed by the Roman Catholics to be the head of the heavenly host. This feast is celebrated on the 29th of September, and the institution of it, according to Butler, was A. D. 487.

MICHIGAN. (p. 423.) Population 1850, 399,654; in 1860, 754,291. Increase in 1840–50, 87 per cent.; 1850–60, 89 per cent.; in 1864, 803,745. In 1864, 600,000,000 feet of lumber was sawed in this State. Number of men sent to the army in 1861–5, 90,119.

MILITIA. (p. 424.) In England a volunteer militia was raised during the Crimean war, 1854, and again during the Indian mutiny, 1857. U. S. The militia force of the United States in 1860, as near as can be ascertained from official reports, consisted of 53,589 commissioned officers, and 2,036,520 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; a total of 2,090,109 men. Since the late war, most of the states have organized their militia into

a more efficient system than formerly. Volunteers in the war are exempt from duty for a certain period; in Conn. for 3 years.

MINCIO. A river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French under Brune, Dec. 26, 1800; and by Eugene Beauharnais, Feb. 8, 1814. The provinces of Verona and Mantua are watered by the Mincio.

MINES. (p. 425.) The deepest coal pit in England was opened about 1860, after nearly 12 years' labor. The shaft is 686½ yards deep, and its sinking cost some $500,000. The seam of coal is 4 ft. 8½ in. thick, and is calculated to yield 500 tons a day for 30 years. The shaft is 12½ feet in diameter, and near the bottom 19 feet. Here it meets an "incline" nearly half a mile long. U. S. The famous Hayward gold mine, in Amadon county, California, extends 1,200 feet below the surface of the earth. In thirteen years, $7,000,000 have been produced from it. The greatest silver mine is known as the "Comstock lode," in Nevada, discovered in 1860. It is owned by about 100 different companies. The length of mining shafts in the West varies from 500 to 1,000 feet. The annual yield of gold and silver mines in the U. S., is nearly $150,000,000.

MINIÉ RIFLE. Invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born about 1800). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chef d' escadron. His rifle is considered to surpass all made previous to it, for accuracy of direction and extent of range. It is adopted by the French, and with various modifications by the British army in 1852.

MINNESOTA, U. S. Made a territory, 1849; admitted into the Union as a State, 1857. Population, 1850, 6,077; 1860, 176,535; 1865, 248,848. A terrible Indian massacre occurred in this State in August, 1862. The Sioux rose in a body, and commenced a series of fiendish outrages. 500 whites were murdered in cold blood, and millions worth of property destroyed. Their depredations extended over an area of 20,000 square miles in the western part of the State. Gen. Sibley finally checked and defeated them; 2,000 prisoners were taken, of whom 38 were hung as murderers. In Sept. 1862, over 8,000 fugitive whites were receiving aid in Eastern Minnesota.

MINT. (p. 426.) In England, first regulated by Athelstan, about A. D. 928. See *Coinage.*

MIRRORS. (p. 427.) In 1851 Mr. Pettigrew made known a mode of silvering glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the deleterious use of mercury.

MISSIONS, PROTESTANT. The number of Protestant missionaries in the world in 1860, was 1,369, who are distributed as follows: North America, 125; South America, 11; the Antilles and Guiana, 218; Northern Africa, 6; West Africa, 107; South Africa, 152; Western Asia, 74; India and Ceylon, 419; Burmah and Siam, 39; China, 72; Oceanica, 146. To the above must be added 934 assistant missionaries, and 2,737 native helpers (1860). Modern missionary effort has given to 20 millions of people the benefits of a written language. 20 dialects of Africa have been thus supplied, and 500,000 persons enjoy oral teaching. See *Benevolent Societies.* ROMAN CATHOLIC. The receipts of the great Romish missionary society, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, for 1857, from all parts of the globe, amounted to $838,000. Their expenditures in Europe were about $159,000; in Asia, $284,000; in Africa, $54,000; in America, $177,000; in the South seas, $73,000. The whole amount contributed on this continent was about $32,000. It is stated that Protestants in the U. S. alone, give more for foreign missions than the one hundred and fifty millions of Catholics in all parts of the world.

MISSISSIPPI. (p. 426.) This State repudiated $5,000,000 of its bonds, in 1839 (?) Population 1850, 606,326 ; 1860, 836,658 ; increase from 1840 to 1850, 61 per cent. The literal translation of the aboriginal name is *Great River ;* the Indian title is written variously by the early journalists; Marquette spells it "*Missoissippy ;*" Hennepin "*Meschasipi.*" Sape is river, running water; the prefix means "*great,*" "*big.*" "Ordinance of Secession" from the U. S. passed Jan. 9, 1861. Wm. D. Sharkey appointed Provisional Governor, June 13, 1865. The delegates of the State Convention petition for the pardon of Jefferson Davis, Aug., 1865.

MISSOURI. Population in 1850, 682,044, including 87,422 slaves. In 1856 911,001, including 101,605 slaves. Increase in 10 years, 77 per cent. From 1830 to 1840, it was 133 per cent. Pop. 1860, 1 201,214, including 115,619 slaves. Desperate attempts were made by rebels in this State to effect secession, but they were defeated. This State was the scene of numerous minor conflicts and some important battles, during the slaveholder's war 1861–5. See *United States* and *Battles.* War debt, $7,546,575 ; Common School fund in 1865, $678,660.

MOHOCKS, ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation, in 1712, for apprehending any one of them. *Northouck.*

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago (the chief of Amboyna) in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese about 1511, who held them secretly till the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them till 1629, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since—except from 1810 till 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MONACHISM (from the Greek, *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarenes mentioned in Numbers, ch. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (A. D. 306–322) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorets ;* of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylitæ (or pillar saints), died A. D. 456. He is said to have lived on a pillar 30 years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Cassino, about A. D. 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are so many varieties of Benedictines.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817–24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America. Upon this doctrine the U. S. protested against the establishment of French troops in Mexico in 1861–6. They were finally withdrawn in 1867.

MONTEBELLO, a village in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians June 9, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where (May 20, 1859), after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 2000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The French lost about 700, including general Beuret.

MONTENEGRO, an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Solyman II. in 1526. It rebelled in the last century, and establish

ed an hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitsch Njegosch, endured, but not recognized by the Porte.

MONTEREY (Mexico), was taken by general Taylor after a three days' conflict with the Mexicans, Sept. 21–3, 1846.

MONTI DI PIETÀ, charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges, were first established at Perugia, Florence, Mantua, and other Italian cities, 1462 *et seq.* The Franciscans, in 1493, first began to receive interest, which was permitted by the pope, in 1515. *Monts de Piété* were not established in France till 1777. They were suppressed by the Revolution, but restored, 1804; regulated by law, 1851–2. See *Pawnbroker*, p. 464.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, begun in A. D. 1671, and finished in 1677. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about £14,500.

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Hungary was completely defeated by the Swiss, June 20, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, who erected a stone column in its place.

MORAVIANS, U. S. In 1863 they numbered 32 ministers, 46 churches, and 5,760 members.

MORMONS. In Utah, their chief settlement, Brigham Young, their leader, was made Governor by Pres. Fillmore in 1850. The U. S. chief justice being repudiated by Young, and the U. S. laws disowned, Col. Steptoe, U. S. A. was appointed governor in place of Young, and sent with a battalion to enforce the U. S. authority, Aug., 1854. His authority being defied, he resigned. Alfred Cummings appointed gov. by Pres. Buchanan, and arrived with 2,500 U. S. troops, Oct. 5. His trains were attacked and open rebellion proclaimed; but in March, 1858, the Mormon leaders submitted and order was restored. Army withdrawn May, 1860. In April, 1851, their elders and preachers were gathering converts to their principles in Italy and Switzerland, and especially among the Waldenses; also in Paris. Their celebrated "Bible," professed to have been delivered to Joe Smith, was really written by Rev. Sol. Spaulding, about 1812, as a supposed history of some ancient mounds in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. The MS. is said to have been borrowed by one of the Mormons, who copied it, and subsequently printed it. In Europe the number of Mormons has been estimated as high as 100,000; and some are reported in Asia, Africa, and Polynesia. Their number in Utah was estimated at 50,000, in 1862, and composed the greater part of the white population. They denominate themselves the "Church of Jesus of the Latter Day Saints." Their church organization is composed of a series of hierarchies, the highest being the First Presidency, consisting of their chief prophet Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Daniel H. Wells; next the Twelve Apostles; then the quorums of Seventies, of which there are said to be 62 organized in the territories, each having seven presidents and 63 members; then follow quorums of High-Priests, Elders, Priests, Teachers, and Deacons. A somewhat anomalous office is that of patriarch, which has been conferred on John Smith (son of Hyrum and nephew of their first prophet Joseph Smith) and on a few others. There is also in each settlement a High-Council, composed of 12 members, and a bishop for each ward, the wards containing from 500 to 1,000 persons. (*National Almanac.*) Reported schism among the Mormons, 1867.

MORTALITY IN WAR. The Provost-Marshal-General has compiled a com

plete list of all the deaths in battle and from wounds and disease, of every regiment from all the Northern States during the war. This record shows that 280,751 officers and men lost their lives in the service; of whom 5,221 commissioned officers and 90,886 enlisted men were killed in action or died of wounds, and 2,321 commissioned officers and 182,329 men died of disease.

MOSQUITO COAST (in Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast have been long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States has long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not to "occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America."

MOUNT VERNON. The home of Washington, on the Potomac; purchased for the nation for the sum of $200,000, raised by ladies' associations, originated by Miss Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina, 1858–60. During the war of secession this place was carefully protected by the government.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, and one of the most beautiful sites in Germany, was founded, it is said, A. D. 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, in 1632; by the Austrians in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French, under Moreau, July 2, 1800. Munich abounds in schools, institutions and manufactories. The University was founded by king Louis in 1826.

MURFREESBORO, (Tennessee). Near here severe conflicts took place between the U. S. troops under Rosencrans and the Rebels under Bragg, Dec. 30, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863. The rebels were defeated.

MUSIC, U. S. Music seems to have engaged public attention first through the theatre. There was one established at the Capital during Washington's administration; also afterwards at New Orleans. About 1825 an opera troupe appeared in New York, under Signor Garcia, a fine artist. Madame Malibran, his daughter, met with great success as an opera singer. Other Italian troupes followed. Large Opera Houses are at Boston, Brooklyn, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. Miss Kellogg, the American Prima Donna, first appeared on the stage early in 1861. Her success has been complete. Philharmonic and musical societies are to be found in all large towns of the U. S., and musical concerts are greatly encouraged. The excellence of American Pianos is acknowledged. Among eminent players are Gottschalk, Mason, Mills. About $15,000,000 worth of Pianos are manufactured yearly. See *Pianos*.

NAPLES (p. 434).

A martial anarchy prevails.....Dec., 1849
The chiefs of the Liberal Party arrested in.....1849
Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life.....June, 1850
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn.....Oct 28, 1856
Attempted assassination of the king by Milans.....Dec., 1856
The *Cagliari* seized.....June, 1857
Italian refugees, under Count Pisacane, landing in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed, June 27–July 2, 1857
Death of Ferdinand II., after dreadful sufferings.....May 22, 1859
Accession of Francis II.....
The city of Naples surrenders to Garibaldi without a struggle, and the king retires to Gaeta..... Sept., 1860
Gaeta surrenders to the Sardinians, and the king takes refuge in a French vessel.....Feb. 13, 1861
See *Italy and Sicily*.

NASHVILLE, U. S. The capital of Tenn., occupied by the Union forces, Feb. 23, 1862. Great battle fought here Dec. 15, 1864, between the forces of

Gen. Thomas (Union) and Hood (Confederate). The former had been besieged for several days when he marched out and attacked Hood, taking 16 guns. On the 16th he completely routed him, taking 20 guns. This was the last campaign of the Southern army of the West.

NASSAU, a German duchy, was made a county by the Emperor Frederic I., about 1180, for Wolram, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland and the present Duke of Nassau. Population of the duchy in 1857, 434,064. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. In 1866, after the war, this duchy was annexed to Prussia.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN (at New York), founded 1826. The first President was Samuel F. B. Morse, who was succeeded by A. B. Durand in 1845, and he by D. Huntington in 1862. Corner stone of new Academy building laid Oct. 21, 1863. Building opened and inaugurated April 17, 1865. See *Design*, *Paintings*.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND. The annual interest in 1850 was £23,862,257; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to £27,699,740. On Jan. 1, 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was £769,272,562; the charge on which for interest and management was £27,620,449. On Jan. 1, 1852, it was £765,126,582; the charge, £27,501,783.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S ESTIMATE:

England	$3,995,000,000,	or $125 per head.	Spain	$725,000,000,	or $46 per head.
United States	3,000,000,000,	or 100 "	Holland	425,000,000,	or 121 "
France	2,400,000,000,	or 53 "	Turkey	255,000,000,	or 115 "
Austria	1,580,000,000,	or 45 "	Prussia	215,000,000,	or 12 "
Russia	1,395,000,000,	or 43 "	Portugal	175,000,000,	or 40 "
Italy	760,000,000,	or 34 "			

Great Britain's revenue has never exceeded £70,000,000 per year; but the United States Government are now raising $540,000,000 per year. UNITED STATES. At different times: See *Loans*.

In 1791 the debt was	$75,463,476	In 1830 the debt was	$48,565,406
In 1800 " "	82,976,294	In 1835 " "	37,733
In 1810 " "	53,173,217	In 1845 " "	16,801,647
In 1816 " "	127,334,934	In 1848 " "	65,804,450
In 1820 " "	91,015,566	Aug. 31, 1865 it was	2,757,689,571
Jan. 1, 1865, it was	66,243,721	(It reached its highest figure at this date.)	
Dec. 1, 1861 "	267,654,153	Jan. 1, 1866 it was	2,716,581,536
Jan. 1, 1863 "	764,535,854	Nov. 1, 1866 "	2,551,310,035
Dec. 1, 1863 "	1,293,243,544	May 1, 1867 "	2,520,786,096
Feb. 13, 1865 "	2,279,582,484	Sept. 1867 "	2,500,000,000

NATURALIZATION LAWS, U. S. By the Constitution, Congress has power to establish "one uniform rule of naturalization." Over fifteen different acts have been passed since 1787 on the subject. In 1860, the law required a residence of five years in the country to entitle any one to citizenship. In the city of New York between 1850 and 1860, about 60,000 persons were naturalized.

NATURE-PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. In 1847, Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, Professor Leydolt of Vienna obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process in England was in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley.

NAVAL ACADEMY (U. S.) at Annapolis, Md., founded during the Presidency of Mr. Polk, chiefly at the instance of Mr. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy. During the war it was removed to Newport, R. I. It has since been re-established at Annapolis.

NAVAL BATTLES, U. S. in the war of Secession:

The Confederate forts at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., bombarded by fleet of Com. Stringham, and taken by land forces of Gen. Butler. Aug. 28, 29, 1861

Fort Henry, Tenn., taken by Com. Foote.....Feb. 6, 1862

Great naval action in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8, 9, 1862. The Confed. ram Merrimac from Norfolk, attacks the U. S. frigates "Cumberland" and "Congress," and sinks them. On the following day the U. S. "Monitor" (battery of 2 guns), arrived in time to save the frigate Minnesota, and finally forced the Merrimac to withdraw in a disabled condition.

Com. Farragut, with a fleet of 50 vessels and 286 guns, passes forts Jackson and Philips, destroys the enemy's rams, and takes New Orleans.....April 18, 26, 1862

Grand military and naval expedition, under Dupont, captures forts at Hilton Head, S. C.....Nov. 7, 1861

Fierce action at Port Hudson, Miss. Admiral Farragut, in attempting to pass the batteries, loses his flagship "Mississippi,".....March 14, 1863

Combined attack of ironclads upon Fort Sumter, S. C., five disabled, the fort receiving no great injury. April 7, 1863

The Confed. ram Albemarle attacks U. S. gunboats at Plymouth, N. C., sinks one, and disperses the rest.....April 19, 1864

Brilliant engagement off Cherbourg, France, between U. S. gunboat "Kearsarge," and Confed. privateer "Alabama." The latter sunk in two hours.....June 19, 1864

Admiral Farragut, with 32 vessels and 231 guns, enters Mobile Bay, silencing the forts, and capturing two heavy ironclads. One U. S. Monitor sunk by a torpedo....Aug. 5, 1864

Gunboat fight near Memphis, Tenn. The Union fleet completely routed the enemy's, capturing 3 and disabling 4 of their vessels.....June 6, 1864

Formidable fleet of ironclads and frigates with 300 guns, under Admiral Porter, attack Fort Fisher, N. C. Under cover of the terrible fire, land forces storm and capture the fort....Jan. 15, 1865

For list of minor engagements, see Greeley's "*Amer. Conflict*," Vol. II.

NAVY OF ENGLAND (p. 440). In July, 1856, it consisted of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9,594 guns; and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6,582 guns; also 155 gunboats, and 111 vessels on harbor service.

NAVY OF FRANCE (p. 440) has been greatly increased by the present emperor. In 1859 it consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES (p. 439). In 1860 consisted of 10 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 8 steamers, first class, 6 screw do., second class, 15 do., third class, 9 side-wheel steamers, 3 storeships, 6 receiving ships—total, 91 vessels. At the opening of the war in 1861, there were 58 serviceable vessels, with 1,110 guns. The home squadron consisted of but 12 ships, with 187 guns. In 1862 there were 427 vessels and 3,268 guns; in 1863, 588 vessels, 4,443 guns; in 1864, 671 vessels, 4,610 guns. At the close of 1864 there were 62 ironclads completed or on the docks. Total number of seamen in 1861, 7,600; in 1865, 51,500. Since 1861, 208 vessels were commenced, and 418 bought, of which 313 were steamers, costing $18,366,681. Total expenses of Navy Department from March 4, 1861, to June 30, 1865, $314,170,960. The first ironclad was the Monitor, built by Capt. Ericsson at N. Y. in 100 days, completed March 5, 1862. In 1866, the navy was reduced to 278 vessels, 2,351 guns. In commission, 115 vessels, 1,029 guns. Number of seamen in the naval and coast survey service in 1866, 13,600.

NEBRASKA, U. S. Organized as a territory, 1854. Capital, Omaha City. Area,

about 100,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 28,841; also 5,000 Indians. Admitted into the Union, March 1st, 1867.

NEVADA, U. S. Organized as a territory, March 2, 1861. Capital, Carson City. Area, about 80,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 50,568, of whom 16,260 were Indians on reservations, and 7,550 tribal Indians. Admitted as a State, Oct. 31, 1864. It is one of the richest mineral States in the Union.

NEW GRENADA (South America), visited by Columbus, and in 1536 conquered and settled by the Spaniards. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caraccas, formed the republic of Colombia in 1819. After several reunions and dissolutions, the republic of New Grenada, in June, 1858, merged into the Grenadine Confederation, which includes Bolivar, Antioguia, Panama, and other small States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (p. 441). Population in 1850, 317,976; increase in ten years, 11 per cent. In 1860, 326,072; increase, 3 per cent. Number of troops furnished to the army in the war of 1861–5, 33,427.

NEW JERSEY (p. 442). Population in 1850, 488,552, including 22,269 colored persons. In 1860, 676,084. Increase in 10 years, 35 per cent. Number of troops furnished to the army in the war of 1861–5, 79,348. Population, 1865, 773,700.

NEWSPAPERS (p. 445). Some of the chief dailies:

N. Y. Herald founded 1835 | Times.....1850 | Evening Post.....1801
Tribune.....1841 | Sun.....1833 | Commercial Advertiser.1797
Washington Intelligencer.....1801

In 1860 there were 3,364 newspapers published in U. S., of which 613 were in New York; 419 in Pennsylvania; 382 in Ohio; 221 in Illinois; and 219 in Mass. In England and Wales there were 272; in France, about 600; in Germany, 1,500; in Russia, 100. In 1866, the number of newspapers in U. S. about 4,000; circulation, 928,000,000 copies. In 1865, number in State of New York, 623; circulation 412,591,900. GREAT BRITAIN (p. 445). In 1855 the stamp duty on newspapers was abolished, except for postal purposes. In 1857, 71,000,000 newspapers passed through the London post-office.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

Daily.

Public Ledger.....1759	Times.....1788	Standard.....1827
Morning Chronicle.....1770	Sun.....1792	Daily News.....1846
Morning Post.....1772	Morning Advertiser..1803	Daily Telegraph.....1855
Morning Herald.....1781	Globe.....1803	Morning Star.....1856

Weekly.

Observer.....1792	Bell's Life in London.1820	Lloyd's Weekly Paper.1812
Bell's Messenger.....1796	Sunday Times.....1822	News of the World.....1843
Weekly Dispatch.....1801	Atlas.....1826	Economist.....1843
Examiner.....1808	Athenæum.....1828	Leader.....1850
Literary Gazette.....1817	Spectator.....1828	Press.....1853
John Bull.....1820	Illustr'd London News1842	Saturday Review.....1855

NEW MEXICO, U. S. Ceded to the U. S. in 1848. Organized as a territory, 1850. Capital, Santa Fé. Population in 1860, 83,000; besides 55,100 tribal Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, U. S. (p. 444.) The chief city of Louisiana, called the "Crescent City" on account of the circular bend of the river on which it stands. Founded by the French in 1718. Ceded to the U. S. in 1803. Population then, 8,000; in 1840, 102,000; in 1860, 168,800, of whom 13,300 were slaves. In the war for the Union, New Orleans surrendered to the

U. S. forces,—the naval commanded by Admiral Farragut, and the land forces commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler, April 26, 1862. The misrepresentations as to Butler's "brutal tyranny, especially towards females," as recorded by Haydn (p. 513), and believed in England, have been long since exploded. Butler superseded in the command of the city and the Department of the Gulf by Gen. N. P. Banks, 1863. Gen. Canby appointed to the post, 1864. Rebel riots against the negroes and their friends, in the "Radical Convention," July, 1866.

NEWPORT, R. I. One of the principal places of summer resort in the U. S. In 1861 the Naval Academy was removed from Annapolis to this place. In 1865 it was re-established at Annapolis.

NEW YORK, STATE OF. Population in 1860, 3,851,563; increase in ten years, 24 per cent. No. of school districts, 11,621. Pupils in public schools, 851,533. Volumes in school libraries, 1,360,507 (1860). Population in 1865, 3,831,777; decrease of 2 per cent. No. of voters in 1865, 823,484, of whom 583,611 were natives. The number of widows in the State—principally a result of the war—was 137,980. It sent 473,443 troops to the war. Number of convicts in State Prisons in 1865, 1,873. CITY OF. Population in 1850, 514,547; in 1860, 805,651; in 2865, 726,386. The density of the population is about 32,000 to the square mile, including 1,100 acres of parks. Debt of the city in 1867, $51,000,000. Value of real and personal property in 1865, $608,784,355. On the eleven street railroads in the city of New York there were carried, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, the enormous number of 60,328,795 passengers, exceeding that of the previous year by nearly 20,000,000. The earnings of the roads for the same period were $4,623,583, and the expenses $2,821,625.

NICARAGUA, a State in Central America, *which see.* In 1855 Walker, the filibuster, became sole dictator of the State. By the united efforts of the confederated States the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857.

NICOLAITANES. This sect (mentioned *Rev.* ii. 6, 15) is said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons. Nicolas is said to have made a vow of continence, and in order to convince his followers of his resolve to keep it, he gave his wife (who was remarkable for her beauty) leave to marry any other man she desired. His followers are said afterwards to have maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as holding all other things in common, and are accused of denying the divinity of Christ.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On Oct. 21, 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari, Nov. 5; they rendered invaluable services to the army in the Crimean war: a fund was raised in England to commemorate her services by founding an institution for the training of nurses. The subscriptions closed, April 24, 1857, amounting to £44,039. The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NINEVEH. The capital of the Assyrian Empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur, who called it after himself, about 2,245 B. C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and called this city also after himself, Nineveh, 2069 B. C. *Abbé Lenglet.* Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B. C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B. C. The discoveries of Mr. Layard and others in the neighborhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital, since 1839, have in a manner disinterred and repeopled a city which four centuries has not only ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very locality had long been blotted out of the map of the earth. The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants, stand

before us distinct as those of a living people; the most interesting of the sculptures brought to England and now with Br. Museum is the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an *eagle* or *hawk*), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B. C. 2 *Kings* xix. 37. In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 an account of his second visit in 1849–50. A collection of bas-reliefs from Nineveh was purchased by Mr. Jas. Lenox, of New York, and presented to the Hist. Soc. 1859 (?)

NITROGEN OR AZOTE (from the Greek *a* no, and *zoo*, I live,) an irrespirable elementary gas. Before 1777 Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NORTH CAROLINA. One of the United States. Population in 1860, whites, 679,965, slaves, 328,377, total 1,008,342. Ordinance of "secession" passed May 21, 1861. Loss by the State in the war, $250,000,000. Gen. Sherman marched across the State in the spring of 1865. May 29, W. W. Holden was appointed provisional governor. Legislature declared the ordinance of secession "null and void" Oct. 7, 1865.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE. (p. 448.) The honor of actually effecting the northwest passage was achieved by Capt. McClure, in the British ship Investigator, which sailed with the Enterprize, Capt. Collinson, Jan. 20, 1850. Admiralty chart showing the discovery published 1853.

NOVARA (SARDINIA), BATTLE OF, March 23, 1849, when the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army. The contest began at 10 A. M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3,000 and 4,000 men, 27 cannons, and 3,000 prisoners. The king of Sardinia soon after abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel, the present king (1867).

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B. C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B. C., when Numidia became a Roman province.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In England Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789), published works on medals. Ruding's Annals is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840). The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes Numismatic Chronicle. Mr. Yonge Akerman's Numismatic Manual (1840), is a useful introduction to the science. Other foreign works are numerous. Eckfeldt and Dubois, work on the coins of the U. S. pub. 1842, with later editions. Works by Bushnell, Prime, and others, published at N. York, and by Snowden at Philad.

O

OBSERVATORIES, U. S. The first one was established in the country in 1834 at Washington, for the Naval Depot of Charts. It was equipped with a three and three-quarter inch transit-instrument. In 1835, a five-inch telescope was placed in a tower at Yale College. In 1838, a small observatory was established at Hudson, Ohio, through the exertions of Prof. E. Loomis. In 1840,

one at Philadelphia for the "High School." In 1841, one at West Point, for the U. S. Military Academy. Bill to provide for a U. S. Naval Observatory passed Congress, Aug., 1842. In 1844, under the superintendence of Lieut. Gilliss, U. S. N., a building was completed at Camp Hill, Washington, and furnished with European instruments. Lieut. Maury assigned to its charge, Oct., 1844. Capt. Gilliss appointed in 1861, vice Maury absconded. First volume of astronomical observations appeared in 1842, compiled by Lieut. Gilliss. The Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., founded by Mrs. B. Dudley, 1858. The one at Cincinnati founded by Prof. Mitchel, 1843. Cambridge Observatory, 1845. Ann Arbor Observatory, 1854. The Chicago Observatory has the largest telescope in the country. The Yale "Scientific school" has a revolving turret for observations. Telescopes have been mounted at various places by private individuals; the principal one at Nantucket, Mass., under the charge of Miss Mitchel.

OHIO, U. S. In 1850 the wheat crop of Ohio amounted to 30,000,000 bushels. April 1851, completed 62 years since the first band of white settlers entered Ohio. Population in 1860, 2,377,917; increase in ten years about 20 per cent. Number of men sent to the War in 1861–5, 317,133. In 1866 there were erected in Ohio, at a cost of $4,889,900, 4,850 houses, 1,158 barns, 78 mills, 311 factories.

OIL WELLS, which supply a good burning oil, were discovered at Titusville, Pa., 1859. The first was through 29 feet of earth, and 30 feet of rock. There were in 1861 numerous wells in that vicinity yielding about 15 barrels per day. In August, 1861, the excitement on petroleum increased wonderfully by the discovery of wells which threw up immense quantities of oil in the valley of Oil Creek, Pa.; 3000 barrels were obtained from a single well in one day. Wells were discovered later in Ohio, California, Kentucky, and West Virginia. From Penn. in 1860, 2,000,000 galls. were sent to market; in 1861, 20,000,000. In 1862, $60,000,000 worth was exported to foreign countries from the U. S. The daily yield from the wells of the Oil Creek region was stated to be 5,717 barrels per day in 1862. From 1861–65, petroleum was the subject of numberless speculations, and fortunes were daily made and lost. In Jan. 1862, the price of refined oil was 40 cents in New York; in Nov. it rose as high as $1,10; in Dec. it fell to 40 cents again. In 1866–7 the petroleum fever had greatly diminished.

OLYMPIC GAMES (p. 452). In 1858, M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games under the auspices of the Queen of Greece.

OMNIBUSES (p. 452). In New York City, in 1866, there were 8 lines of omnibuses with 204 vehicles. Their average number of trips a day is 10 up and 10 down the city.

OPIUM. The Custom-house returns state that in 1858, 300,000 lbs. of opium were imported in the United States, and it is calculated from reliable data that not more than one-tenth of this used for medicinal purposes. Druggists and physicians say that the habit of taking opiates is very prevalent, and extending every year. The duty on opium is $2.50 per lb.; on opium prepared for smoking, 100 per cent. (acts of Congress 1864–5).

OREGON (p. 455). Received into the Union as a State, 1859. Population in 1860, 52,566. In 1865 about 70,000.

ORGANS (p. 455). A monster organ erected in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England, June, 1857, which at times overpowered the 2,400 vocal and instrumental performers. The largest organ in the U. S. is that in the Music Hall at

Boston, Mass., completed 1862. The next largest in H. W. Beecher's church at Brooklyn, 1866.

OSTROGOTHS, or EASTERN GOTHS, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about A. D. 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553.

OUDE, a large and rich province in North India, formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the Great Mogul. On the dismemberment of his empire about 1760, it was seized by the vizier Shuja-ood-Dowlah, ancestor of the late royal family.

O YES! A corruption of the French *Oyez*, hear ye! The term used by a public crier in law courts, &c., to enjoin silence and attention; very ancient, and the date not known.

OYSTER TRADE, U. S. The oyster product of the Chesapeake Bay in 1858 was valued at $20,000,000. From Baltimore in 1860, $3,500,000 worth was distributed through the country. The trade of the town of Fair Haven, Conn., is almost exclusively devoted to the cultivation and export of oysters.

OZONE (from *ozein*, to yield an odor), a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein of Basel to the odor in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge. It is considered to be a modification of the oxygen, and when occurring naturally, to have an effect on health. It is also produced by the action of moist air on phosphorus. In 1858 ozonometers had been constructed by Dr. Lankester and others in England. M. Schönbein has since discovered another modification of oxygen, which he terms *antozone*.

P

PAINTING, IN THE U. S. (p. 458.) Allston of S. C. and Boston, Morse of New York, historical painters. More recently, Cole, Doughty, and Durand, in landscape, and Inman, Sully, Harding, and Elliot in portrait. In landscape painting during the last 20 years great advances have been made; and the works of Church, Bierstadt, Gifford, and others have won fame and honor beside the best European works. See List of Painters in Biographical Index, also Tuckerman's *Book of the Artists*, Spooner's *Biog. Hist. of Fine Arts*, etc.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of Geology. Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as the fathers of this science. The Palæontographical Society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. Prof. James Hall of Albany is the author of an elaborate work on the Palæontology of New York. A Professorship of Palæontology established at Yale College in 1866. It was endowed by Geo. Peabody, Esq.

PALESTINE. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken, from the seventh to the tenth century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades, and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516.

PANAMA. The isthmus which joins North and South America. A new State, named Panama, was formed out of New Grenada in 1855. The present president (1860) is José de Osbaldin. The Panama Railroad opened 1855.

PAPER. The manufacture of printing and writing papers in the United States

has been greatly advanced in the last 20 years. Printing paper is now made, especially in Conn., Mass., Maine, N. J., and Pa., fully equal in quality to the best in England. The amount of capital employed in this business is estimated at $20,000,000. The quantity produced cannot be precisely calculated, but it is now (1867) probably greater than the product of Great Britain. Mass. manufactures more paper than any other State. Number of mills in 1865, 77; value of stock $5,381,671; Capital $3,875,000. The materials for making paper in the U. S. are various, such as rags, flax, worn-out bagging, cable-rope, straw, hay. hemlock, corn-husks, mulberry leaves and bark, canes and reeds. In 1855 there were in the U. S. 750 paper mills, 3,000 engines, producing 280,000,000 lbs., which at 10 cts. per lb. would amount to $28,000,000. The manufacture of printing and stationery papers in 1860 was 153,776,000 lbs. An examination of the returns of the incomes paid by persons and firms interested in the manufacture of paper, in *a single collection district* of the United States, for the year 1865–'66 gives the following results: Total income of ninety-nine persons, firms and corporations, $948,988. Of these, one corporation reported an income of $178,000, and ten individuals an aggregate of $314,000; being an average of $31,400 each. The annual value of paper produced in the U. S. is estimated at $17,500,000, nearly as large as in England.

PAPER CURRENCY. In 1857 the Bank of England had $98,800,000, other banks in England, $89,585,000, total, $188,385,000; France, $121,070,000; United States, $148,929,000; in 1863 the circulation of the 1466 banks in the U. S. was $238,677,218.

PATENTS, U. S. The patent Office of the U. S. at Washington, an extensive and imposing edifice, was completed 1858. The number of patents issued has rapidly increased during the last seventeen years, being nearly nine times as great in 1856 as in 1843. The numbers in some of these years are thus stated: (from 1790 to 1850 the whole No. was 16,296):

Years.	Applied for.	Granted.	Years.	Applied for.	Granted.
1843	819	531	1857	4771	2710
1850	2193	995	1858	5364	3710
1855	4435	2024	1859	6225	4538
1856	4960	2910			

The receipts of the office increased from $35,315, in 1843, to $245,942, in 1859. Of the patents granted in 1859, 4,491 were to citizens of the U. S. (1,237 being from N. Y.), 23 to British subjects, 16 to French, and 8 to other foreign applicants. No. of patents issued in 1863, 3,887. Receipts of office $179,378. Expenditure $189,803.

PARKS. The great "Central Park," N. Y. city, originated 1851 by the suggestions of late A. J. Downing, and first officially recommended by A. C. Kingsland, then mayor. It was authorized both by the Common Council and by the Legislature, within 100 days after; the award of the commissioners of assessments, made July 2, 1855. The park came into possession of the city, Feb., 1856. It originally extended from 59th to 106th St.: in 1859 it was extended to 110th st., and then included in all 843 acres; being 2½ miles long, ½ mile wide. The cost before extension was $5,444,369, of which $1,657,590 was assessed on adjoining property; the net cost being greater than was ever before known to be expended on a public park. It is now more than twice the size of Hyde Park in London; but of its area 142 acres is occupied by the two Croton reservoirs. Preliminary surveys by Mr. Vielé (1856) were followed by the adoption of plans by Olmstead and Vaux, April 28, 1858, and the appointment of Mr. F. L. Olmstead as Superintendent and "Architect-in-chief." Work on this plan commenced June 1, 1858, since which from 500 to 3500

persons have been employed to this time (1867) under the general direction of commissioners appointed by the Legislature. A park of about equal extent to the "Central Park," is projected but not yet (1867) completed for the City of Brooklyn. Public Park at Baltimore opened 1860. The "Common" at Boston (Mass.,) though small in extent, is one of the most beautiful city enclosures in the world.

PAPIER MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper pulp combined with gum and sometimes China clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker, is said to have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PARADISE LOST, the great epic of Milton, appeared first in 10 books in 1667; in 12 books in 1674. The author received for it the sum of £10, and his widow £8 more as full payment for the copyright.

PARAGUAY, a province in South America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; and conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilized by the Jesuits, who established an exclusive government, which they held till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr. Francia was elected dictator, succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vival. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The present (1859) president, C. A. Lopez, was elected in 1844. Paraguay was recognized as an independent State by the Argentine Confederation in 1852, by Great Britain in 1853, by the U. States in 185–.

PARSEES, the followers of Zerdusht, dwelt in Persia till 638, when, at the battle of Kadseah, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Naháránd in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors, but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay, where they numbered 114,698 in 1849. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, has been several years professor of Gujerati at University college, London.

PARIS. (p. 461.) Immense improvements at great expense by Louis Napoleon, 1853–6. Great Industrial Exhibition opened by him May 15, 1855; visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 24, 1855, the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since that of the infant Henry VI. in 1422. The great Exposition of 1867, opened April 1, attracted tens of thousands from all parts of the world—and was visited by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, King of Prussia, the Sultan of Turkey, Viceroy of Egypt, &c.

PARISHES. The boundaries of parishes in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 636. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish-registers were commenced A. D. 1538

PARLIAMENT. (p. 462.)

The Peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready.....April 15, 1847	bled in their new house .....Nov. 4, 1852
The members of the Commons' House of Parliament assem-	Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted.....July 26, 1858

PARMA. (p. 462.) When the war in Italy began in 1859, the Parmeans rose, and established a provisional government, May 3; the duchess-regent retired to Switzerland. On Sept. 3, the annexation to Sardinia was voted.

PASSPORT SYSTEM forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in England, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from

5*s.* to 6*d.* Passports were abolished in Norway in 1859; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, Dec. 16, 1860; in Italy, June 26, 1862; in Portugal, Jan. 23, 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was *temporarily enforced* in the United States during part of the war of 1861–4.

PASSAU, Treaty of. A celebrated treaty whereby religious freedom was established, and which treaty was ratified between the Emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, Aug. 12, 1552. By this pacification the Lutherans were made at ease in regard to their religion. *Henault.* In 1662 the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire.

PAWNBROKERS. (p. 464.) Three golden balls suspended from the doors of pawnbrokers were the arms of the Lombard merchants, who were the first to publicly lend money on chattel securities, and who gave the name to the present street of bankers in London. They have been humorously described as meaning that there were two chances to one that the things pledged would never be redeemed.

PEABODY FUNDS. On March 12, 1862, Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gave £150,000 to ameliorate the condition of the London poor. A large pile of buildings, named Peabody dwellings, were erected in Spitalfields, as homes for working classes. In U. S. Mr. Peabody, during a visit to the U. S. donated in 1866–7 the sum of $2,000,000, to be used as an educational fund for the benefit of the Southern States. It was committed to a Board of Trustees, who have absolute discretion as to the manner of its distribution. Dr. Sears, of Brown University, appointed General Agent. The promotion of Primary and Normal School education is to be the leading object. Mr. Peabody delivered over bonds, covering the amount of his gift, March 4, 1867.

PEACE SOCIETY, American. The first peace society in the world was founded at New York in Aug., 1815. A similar society was founded at Paris in 1821. Peace Society in England was founded in 1816 for the promotion of universal peace. It held its 43rd anniversary on May 17, 1859. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849. And afterwards in England in successive years, Bright, Cobden, Sturge, and others taking an active part.

PELASGI. The primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy appear to belong to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B. C. and in Italy about 1600 B. C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani, or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi come the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PEKIN, the northern capital of China, was rebuilt by Kublai in 1279; and by Yong-lo, 1471; visited by Lord Macartney in 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, Oct. 12, 1860; and evacuated by them Oct. 26 following, after peace had been signed. It was described as being in a very desolate state, with a scattered, indigent population, estimated at 4,000,000.

PENSIONERS, U. S. The whole number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls in 1860, was 11,585; and the aggregate amount required per annum for their payment, $1,183,141. Of revolutionary soldiers, 165 were on the rolls in 1860, In 1866, only 5 were on the rolls. Congress granted in 1866, to each of these, $300 annuity, in addition to the $100 pension. The war of the rebellion produced a new list of pensioners. The entire number on the rolls, July 1, 1866, was 126,722. The amount paid to them, including expenses of disbursement, $13,459,996. The Naval Pension Fund amounts to $11,750,000 (1866).

PENNSYLVANIA. Population in 1860, 2,906,115. Number of common schools in the State in 1865, 12,950. The State furnished 362,284 soldiers for the war. It has under its care (1866), about 1,200 soldiers' orphans, appropriation having been made by the legislature to support such.

PENS, STEEL. Gillott of Birmingham, employs nearly 1,000 hands for the conversion of 2½ tons of steel into 35,000 gross of pens weekly. In 1820–1, the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for £7 4s; now the commonest pens can be sold at *twopence the gross*. Steel pens of a superior quality are now made to a large extent in the U. S.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE, U. S. See *Reviews* and *Magazines*.

PERSEPOLIS. The ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander has been falsely accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B. C. The fire is said to have been accidental and not extensive. Remains of this city still exist.

PERU.

Marshal San Ramon president, Oct. 24, 1862
General J. A. Pezet president, April 3, 1863
The Spanish admiral Pizon took possession of the Chincha isles (valuable for guano), belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claim of his government on that of Peru was satisfied.....April 24, 1864
Congress at Lima: plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to concert measures for defence against European powers..Nov. 1864
Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, Jan. 28; Chincha islands restored.....Feb. 3, 1865
Revolt against president Pezet, Feb. 28; several provinces soon lost..May 1865
The insurgents take Lima; Pezet flies, and Canseco becomes president Nov. 1865

PERUGIA. A city of the Papal States, anciently one of the Etruscan Confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B. C. It was taken by Octavius Cæsar from the adherents of Antony; many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni, in 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, Jan. 20, 1859. An American family who suffered by the violence of the Papal soldiers was afterwards indemnified.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the British constitution. Petitions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV., petitions began to be addressed to the house of commons in considerable numbers. In 1837, there were presented to parliament 10,831 petitions, signed by 2,905,905 persons; in 1859, 24,386, signed by 2,290,579 persons. This right defended by John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives, U. S., who presented a petition for dissolution of the Union.

PETROLEUM, rock oil or mineral oil, similar to paraffin, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Rangoon. In 1860–1, a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N. W. Pennsylvania, now termed "Petrolia," and others have been since discovered in Ohio and other states, and also in Canada. In consequence, numerous artesian wells have been sunk, manufactories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained. In consequence of the importation of large supplies of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, an act for "the safe keeping of petroleum" was passed in July, 1862.

PETROPAULOVSKI. A fortified Russian town, on the east coast of Kamtschat

ka, attacked by English and French fleets, which were repulsed, Aug. 30, 1854. It was afterwards deserted and the fortifications destroyed.

PEWS in churches were not in use in England till long after the Reformation: about the middle of the seventeenth century. The earliest *reading-pew* with a date, is one at Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, dated 1602. *Hook.*

PHARMACY. The knowledge of the chemical and medicinal properties of drugs and all other things employed medicinally. Pharmaceutical Society of London founded in 1841. It publishes a monthly journal. College Pharmacy in New York founded in 184–.

PHILADELPHIA, City of. Population in 1860, 585,529. During the war for the Union, 1861–5, Philadelphia was distinguished for its enthusiastic patriotism and benevolence. Northern troops going to the field were most hospitably entertained by her citizens, and a very liberal and efficient provision was made for the sick and wounded in hospitals, &c. See *Clubs.*

PHILOSOPHY. (p. 470).

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ancient Schools.—*Pythagorean*, about B. C. 500; *Platonic*, (the Academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Sceptic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160.

Modern Systems,—*Rational*, Bacon, ab't A. D. 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1650; *Reflective* or *Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, 1790-1830; *Positive*, Comte, 1830.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about B. C. 600; Pythagoras, 590; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Cæsar, 50; Ptolemy, A. D. 150.

Middle Ages.—Arabians; Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen; &c., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 959; Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

Copernicus's system published	1543
Tycho Brahe	1546-1601
Kepler's Laws	1609-18
Bacon's *Novum Organum*	1620
Galileo's *Dialogues*	1632
Royal Society begins (*which see*)	1645
Otto Guericke—Air-pump	1654
Huyghens on Pendulums	1658
Newton—Fluxions, 1655; Analysis of Light, 1699; Theory of Gravitation, 1684; *Principia* published 1687; Death	1727
Bradley discovers aberration	1727
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets	1748
Black on Heat	1762
Laplace on Tides	1775
Lagrange, *Méchanique Analytique*	1788
Galvani's and Volta's researches	1791
Laplace, *Méchanique Céleste*	1799

(See *Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Electricity, &c.*

PHŒNICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais of Acre. From the nineteenth to the thirteenth centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus; and are said to have visited the British isles. Phœnicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B. C.; by Alexander, 334; by the Romans, 47; and was added to the Ottoman empire, A. D. 1392.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek, *phone*, sound). The English Phonetic Society, whose object is to reform our mode of writing and printing by rendering it more consonant to sound, was established March 1, 1843; Isaac Pitman, secretary, he being the inventor of the system which was known in 1837

Among other works published by the promoters of this system was the ' Phonetic News."

PHOSPHORUS. (p. 470.) The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1805, Schrötter of Vienna, made the important discovery of what is termed allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which is not so unwholesome to work as ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHY. The art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicephore Niepce, and presented by him, in 1827, to the great botanist, Robert Brown, in Eng. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niepce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), and Vitry, Mr. W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1854, Paul Pretsch patented in England a process which he called "Photo-galvanography," and a company was formed to apply it to the benefit of the public.

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from), was invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, in Eng. in 1859.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the sixteenth century. The phenomena were studied by Scheele (1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, which were published, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "An Account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver." Further discoveries were made by Niepce in 1814, and Sir J. Herschel in 1819. Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Niepce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of the *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan., 1839; and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Isidore Niepce (the son). In 1839, also, Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions, by producing a *negative* photograph (*i. e.* with the lights and shades reversed), from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper), is dated Feb. 1841. From this time improvements have been made with great rapidity. In 1851, Collodion was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer. Photographic Society of London, established Jan. 1853. It publishes a journal. *Celestial Photography* began with Professor Bond, the astronomer of Cambridge, U. S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. In the U. S. M. Gourard, of Paris, first introduced Photography in the U. S. in 1839, exhibiting some daguerreotype views in the course of a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, early in that year. Professors Morse, Draper, and Wollcott, simultaneously, before the end of the year, improved Daguerre's process, and during 1840 applied it to portraiture. Ambrotypes were introduced in 1853, and paper photographs in 1851, although very little was done in the business way until 1854. Early in 1855, Mr. C. D. Fredricks made the first successful life-sized photographs, with an apparatus invented by Mr. H. H. Snelling. Professor Bond, of Cambridge, Mass., first exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Photographs of rapidly-moving objects are taken in a fractional part of a second. Ingenious counterfeits of bank notes have been effected by photography.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE has been introduced in New York in 1867, by Messrs.

McKaye & Co.; among the earliest specimens are statuettes of Grant, Farragut, Greeley, and others.

PIANO-FORTES. Those made by Steinway of New York, and Chickering of Boston, received the highest award (gold medal), at the Paris Exposition of 1867, July 1. This manufacture has advanced very largely in the last 15 years, and is one of the most important branches of American industry. There are in New York city alone 113 piano-makers (1867).

PIEDMONT (*Pedemontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains). A region in North Italy, seat of government of the modern kingdom of Sardinia, *which see.*

PINS. (p. 472.) Pins were first manufactured by machinery in England, in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wight, of the U. S.—*Haydn.*

PISTOLS. (p. 472.) Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel for firing. The earliest model for this kind of arm is to be found in the United Service Museum, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, in 1853, by Col. Colt, the inventor of the celebrated Colt pistol, at which time nearly the whole of the machinery used was new to England. The perfection and economy of this system of manufacture induced the British Government to establish the Enfield Armory in the year 1855.—*Haydn.* In 1835 Colt patented his revolving chambered breech; and in 1852, founded his manufactory at Hartford, Conn., where the Colt Arms Co. make revolving pistols of several sizes, costing from $10 to $25 each, at the rate of 300 and sometimes even 500 each day. This revolver has 14 parts, besides screws, and these pass through (in all) 460 separate processes before the pistol is completed. Various other revolving pistols have been invented, but none so successful. The Derringer pistol is single-barrelled, throwing a small ball.

PITTSBURG LANDING (near Corinth, Tennessee). On Sunday April 6, 1862 a great battle was fought between the U. S. troops under Grant and Prentiss, and the rebels under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were victorious, but lost their able general Johnston. Grant was reinforced the next day and renewed the attack; the rebels maintained their ground; but soon after retired in good order to Corinth.

PLANETS. See *Astronomy.* Asteroids have been discovered as follows:

Hygeia, by A. de Gasparis. April 12, 1849
Parthenope, by the same.... May 11, 1850
Victoria, by J. R. Hind.... Sept. 13, 1850
Egeria, by A. de Gasparis... Nov. 2, 1850
Irene, by J. R. Hind..... May 19, 1851
Eunomia, by A. de Gasparis. July 29, 1851
Psyche, by the same..... March 17, 1852
Thetis, by R. Luther..... April 17, 1852
Melpomene, by J. R. Hind... June 24, 1852
Fortuna, by the same..... Aug. 22, 1852
Massilia, by A. de Gasparis Sept. 19, 1852
Lutetia, by H. Goldsmith. Nov. 15, 1852
Calliope, by J. R. Hind.... Nov. 16, do
Thalia, by the same..... Dec. 15, do.
4 in 1853; 6 in 1854, 4 in 1855; 5 in 1856; 9 in 1857; 5 in 1858; 1 in 1859; 5 in 1860; 9 in 1861; 5 in 1862; 2 in 1863; 3 in 1864; and 3 in 1865.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY (England) conveys letters and parcels through tubes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. The company's act was passed Aug. 13, 1859, and tubes were laid down in Threadneedle street on Sept. 12, 1860; and on Aug. 20, 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In 1862 tubes were laid down from the Euston railway station to the N. W. post-office in Camden-town, and on Feb. 21, 1863, the conveyance of the mail bags began. In Oct. 1865, tubes had been laid down between Euston railway and Holborn; and on Nov. 7, several persons travelled in them. Engineer, Mr. Rammell.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. A body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," which first appeared at Plymouth, England, about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical Protestant churches, but they recognize no order of ministers.

POET-LAUREATE—ENGLAND. Alfred Tennyson, appointed 1850.

POLICE. The "Metropolitan Police" law for the city of New York and suburbs, passed 1857, resisted by the mayor (Wood), and a serious collision results between the old and new police force, June 16, 1857. The new law pronounced to be constitutional by the Court of Appeals, July 2, and the old force is disbanded next day. The present police force of New York (1867), is unquestionably the most effective and the most perfect that has ever been organized on this continent. In 1866, the police force consisted of 26 captains, 105 sergeants, 42 roundsmen, 60 detailments, 1,250 patrolmen, 56 doormen. There are 26 Police districts. Expense to the city for supporting this force in 1866, $1,836,120.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. (p. 478.) In the U. States, the most elaborate works on this subject, are those of Mr. Henry C. Carey, of Phila., who has published (as a protectionist), several volumes which are highly esteemed also in Europe. Works favoring free trade, have also been issued here by Opdyke, and others.

POLYNESIA. A name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

PONTIFFS (Latin, *Pontifices*). The highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 Patricians; to these 4 plebeians were afterwards added. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *majores*, 7 *minores*). The chief was called the Pontifex Maximus. T. Coruncanius, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B. C.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE. (p. 481.) Professor C. F. W. Dietrich, of the University of Berlin, has furnished the Academy of Sciences in that city with the most recent and reliable tables on this subject, giving the following results, with his grounds for them.

Population of Europe	272,000,000	Population of Australia, etc.	2,000,000
" " Asia	755,000,000		
" " America	200,000,000	Total	1,288,000,000
" " Africa	59,000,000		

or more than twelve hundred millions. Reckoning the average death as about one in every forty inhabitants, 32,000,000 die in a year; 87,671 in a day; 3,653 in an hour; and 61 in a minute. Thus one human being dies on an average every second, and more than one is born. OF THE U. S. In 1850, 23,191,000; in 1860, 31,429,000. In 1860, the following cities had over 100,000:—New York, 805,651; Philadelphia, 585,529; Brooklyn, 266,661; Baltimore, 212,418; Boston, 177,812; New Orleans, 168,675; Cincinnati, 161,044; St. Louis, 160,773; Chicago, 109,260. By an unofficial but reliable estimate taken by an officer of the government in Dec. 1866, the total population of the U. S. was found to be 34,505,882.

PORTLAND, MAINE. Population in 1860, 26,342. See *Fires*.

PORT ROYALISTS. The name popularly given to the learned members of the celebrated convent of the Port Royal des Champs (founded about 1204; and refounded in 1626), who occupied their time there in religious exercises, and in instructing youth, from about 1636 to 1656, when they were expelled by

Louis XIV., as Jansenists and heretics. Among the distinguished names connected with the Port Royal are those of Lancelot, Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole de Sacy, and Tillemont. The school books which were published for the use of that institution were greatly esteemed.

PORTUGAL. (p. 485.)

An American squadron arrives in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese government.....June 22, 1850
Death of the queen Maria II. Nov. 15, 1853
King-consort recognized as regent.....Dec. 19, 1853
The young king visits England June, 1854
And France.....May, 1855
All the slaves on the Royal domains declared free....Dec. 30, 1854
Inauguration of the king.Sept. 16, 1855
Resignation of the Saldanha ministry.....June 5, 1856
First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened.....Oct. 26, 1856
The French emigrant ship for negroes *Charles-et-Georges*, seized.....Nov. 29, 1857
Anger of the French government; its ultimatum sent, Oct. 13; and ships of war to the Tagus; the vessel restored..... Oct. 25, 1858
1853. Peter V. (Don Pedro), born Sept. 16, 1837; the present (1859) king of Portugal. Married to the princess Stephania, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, May 18, 1858; who died July 17, 1859
[*Heir*, Prince Louis-Philip, the king's brother, born Oct 31, 1838.]

POST OFFICE, U. S. (p. 484.) For the year ending June 30, 1859: number of post-offices, 28,539; increase during the year, 562; mail routes, 8,273; aggregate length, 260,052 miles; annual transportation, 82,308,402 miles, of which by railroads, 26.010 miles, total, 27,268,384 miles, at 11.9 cents per mile; by steamboats, 19,209 miles, total, 4,569,962, at 25.3 cents per mile; by coaches, 63,041 miles, total, 23,448,498 miles, at 13.3 cents per mile; by inferior modes, 151,792 miles; total, 27,021,658, at 7.1 cents per mile. Expenditures of the department for 1859, $14,964,493; revenue, $7,968,484; deficiency, $6,996,009. See *Table in Appendix*. Nearly 2,000,000 "dead letters" annually fail to reach the persons addressed. The Post Office receipts were in

1854	7 millions	loss 1½ millions.	
1855	7¼ do	" 2¾ do	
1856	7½ do	" 3 do	
1857	8 do	" 3½ do	
1858	8 do	" 4¼ do	
1859	8½ do	" 7¼ do	
1860	8½ do	" 5¾ do	

Number of post-offices in 1863, 29,047; mail routes, 139,598 miles; revenue, $11,163,000; expenditures, $11,314,000. In 1865, $12,099,787 worth of postage stamps were sold; $724,135 worth of stamped envelopes; $23,315 worth of stamped wrappers. 467,500,000 letters were conveyed in the mails, of which 2,352,000 were lost or destroyed; number of dead letters, 4,368,000. There were 74,277 money orders issued, of the value of $1,360,122. The revenues of the year 1865, exceeded the highest annual receipts from all the states previous to the rebellion by $6,038,090. The most money that can be sent (1867), by one order by mail is $50. Length of postal routes in 1867, 180,900 miles. The revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1865, was $14,556,158, and its expenditures $13,694,728; the rate of increase being 17 per cent., and of expenditure 8 per cent., compared with the previous year. Postage stamps to the value of $12,099,787 were sold, also $724,135 worth of stamped envelopes, and $23,315 of stamped wrappers. It is estimated that 467,591,600 letters were conveyed in the mails in 1865, of which 2,352,424 were lost or destroyed; the number of dead letters was 4,368,087. There were 74,277 money orders issued, of the value of $1,360,122. The average annual increase of the revenue for the last four years over the preceding four years was $3,533,845. The Postmaster-General thinks

that in a few years, letter postage may be reduced to the rate adopted by Great Britain.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS. On Aug. 2, 1856, 300 new money-order offices were added, making 700 such post offices. The largest amount that can be sent by any one order is now $50. The fees also have been changed—the charge now being 10 cents on any order from $1 up to $20 ; and 25 cents on any order over $20.

POST OFFICE, BRITISH. The net revenue was in 1853, £1,104,000 ; in 1857, £1,293,971. Rowland Hill's penny postage was broached in 1837, and adopted in 1839. The numbers of letters in the last year of the old system was, 82,470,596. The number in 1856 was 478 millions ; in 1858, it was 523 millions. In 1855, books and pamphlets were first allowed to be sent by post, at the rate of 1d. for 4 oz. The number of letters annually passing through the Post offices of Great Britain, with the uniform one penny postage system, is four times as great as in the United States, as by the following table:

Countries.	Population.	No. of letters.	Letters per 1,000 persons.	Postal expenses.	Postal revenues.
United States	25,000,000	102,139,148	4,084	$12,722,470	$7,486,792
Great Britain	30,000,000	410,817,489	13,693	14,884,800	9,245,000
France	40,000,000	150,000,000	3,750	6,023,915	9,321,900
Spain	14,000,000	30,775,686	2,209	1,095,398	1,281,761
Belgium	4,600,000	11,521,955	2,603	327,128	355,648
Holland	3,200.000	13,349,553	4,357	156,785	288,162
Switzerland	2,300,000	19,773,671	8,299	341,028	447,752

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS were instituted by the emperor Augustus (B.C. 13), and their numbers enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and his successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants, they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the imperial diadem for sale (as in A.D 193 when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They at times committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine, in 312.

PRESBYTERIANS. (p. 488.) The Presbyterian church in the United States was divided into the "Old Scchool," and the New School, 1837. In 1850, the aggregate No. of churches was 4,584, accommodating 2,040,000 persons. The Presbyterians of the Southern states formed an independent organization, Dec. 1861. The New School assembly in May, 1863, at Phila., passed resolutions "that to support the President and the Government of the U. S. is religiously the duty of all good citizens" in the present crisis. Number of "Old School" Presbyterians May, 1865 who were communicants, 232,450; ministers, 2,301 ; churches, 2,629. "New School" communicants, 143,645 ; ministers, 1,694 ; churches, 1,479. Aggregate in other "schools" in 1862, 200,000. Contributions of "Old School" in 1865, $2,400,000 ; "New School," $2,200,000.

PRESS, FREEDOM OF THE, U. S. Several Papers were mobbed in the North in 1861 for expressing Southern sentiments. The N. Y. "Journal of Commerce," "News," "Day Book," "Freeman's Journal," were complained of by a Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court at New York, as treasonable in their declarations ; the Government accordingly, refused them the privilege of the mails, Aug, 1861. Orders from the War Department prohibiting the publication of military movements, Feb, 1862. In June, 1863, Gen. Burnside suppressed the "Chicago Times." In 1864, about 35 newspapers were mobbed or suppressed for disloyalty in the Northern States. In 1863 the editors of the N. Y. papers passed resolutions that the restrictions on them were dangerous in their tendency. During the war the Press was free, so long as it did not express treason or give information to the enemy.

PRINTING. (p. 490.) In the United States this important art has made great ad-

vances during the last 10 years (1861). The best presses of Boston, and Cambrige, Mass., of New York, and of Philadelphia, have produced specimens, nearly or perhaps fully equal to the best in England or France. Excellence has been especially aimed at of late in this country, while economy and cheapness have been more studied in England.

PRINTING TYPES first electrofaced with copper, about 1850.

PRINTING IN COLORS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the Mentz Psalter of Faust, A.D 1457, which has a letter in three colors). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood, after Louis Cranach, 1519, in Germany; others, by Ugo da Carpi in Italy, 1518). In 1819–22, Mr. William Savage published in England "Hints on Color Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of colored drawings, which are still greatly admired, giving details of the processes employed. In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. Since then great improvements have been made in the art. It has been applied to Lithography (hence, Chromolithography). In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-color-drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851, he commenced color-printing by machinery, and has since used aqua-tinted plates; and also electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of color as well as durability.—*Haydn.* This art is also practised considerably in the U. S., but has not been prominently recognized. Chromolithography, *i. e.* printing from stone in colors, introduced in N. Y. and Phila., about 1848, has been carried to great perfection.

PRINTING PRESSES. (p. 488.) The largest presses more recently constructed by Hoe & Co., of New York, will throw off 25,000 impressions per hour. These are the "ten-cylinder type-revolving printing machines." Two of these have been supplied to print the London Times, and a similiar one is used by four daily newspapers in New York. The cost of each press is about $30,000. Of the eight and six-cylinder machines Hoe & Co. have supplied 20 in Great Britain, 4 in Paris, and 2 in Australia! The Adams printing presses are now manufactured by Hoe & Co.

PRISONS. U. S. Number of state prisons in 21 Northern States in 1865, 25. No two are alike in their general construction. Average number of prisoners in them in 1865, 6,650. The Auburn silent system, inaugurated in 1812, is in pratice in most of the states. The Prison Association at New York chiefly promoted by Isaac T. Hopper about 1850.

PRISONERS. During the "Rebellion," U. S., at the close of the war, 174,223 were surrended by the Confederates to the Union Armies. The Government also had in prisons in the North, 98,800. In 1863, there was a general exchange of prisoners, the U. S. giving up 121,900 in return for 110,800 Union soldiers. During 1863 the Confederates held an excess of prisoners. From 1861 to 1864, 225,000 Union soldiers passed the doors of Libby Prison, Richmond. 35,000 were at one time at Andersonville, Ga. Capt. Wirz (Confederate) tried at Washington, D. C., for inhuman treatment to U. S. prisoners at the latter place, and executed Nov. 10, 1865. Union officers (prisoners) placed under fire of Federal guns at Charleston, S. C., in retaliation for bombarding the city, 1864.

PRIVATEER. A vessel belonging to one or more private individuals, sailing with a license from Government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice first became general during the war between

Spain and the Netherlands, about the end of the seventeenth century, and was very general during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, March 30, 1856; but the U. S. government declined to join in this treaty. During the war of 1812 there were 250 privateers commissioned by the U. S., of which 58 were from Baltimore, 55 from New York, 40 from Salem, and 31 from Boston. During that war 2,000 British vessels were captured by the Americans, a large portion being by privateers. About 500 American vessels were captured or destroyed by the British. See *Coggeshall's Hist. of Am. Privateers.* The thirty-seventh Congress (1863) passed a Letter of Marque Bill enabling the President to cover every sea with Privateers. None were commissioned, the regular navy bring sufficiently effective. The Southern Confederacy fitted out about 30 vessels as Privateers. Seven of them proved formidable. They captured 275 vessels of American merchants, 100,000 tons in all, and valued at many millions. The fleetest of these Privateers were of French and British build, and some of them manned by seamen from those nations.

PRIZE MONEY, U. S. From May 1, 1861 to the close of the war in 1865, 1149 Rebel blockade-runners and privateers were captured. Net proceeds for distribution among seamen $20,501,927. The crew of the Kearsarge, which sunk the Alabama (Rebel) in the English Channel, received $300 a piece.

PROPERTY IN THE U. S. In 1856, the real and personal property of the U. S was estimated by Mr. Guthrie, Sec. of the Treasury, at $11,317,611,672 (more than 11,000 millions). By the census of 1860, this had increased to $14,282,726,088, but this estimate is probably too low. The value of similiar property of Great Britain at the same time was about $31,000 millions.

PRUSSIA. (p. 494.)

The king takes the oath required by the new constitution. Feb. 6, 1850
Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark.....July 2, 1850
Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1,080 field-pieces. Nov. 7, 1850
The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel Dec. 5, 1850
The king celebrates by a grand banquet the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy, Jan. 18, 1851
The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848.....Jan 12, 1852
A Prussian Industrial exhibition opened at Berlin.....May 28, 1852
Prussia repudiates a customs union with Austria....June 17, 1852
But agrees to a commercial treaty.....Feb. 19, 1853
Continues neutral in the war.... Sept. 21, Oct. 13, 1854
Excluded from the conferences at Vienna.....Feb. 1855
Alarming illness of the king, the prince of Prussia appointed regent for three months Oct. 23, 1857
Prince Frederick William of Prussia, married to the princess royal of England..Jan. 25, 1858
Prince of Prussia made permanent regent.....Oct. 7, 1858
Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germ'y. May & June, 1859
Death of the king and the accession of the Prince of Prussia, as William I. Jan. 2, 1861
War was declared by Prussia and Italy against Austria; Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover sided with Austria; The Prussian army occupied Hanover and Saxony. (See *Battles, Austrian and Prussian*).....June 17, and 18, 1866
Negotiations for an armistice commenced July 12, 1866. Prussian advance in sight of Vienna, July 22. Treaty of Peace signed Aug. 30; Prussia acquired Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort, parts of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt; by these annexations her population became 23,583,000; the strength of Austria remained united, but she paid Prussia $28,000,000; Venetian Province ceded to Italy; a vote on the question of annexation of Venetia to Italy was held in that province, resulting in 641,758 affirmative, 68 negative. Oct. 19, 1866
The King of Italy entered Venice, amid great demonstrations of joy Nov. 7, 1866

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A. D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved around once in twenty-four hours. This system (still the official doctrine of the Church of Rome), was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B. C.) was revived by Copernicus (A. D. 1530), and demonstrated by Kepler (1619), and Newton (1687).

PUBLIC LANDS, U. S. From 1838 to 1860, the sales of public lands reached 122,038,290 acres, which produced $136,401,302 (1860). In Sept. 1863, the amount of *surveyed* public lands undisposed of, was 133,487,495 acres; the quantity disposed of in 1863, was 2,966,690 acres, of which 91,354 were sold for cash, the remainder granted for bounties, railroads, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS, American. The Croton Aqueduct carries more water than any other in the world, and is but two miles shorter than the Julian Aqueduct at Rome, the longest in the world. The stone arch over Cabin John's Creek, in the Washington Aqueduct, is about 50 feet longer span than any stone arch in the world. The Suspension Bridge at Lewiston, and the railroad suspension bridge, both over the Niagara river, have each the largest span of the kind in the world. The United States Dry Dock at Brooklyn, is not equalled in dimensions, nor surpassed in workmanship, by any of the kind anywhere.

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system; and doubtless employed arbitrary signs to distinguish the parts of a discourse. Of our points the period (.) is the most ancient. The colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1750. In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parenthesis ().

Q

QUADRANGLE, or Quadrilateral. Terms applied to the four strong Austrian fortresses in North Italy:—(1) Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio, near the lake of Garda. It was taken by the French in 1796; by the Austrians and Russians in 1799; by the French again in 1801; but restored in 1814. It was taken by the Sardinians in 1848; but retaken by Radetzky in 1849. The Sardinians were about to invest it in 1859, when peace was made: (2) Mantua, on the Mincio; (3) Verona: and (4) Legnano; both on the Adige.

QUAKERS. (p. 497.) In 1682, Wm. Penn, with a company of Friends, colonized Philadelphia, where on Jan. 1, 1788, they emancipated their negro slaves. In England, on Jan. 23, 1833, Edward Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to Parliament on his affirmation. The Quakers had in England, 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 371 in 1851. At a conference held on Nov. 2. 1858, it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be abandoned.

QUARANTINE. The quarantine system has long been enforced at the principal ports of the United States. The buildings used as quarantine hospitals, at Staten Island (near New York city), were burned by an "orderly mob" of citizens, who regarded them as a "nuisance," Sept. 1–2, 1858.

QUININE or Quinia. An alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventou. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark.

R

RACES. (p. 501.) The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket, established by Charles II. in 1667; at Epsom, begun about 1711, by Mr. Park-

hurst (they have been annual since 1730); at Ascot, begun by the Duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; at Doncaster, in 1776, and at Goodwood, begun by the Duke of Richmond (who died in 1806). The English Jockey Club began in the time of George II. The New York Jockey Club and the race course at Jerome Park, established 1865–6. *Flying Childers*, bred in 1715 by the Duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was *ever* bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years. Robt. Bonner of New York, is said to have paid $30,000 for Dexter, a fast trotter, Aug. 1867.

RAGGED SCHOOLS. Free schools for outcast, destitute, ragged children set up in large towns. They existed in some parts of London previous to 1844, but did not receive their name till that year, when the "Ragged School Union" was formed. In 1856, there were 150 Ragged-school institutions, 16 refuges, where 500 inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated. Upwards of 500 boys and girls have emigrated to the colonies. In New York and other large cities of the U. S., "Ragged Schools" have been established by benevolent individuals, to the great benefit of many thousand destitute children, who would otherwise have received no instruction. "Mission Schools" also have gathered in thousands from the cellars and gutters, who have been provided not only with oral teaching, but with lodging, food, and raiment. The "Fourth Ward" and "Five Points" Missions are of this character.

RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

	Miles of railroad.	Area sq. mile.	To mile of RR.	Population	To mile of RR.
N. America	39,414.1	7,600,000	192.8	52,000,000	1,309.3
West Indies	410.3	100,000	243.7	3,500,000	8,529.8
S. America	1,041.9	7,100,000	6,814.4	22,500,000	21,595.1
Tot. Amer.	40,866.3	14,800,000	362.1	78,000,000	1,908.6
Europe	50,117.5	3,600,000	71.8	285,000,000	5,686.6
Asia	3,660.3	17,400,000	4,753.7	789,000,000	213,097.3
Africa	375.4	11,700,000	31,166.7	200,000,000	532,765.1
Australasia	607.7	3,200,000	5,265.7	1,600,000	2,632.8
Total of world	95,727.2	50,700,000	530.2	1,344,600,000	13,903.8

See table in detail, in *Com. & Financial Chronicle*, N. Y.

RAILWAYS. (p. 502.) In England, the capital invested in railway undertakings has reached a most astonishing amount. Up to 1840 is was 69 millions; the railway mania and panic year was 1846, when 270 railway acts passed. Up to 1858, the sum of £308,824,851 had been invested in railways. In the U. S. In June, 1859, the length of railways in operation in the United States was stated to be 27,857 miles; cost $961,047,364. Increase since 1847, 24,057 miles. In 1865, the length of completed railroads was 35,935 miles; cost $1,432,649,000; cost per mile, $40,000. Pennsylvania had 3,967 miles; Ohio, 3,393; Illinois, 3,206; New York, 2,956. Railway accidents in 1866, 183, in which 335 persons were killed. IN CITIES. On the eleven street railroads in the city of New York there were carried, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, the enormous number of 60,328,795 passengers, exceeding that of the previous year by nearly 20,000,000. The earnings of the roads for the same period were $4,623,583, and the expense $2,821,625.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS. The statistics on this subject prove that this mode of travelling is much safer than the old modes. Thus in the French post system there were nearly seven times as many deaths as in an equal number of miles by railroad. Yet the number of accidents is inexcusably great, especially in the United States. The summary of several years shows

	Passengers.		Passengers.
In Prussia, killed or wounded 1 in	1,294,075	In England killed or wounded 1 in	311,340
In Belgium, " " "	1,611,237	In United States, " "	188,459
In France, " " "	375,092		

The railroad travelling is more than six times as dangerous here as in Prussia, probably because the responsibility here exacted is less in nearly that proportion. DISASTERS. On Great Wesern (Canada) R. R., 42 killed, Oct. 27, 1854; Chicago and Rock Island 40 k. and w., Nov. 1, 1854; Camden and Amboy, at Burlington, N. J., 23 k., 60 w., Aug. 29, 1855; Pacific R. R., near St. Louis, 25 k., 50 w., Nov. 1, 1855; Panama R. R., 43 k., 60 w., May 6, 1856; N. Penn. R. R., 60 k., 78 w., July 17, 1856: Grand Trunk R. R., Canada, 70 k., March 12, 1857; Central R. R., Utica, 8 k., 30 w., May 11, 1858; Michigan Southern, near South Bend, 38 k., 50 w., June 27, 1859; 79 accidents occurred in the United States during the year 1859, at which 129 persons were killed and 411 injured. Total in 7 years, 903 accidents, 1,109 killed, 3,611 injured.

RAPE, PUNISHMENT OF, U. S. In New York state the extreme penalty is ten years' imprisonment. Military laws impose death on the guilty party. During the rebellion, death was inflicted in several instances, on soldiers convicted of rape.

REAPING-MACHINES. One was invented in England early in the present century, but it failed from its intricacies. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846, and received a gold medal from the jurors of the London Exhibition of 1851. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited at the same time, was highly commended. McCormick's received the highest prize also at Paris Exposition of 1867.

REBELLIONS IN U. S. Shays's Rebellion in Western Massachusetts, 1786. The "Whiskey Rebellion" in Pennsylvania, 1794. Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island, 1842. South Carolina troops fire on the steamer Star of the West, having U. S. troops on board, bound for Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, Jan. 9th, 1861. See *Secession, Treason.* IN BRITISH HISTORY. The most important were :

Of the Barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, June 15 following. See *Magna Charta*.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-collector to his daughter. Having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381.

Of Jack Cade in favor of the duke of York, against Henry VI., 1450.

Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck.

Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; it ended in his death.

Of the Scots in favor of the Old Pretender 1715; quelled in 1716.

Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746, when lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.

Of the Americans, on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war, to the loss of the chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1782.

Canadian Insurrection, December, 1837 to Nov. 1838.

Of Chartists, Nov. 3, 1839.

Smith O'Brien's Irish rebellion; terminated in his defeat, Tipperary, July 29, 1848.

Fenian outbreak in Canada, 1866. In Ireland 1867.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA, ratified at Washington, June 5, 1854. It allowed certain privileges of trade to both parties, and either could withdraw from it upon notice of one year. In Dec. 1864, the President was authorized to terminate the treaty. It expired March, 17, 1866. It was argued against the treaty, that under its operation, the balance of trade proved to be against the U. S. One great advantage of it was, that American fishermen could have the same rights as the English, in the bays and inlets of Canada and the British Provinces.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, U. S., first appeared as a distinct organization in 1854. The whig party dissolved when the south united on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise. All who opposed the bill were called "anti-Nebraska," and afterwards "Republicans." In 1854, they carried most of the free state elections. (*Greeley's History.*) Their first presidential convention was held at Philadelphia, 1856. Gen. Fremont was nominated for president but was defeated. In 1860, Republican Convention at Chicago nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, who was elected. The south considered this a cause for seceding from the Union. In 1864, the vote of the country was overwhelmingly "Republican."

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES. (p. 508.) Harper's Monthly Magazine commenced in 1850. Putnam's Monthly (N. Y.), commenced Jan. 1853; sold to new publishers, 1855, ceased Sept. 1857, new series 1867. Atlantic Monthly (Boston), commenced 1857 (Dec). Russell's Magazine (Charleston), commenced 1858, ceased 1860. Hours at Home, 1866. The Galaxy (N. Y.), 1866. New Jersey Magazine 1867. BRITISH. (p. 507.)

Tait's Mag., founded 1833	(Dickens).....1858	London Society.....1862
Dublin University....1833	Once a Week.....1859	Victoria.....1863
North British Rev.....1844	MacMillan's.....1859	Union Rev.....1863
New Quarterly Rev...1852	Cornhill Mag. (Thacke-	Fortnightly Rev.....1865
Household Words (Dic-	ray).....1860	Argosy.....1865
kens).....1852	Temple Bar Mag. (Sala) 1860	"Belgravia" Mag....1866
Lon. Quarterly.....1853	St. James Mag.....1860	Broadway.....1867
National Rev.....1855	Good Words.....1861	Tinsley's.....1867
All the Year Round	Popular Science Rev....1861	

REVIVALS OF RELIGION. Remarkable interest and excitement on religious subjects in the United States in 1858 and 1859, extended in the latter year to Scotland and Ireland.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE, up to 1863, was derived chiefly from customs and sales of public lands. The aggregate revenue was, in

1850	$43,000,000	1860	$56,054,599
1855	65,000,000	1861	41,476,299
1859	53,000,000	1862	51,935,720

Revenue of the U. S. for years ending July 1, (exclusive of loans):

Year.	*Internal.*	*Customs.*	*Total.*	*Expenditures.*
1863	$37,640,787	$69,059,642	$112,687,290	$895,796,630
1864	109,741,134	102,316,152	264,626,771	1,298,144,056
1865	209,464,215	84,928,260	333,714,605	1,897,674,224
1866	309,226,813	179,046,651	558,032,620	1,141,072,666

INTERNAL, U. S. The aggregate revenue from 1789 to 1861, was $1,800,000,000. Between 1817 and 1861, no internal taxes were imposed on the people of the U. S. by the general government. During the years 1861–2–3, Congress passed laws for increased revenue to maintain the war. The Excise law of July 1, 1862, levied a heavy tax on about 500 different articles. The revenue from this source in 1862 to 1866 is stated in above table.

REVIEW MILITARY, U. S. Grand review of a part of the national army at the

close of the war, at Washington, D. C., May, 1865. The army of the west under Sherman, and of the east under Meade, reviewed by the President, Cabinet, and Gen. Grant. About 200,000 troops marched by the White House, occupying two days. Great numbers of citizens from all parts of the country were present to witness the sight.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT (ENGLAND). (p. 504.) A new Reform bill, introduced by Lord J. Russell, 1854, but withdrawn. Another by Mr. Disraeli, rejected March 31, 1859. Another by the same passed through the House of Lords July 15 1867.

REGENT'S PARK, LONDON. It originally formed part of the grounds belonging to the palace of queen Elizabeth. In 1814 improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash, which have rendered this park the most beautiful part of London. It is nearly circular, and consists of about 450 acres, laid out in shrubberies, adorned with a fine piece of water and intersected by roads which are much frequented as promenades. In the enclosure are several villas, and round the park noble ranges of buildings in various styles of architecture.

RENTS IN ENGLAND, were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, A. D. 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. In England, the duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including, land, houses, and mines, was six millions about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase. *Davenant on the Revenues.* The present rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated lately in parliament at 127 millions. See *Land*, &c.

RHODE ISLAND. One of the United States. Population in 1860, 174,621; in 1865, 184,695, of whom 112,107 were born in the state. It sent 25,455 soldiers to the war. War debt, $4,000,000.

RIOTS IN THE U. S. The largest and most alarming was the riot caused by the enforcement of the draft in N. Y. city, July 13, 1863. It lasted three days. The rioters destroyed and burnt property to the amount of $2,500,000. They were finally put down by the police and military. Loss of life estimated at 1,000. Similar but smaller riots occurred in Boston, Portsmouth, and Holmes County, Ohio. Threatened disturbances in many other places. Bread riots in Mobile, Ala., Sept., 1863, by women; also at Salisbury, N. C., March 18, and at Richmond, Va. Riot at New Orleans, July 30, 1866; a State Convention broken up by ex-rebels and policemen; 30 negroes and a few whites killed. Attack on Judge Kelley at a public meeting in Mobile, May, 1867. Attack on negroes at Memphis, 1866.

RICHMOND, Va. Founded in 1742. It became the capital of the State in 1779. Population in 1800, 5,730; in 1830, 16,060; in 1850, 27,570; in 1860, 37,910, of whom 11,700 were slaves. It was distinguished for many years for the eminent men it furnished to the councils of the nation. On the secession of Virginia, Richmond was made the capital of the "Southern Confederacy," June, 1861. During the war it was the main object aimed at by the "Union army of the Potomac." The place was fortified with great skill. It fell April 2, 1865. A severe fire broke out during its evacuation by the Confederates, which consumed the business portion of the city. The notorious "Libby Prison" was situated in Richmond.

ROADS AND PAVEMENTS. The first general repair of the highways of Eng-

land was directed in 1288. Macadam's roads were introduced about 1818. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London; at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840. Asphalt pavement soon after. In New York and some other American cities the best pavements have been those of square blocks of granite on a cement foundation; particularly that known as the Russ pavement. In 1855, an iron pavement was introduced which has proved satisfactory.

ROBBERS. First punished in England with death by Edward I.'s Laws, which directed that the oldest robber should be hanged. The punishment was pecuniary till that time. The most remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, A. D. 1189, and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In later times the accomplished Barrington was transported, Sept. 22, 1790.

ROCHELLE (W. France) A sea-port on the Atlantic. It belonged to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. It became a stronghold of the Calvinist party in France; and was vainly besieged by the Duke of Anjou, in 1573. It was taken after a remarkable siege of thirteen months by Cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The Duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve the besieged; but they, from distrust, declined to admit him.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES, in 1839, 1849, and 1859; from the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859:

	1839	1849	1859		1839	1849	1859
Provinces	1	3	7	Priests	478	1000	2108
Dioceses	16	30	48	Churches	413	966	2334
Bishops	18	26	45				

The estimated number of Roman Catholics in the U. S., in 1863, was 3,177,000.

ROME. (p. 511.)

The pope issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (see *Papal Aggression*).....Sept. 24, 1850	Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna and Ferrara.....June, 1850
Important concordat with Austria.....Aug., 1855	They declare for adhesion to Piedmont.....Sept. 1859
The pope visits different parts of his dominions.....June, 1857	Accept Buoncompagni as Governor-General.....Nov. 1859

RONCESVALLE (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne was surprised and defeated by the Gascons, and his renowned paladin, Roland or Orlando, slain, A. D. 778.

ROSETTA STONE, discovered in 1799, and deposited in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about three feet long, and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz.: hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 194 B. C.) It has been subjected to the investigation of Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

ROTHSCHILD FAMILY. Meyer Amschel, or Anselm, was born at No. 148, Judengasse (Jew-lane), Farnkfort in 1743. In 1772 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same house, over which he placed the sign of the Red Shield (in German, Roth Schild). Having had dealings with the landgrave of Hesse, that prince entrusted him with his treasure (said to have been £250,000), in 1806, when the French held his country. With this sum as capital, Anselm traded and made a large fortune, and restored the £250,000 to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his sons con-

tinued the business as partners. His son, Nathan began at Manchester in 1798, removed to London in 1803 ; and died immensely rich, July 28, 1836.

ROTTERDAM. The second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the thirteenth century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467.

ROUEN, an ancient city of N. France, became the capital of Normandy in the tenth century. It was held by the English king till 1204 ; and was retaken by Henry V. Jan. 19, 1419 ; Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was burnt here May 30, 1431. With Normandy, it was subdued by the King of France in 1449.

RUSSIA. (p. 513.)

Russia demands an expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see *Turkey*) Nov. 5, 1849
They are sent to Koniah, in Asia Minor.....Jan. 1850
Harbor of Sebastopol completed, Feb. 1850
The czar concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey Feb. 1853
Orign of the Russo-Turkish war, (*which see*).....March, 1853
The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects ; he will only combat for the faith and Christianity,.....April 23, 1854
Death of the Czar Nicholas ; no change of policy.....March 2, 1855
Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff)..Nov. 3, 1855
He visits his army at Sebastopol, Nov. 10, 1855
Amnesty granted to the Poles, May 27 ; political offenders, &c. Sept. 7, 1856
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2, 1856
The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at Stutgardt, Sept. 25 ; and the Emperor of Austria at Weimar...Oct 1, 1857
Emancipation of the serfs decreed, July 2, 1858
A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement Aug 1858
New Commercial treaty with Great Britain.....Jan. 12, 1859
Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war.....May 27, 1859
Alexander II., son of Nicholas, born April 29, 1818 ; succeeded at his father's death, March 2, 1855 ; married April 28, 1841, Mary, Princess of Hesse ; the PRESENT emperor of Russia..... 1860
Heir : his son Nicholas. born Sept. 20, 1843

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR with France and England. The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the Holy Places in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favor of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, March 9, 1853 ; to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied. The Russians now made further claims. Menschikoff's ultimatum was rejected, and he quitted Constantinople, May 21. On June 6, the sultan issued a hattischeriff confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appealed to his allies. On June 13, the English and French fleets anchored in Besika bay. On June 26, the czar published his manifesto, and his troops crossed the Pruth and entered Moldavia, July 2. The sultan, with the advice and consent of a grand national council, after demanding the evacuation of the principalities, Oct. 3, declared war against Russia, Oct. 5. The Russian declaration followed, Nov. 1, 1853. France and England declared war against Russia, March 27 and 28, 1854. Hostilities ceased, Feb. 29, 1856, and peace was proclaimed in April following.

The Sultan declares war against Russia.....Oct. 5, 1853
Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik, Nov. 14, 18, 26, 1853
Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope, Nov. 30, 1853
At the request of the Porte (Dec. 5.) the allied fleets enter the BlackSea.....Jan. 4, 1854

Baltic fleet sails, under Sir C. Napier.....March 11, 1854
Treaty between England, France, and Turkey.....March 12, 1854
France and England declare war against Russia....March 27, 28, 1854
Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English March 31, 1854
Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakai.....May 30, 1854
Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet.....April 22, 1854
Bombardment and surrender of Bomarsund.....Aug. 16, 1854
The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia..about Aug. 28, 1854
They begin to evacuate the principalities.....Aug. and Sept. 1854
Battle of the Alma.....Sept. 20, 1854
Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol.....Sept. 23 1854
Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, Sept. 29, 1854
General Canrobert appointed his successor.....Nov, 24, 1854
Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success) Oct. 17, 1854
Battle of Balaklava—gallant charge of the light cavalry under Lord Cardigan, with severe loss.....Oct. 25, 1854
Battle of Inkerman; defeat of the Russians.....Nov. 5. 1854
Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari.....Nov. 6, 1854
Sardinia joins England and France, Jan. 26, 1855
Death of Emperor Nicholas and accession of Alexander II. (no change of war policy).....March 2, 1855
Sortie from the Malakhoff tower (15,000 men) repulsed.....March 22, 1855
Resignation of Gen. Canrobert, succeeded by Gen. Pelissier.....May 16, 1855
Death of Lord Raglan; succeeded by Gen. Simpson.....June 28, 1855
Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by Gen. Williams.....July 15, 1855
The French take the Malakhoff (*which see*) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet...Sept. 8, &c. 1855
Explosion of 100,000 lbs of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life.....Nov. 15, 1855
Capitulation of Kars to Gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defence by Gen. Williams.....Nov. 26, 1855
Council of war at Paris.....Jan. 11, 1856
Destruction of Sebastopol docks completed.....Feb. 1, 1856
Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till March 31, agreed on Feb. 25, 1856
Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, April 2; in London.....April 29, 1856
The Crimea evacuated.....July 9, 1856

RUSSIA, AMERICAN INTERCOURSE WITH. Commercial relations: In 1861, exports from Russia to U. S. were $1,290,000; imports, $800,000. 8,220 tons of shipping from Russia entered U. S. ports; 9,300 tons cleared for Russia. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been most cordial. July, 1861, the Emperor of Russia communicated to the American Government his sincere hope that the Union would not be dissolved. Resolutions passed Congress May, 1867, congratulating the Emperor on his escape from assassination.

ROYAL ACADEMY, England. (p. 512.) Presidents.

1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1792. Benjamin West.
1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
1850. Sir Charles Eastlake.
1866. Sir Francis Grant.

ROYAL SOCIETY. (p. 512.) Presidents.

1660–3. Sir Robert Moray.
1663–77. Lord Brouncker (the first under the the charter).
1680–2. Sir C. Wren.
1684–6. Samuel Pepys.
1698–1703. John Lord Somers.
1703–27. Sir I. Newton.
1727–41. Sir Hans Sloane.
1778–1820. Sir Joseph Banks.
1820. Dr. W. H. Wollaston.
1820. Sir H. Davy.
1827. Davies Gilbert.
1830. Duke of Sussex.
1838. Marquis of Northampton.
1848. Earl of Rosse.
1854. Lord Wrottesley.
1858. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between the years 1740 and 1747 at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., among the German Seven-day Baptists there. The school room was used as an hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the schools about five years before the first Sunday

school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. (p. 517.) Kamehameha IV. (or Tamehameha) when 20 years old, succeeded his uncle, Dec. 15, 1854.

SANITARY COMMISSION, U. S. Organized under appointment of the Secretary of War, dated June 9, 1861, H. W. Bellows, D. D., Prest., Fred. Law Olmstead, Secretary. [The Women's Central Relief Association had been previously organized, April, 1861.] Supplies furnished through the Com'n estimated by Sec. at $15,000,000. Cash receipts at central treasury to May 1, 1866, $4,962,014.26, of which New York contributed $229,328, and California, $1,233,977. The Metropol. Fair, N. Y., produced $1,184.487; that at Philadelphia, $1,035,368; 12 others $425,000. See *History Sanitary Commission*, 8vo. Philadelphia, 1866. The Freedmen's Union Commission rec'd and disbursed for teachers at the South, in 1865, $318,670; for supplies, $490,755. Total, $809,425.

SANITARY REFORM, U. S. (p. 517.) The ventilation of buildings has been greatly improved since the publication of Perry's Essay on School Houses, 1833, and Barnard's School Architecture, 1838. This reform was specially needed in printing offices, bookbinderies, and manufactories generally.

SANITARY LEGISLATION, England. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honor of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health, about 1832; his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. U. S. Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out regulations of quarantine to guard against cholera, passed Congress May 26, 1866. States and cities enact local sanitary laws. Board of Health of N. Y. city, organized, 1866. See *Sanitary Commission.*

SANSCRIT. The language of the Brahmins of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir Wm. Jones, who published a translation of the poem, Sakuntalá in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, comprising sacred books (the Vedas), history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford was founded by Colonel Boden. The first professor, H. H. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the Rig-veda Sanhitá, the sacred hymns of the Brahmins, and several poems, &c. The present professor, Monier Williams (elected 1860), published an English and Sanscrit dictionary, 1851. Professor Max Müller published his history of Sanscrit Literature in 1859, and has edited part of the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanscrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

SARDINIA. (p. 518.) See *Italy.*

Bill for suppression of convents passed.....March 2, 1855
Convention with England and France signed, a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia.....April 10, 1855
10,000 troops under General La Marmora arrive in the Crimea, May 8, 1855
Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya, Aug. 16, 1855
The king visits London, &c. Nov. 30, &c. 1855
Important note on Italy from Count Cavour to England.....April 16, 1856
Count Cavour declares in favor of free-trade.....June, 1857
Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca; Count Cavour resigns, July, 1859
Treaty of peace signed at Zurich, Nov. 1859
Sardinian troops besiege the King of Naples at Gaeta.....Sept. 1860
Gaeta capitulates to Victor Emanuel, Feb. 13, 1861

ST. DOMINGO. A city of Hayti. The Republic of St. Domingo was established in 1801. It has been frequently assailed by the rulers of Hayti, particularly by Faustin I., dethroned in 1858.

ST. GEORGE. This patron saint of England was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favorite with the emperor; but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, April 23, 290.

ST. HELENA (an island in the South Alantic Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, May 21, 1502. The Dutch were afterwards in possession of it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch, until 1673, when Charles II., on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 15, 1815; and it became the scene of his death, May 5, 1821.

ST. LUCIA (West Indies). First settled by the French in 1350. Taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Memorable insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. In this year Guadaloupe, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustatia, and St. Lucia, were taken by the British. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was again seized by England the next year, and confirmed to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH at Venice, erected 829; St. Mark's Place, 1592. The old Gothic Cathedral (built about 1086).

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (London). The first stone of the present edifice was laid June 21, 1675. The whole edifice was completed in 1710. The total cost (including 200 tons weight of iron railing) was £1,511,202. The length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to the east end is 510 feet; the breadth, from the north to the south portico, 282 feet; the exterior diameter of the dome, 145 feet; The height from the ground to the top of the cross, 404 feet. Architect, Sir Christopher Wren.

ST. PETERSBURG. The new capital of Russia. Peter the Great first began this city in May 27, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the Count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of St. Petersburg; and in less than nine years after the hovels had been erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. The winter palace was burned to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Rome. Originally erected by Constantine, A. D. 306. About the middle of the fifteenth century, Pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone was laid by Pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514, Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lbs. of iron was used. The church was consecrated Nov. 18, 1626, the building having occupied 176 years. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet; the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire

height from the ground 432 feet. St. Peter's is the most sumptuous Roman Catholic church in the world.

SARATOGA, BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER AT. Here General Burgoyne, commander of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans, in the war of Independence (Oct. 7), being surrounded, surrendered to the American General Gates, when 5,791 men laid down their arms, Oct. 17, 1777.

SATIRE, U. S. Among the best American humorous and satirical publications are the *Biglow Papers* and *Fable for Critics*, by J. R. Lowell; the *New Gospel of Peace*, castigating secessionists and peace democrats during the recent war; the broadly humorous essays of "*Artemus Ward*," *Petroleum V. Nasby*, and others; and the very clever *pictorial* satires of Thos. Nast.

SAVINGS BANKS, U. S. The number of savings banks in the New England states, New York, and Pennsylvania, was about 300 in 1862. The amount of deposits, $70,000,000. Massachusetts has more banks than any other state, the number being 93; deposits, $44,785,400. There are comparatively few savings banks in the states not mentioned above. On Nov. 20, 1851, the number of savings banks in Great Britain and Ireland, was 574, besides above twenty thousand friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons: the amount of deposits was £32,893,511.

SAVOY. (p. 520.) Annexation to France voted for by 130,533 against 235, April 22, 1860. The annexation completed 1860.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (Central Germany), capitals Gotha and Coburg. Population, Dec. 1861, 159,431. The reigning family is descended from John, younger son of Ernest, who became elector of Saxony in 1464. 1844. Ernest II. son, Jan. 29; born June 21, 1818, (married Alexandrina, duchess of Baden, May 3, 1842; no issue). *Heir* (presumptive); Prince Alfred of England, born Aug. 6, 1844, (in whose favor the Prince of Wales resigned his rights, April 19, 1863).

SAXE-WEIMAR. Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favored literature, and their capital, Weimar, has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy in 1858, 267,112.

SAXONY. (p. 520.) 1854. John, Aug. 9, (born Dec. 12, 1801), the PRESENT (1861) king. *Heir:* His son, Frederic Augustus Albert, born April 23, 1828.

SCANDINAVIA. The ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark, whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about A. D. 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-Kings or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, the northern regions of America, about the ninth century.

SCANDINAVIANS. The Scandinavian population of the United States is estimated at 180,000: namely, 150,000 Norwegians, 25,000 Swedes, and 5,000 Danes (1860).

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND. In 1851, there were 2,310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1,713 Church of England schools in England and Wales; 282 Protestant Dissenting schools in England and Wales; 98 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the Free Church; the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars. In the same year (1851), the estimated sums voted for education were: for Great Britain, £150,000, for Ireland, £134,560. UNITED STATES. Schools both English and classical were almost instantly established by the

first settlers of New England on their arrival; were soon made obligatory by law, and have since grown with the population, being, however, fewer and worse in the southern states. The present era of public schools commenced about 1800. Its important dates are: Connecticut school fund, established 1795; first state school sup't., New York, 1812; first state school system, Ky., 1821; Colburn's arithmetic, 1821; school movement of 1825–40, commenced by publications of Carter, Gallaudet, and Johnson; Cousin's report on Prussian schools, published here 1835; Horace Mann, sec'y of Board of Education in Mass., 1837; Stowe's report on European schools, 1837; first normal school, at Lexington, Mass., 1839. From 1840 to 1860, the improved principles and methods thus introduced have been increasingly put into practice. The following totals for the United States are approximate for 1858: children of school age, 6,933,441; public schools, 97,621; school funds, $49,324,384; expended for public schools in the year, $20,159,268. See *Education*, *Colleges*, &c.

SCIENCE IN THE U. S. Franklin's discoveries in electricity, 1752. American Philosophical Society established, 1769. American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1780. First course of Chemical Lectures in the United States, by Dr. S. L. Mitchill, N. Y., 1802. Botanic garden and Professor of Natural History established at Harvard College, 1805. American Association for the Advancement of Science, formed, 1845. National Academy of Sciences, founded by Congress, 1865. Among the important National and State publications are the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Com. Wilkes, with its Scientific Reports, to be in some 30 quarto and folio volumes; the Reports on the Mexican Boundaries, Pacific Railway &c; the Natural History of the State of New York, in about 20 quartos, the great work of Agassiz on Natural History, pub. by subscription. etc, etc. See *Astronomy*, *Observatories &c.*,

SCREW-PROPELLER consits of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a wind-mill, set on axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle is as old as the wind-mill. It was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. In 1836 patents were obtained by F. P. Smith and Captain John Ericsson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw, the Archimedes and the Rattler, were constructed in the U. S. The latter was tried in England in 1845. Since then the screw-propeller has been largely employed in this country and in Europe. War vessels are now almost entirely propelled by the screw.

SEBASTOPOL, or SEVASTOPOL. A town and once a naval arsenal, at S. W. point of the Crimea, built in 1784, by Catharine II., memorable for its eleven months' SIEGE, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Bombardment commenced Oct. 17, 1854, without success. After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on Sept. 8, 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle, with great loss of life.

"SECESSION," U. STATES. The election of Lincoln, the "Republican" candidate for president, Nov. 6, 1860 was made the pretext for the secession of several southern states for another Union; the resignation of Federal officers in those states, and of members of the cabinet at Washington, and of several officers of

the army and navy; and the seizure of government moneys, forts, and arsenals. The chief incidents of these treasonable or revolutionary proceedings were the following:

Resignation of S. C. senators of the U. States.....Nov. 9-11, 1860
U. S. H. of Rep. appoints a com. of 33 on the state of the Union, Dec. 6, 1860
Resignation of Howell Cobb, Sec. of Treas., U. S.....Dec. 10, 1860
U. S. stocks (5 per cent) sold for 89,.....Dec. 10, 1860
Resignation of Mr. Cass, Sec. of State.....Dec. 14, 1860
South Carolina Ordinance of Secession passed.....Dec. 20, 1860
Maj. Anderson transfers the U. States garrison at Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor.....Dec. 26, 1860
S. Carolina authorities seize Fort Moultrie and other U. States property.....Dec. 28, 1860
J. B. Floyd, U. S. Sec. of War resigns.....Dec. 29, 1860
Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in harbor of Savannah, seized by Gov. Brown of Geo.....Jan. 3, 1861
S. C. commissioners' demands refused by the President Jan. 3, 1861
Fast-day observed in the U. S. Jan. 4, 1861
Fort Morgan, Mobile, seized by the state.....Jan. 4, 1861
Steamer Star of the West with U. S. troops for Fort Sumter, fired into by the rebels..Jan. 9, 1861
Mississippi secession passed, Jan. 9: and U. S. forts and property seized there...Jan. 10, 1861
Alabama secession passed.....Jan. 11, 1861
Florida secession passed, and U. S. forts at Pensacola seized.....Jan. 12, 1861
Georgia secession passed.....Jan. 19, 1861
Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida senators of the U. States resigned Jan. 21, 1861
Louisiana secession passed.....Jan. 28, 1861
Texas secession passed.....Feb. 1, 1861
"Peace Conference" at Washington, Feb. 4, 1861
Louisiana delegation excepting Mr. Bouligny withdraws from Congress Feb. 5, 1861
Congress of seceding states at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 6; elects Jefferson Davis of Miss. Pres., and Alex. H. Stephens of Ga. Vice-pres..Feb. 9, 1861
Tennessee votes against secession, Feb. 9, 1861
Resolution guaranteeing non-interference with slavery in any state passed unanimously in H. of Reps..Feb. 11, 1861
Jefferson Davis inaugurated Pres. of Southern Confederacy.....Feb. 18, 1861
The "Peace Conference" at Washington agrees on proposition for "compromise," and adjourns.....March 1, 1861
Gen. Twiggs, having surrendered the U. States forces and property in Texas is dismissed from the U. S. army as a traitor.....March 1, 1861
Missouri votes against secession, in convention.....March 1, 1861
Lincoln inaugurated Pres. of United States.....March 4, 1861

See *Battles, U. S., War, &c.* Also *Tables*, p. 190, &c.

SEPOYS (a corruption of *Sipáhi*, Hindostanee for a soldier). The term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *India*, 1857.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS in England commenced 1716. Parliaments had been triennial from 1688 to that date.

SERVIA. A principality nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about A. D. 640, The Emperor Manuèl subjugated them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stephen, till their country was finally subdued by the Sultan Mahomet II. in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the Apostle John was commanded to write the epistle contained in the 2d and 3d chapters of his Revelation, viz.: Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, A. D. 96.

1. *Ephesus.* Paul founded the church here, A. D. 57, and in A. D. 59, was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius. Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (A. D. 527), and still remains so.
2. *Smyrna.* Now an important commercial city and seaport of Ionia. Polycarp, its first bishop, suffered martyrdom, A. D. 175.
3. *Pergamos.* Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetærus, B. C. 283, and part of Bithy

nia. It was renowned for its library. Attalus III., the last king, bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people, B. C. 133. It is still an important place called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.

4. *Thyatira.* Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Akhissar, "White Castle."
5. *Sardis.* Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Crœsus (B. C. 560), is now a miserable village, named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia.* Was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (about B. C. 159, 138); was taken by Bajazet I. A. D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
7. *Laodicea.* In Phrygia near Lydia, has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place called Eskehissar. "The old Castle."

SEWING-MACHINE. The practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic. These machines are all of American origin. *Haydn.* To America unquestionably belongs the honor of giving to the world the first practical sewing-machine. Here also, it has received its fullest development. Mr. Howe's patent was granted in 1846. Very little advance was made for the next six years. Since that period the sales of reliable machines have been as follows: 1853, 2,509: 1854, 4,469; 1855, 3,515; 1856, 7,225; 1857, 12,715; 1858, 17,589; 1859, 46,245. The machine has been improved, and adapted to all branches of sewing. Indeed it has revolutionized, and developed every department of needlework; introduced new branches of industry; rendered healthful, pleasant, and profitable an employment hitherto proverbially unhealthful, and proved itself the most beneficial invention of the age. In the domestic world it ranks as do railroads and telegraphs in the commercial. The importance of this invention to the manufacturing interests of the U. States was estimated in 1860 at $342,000,000 annually. The following table exhibits the economy of the sewing machine in stitching the various parts of the following garments.

	BY MACHINE.		BY HAND.	
	Hours.	*Minutes.*	*Hours.*	*Minutes.*
Gentlemen's shirts	1	16	14	26
Frock coats	2	38	16	35
Satin vests	1	14	7	19
Silk dress	1	13	8	27
Merino dress	1	4	8	27

SHAKESPEARE'S NATIVE PLACE, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick. Shakespeare was born at Stratford, April 23, 1564, and died on his natal day, 1616. Shakespeare festival was held at Stratford, April 23, 1836. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakespeare was born, then actually set up for sale. In the end Shakespeare's house was sold at the auction mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of £3,000, Sept. 16, 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakespeare, no relation to the poet, gave £2,500 to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHEEP, U. S. They have generally been reared to supply mutton rather than wool. Of late, however, much attention has been paid to breeding them for their value in producing wool. The number of sheep in 1850 in the U. S. was 21,723,000; in 1860, 22,471,000. Ohio, New York, and Indiana, produced the most. California, in 1860, had 1,075,000 sheep; in 1867, 3,000,000. The ravages among sheep by dogs is very great. In 1866 about 500,000, worth $2,000,000, were killed by dogs. 12 merino ewes from Westminster, Vermont, took the first two premiums at the Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in 1863, against all the best breeds of England, France, Saxony, Prussia, and

Silesia. They were sold for $5,000 to a Count of Silesia. This result, surprising to Americans, gave a new impetus to sheep-raising in the U. S.

SHIBBOLETH. The word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents, the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B. C. *Judges*, ch. xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHIPPING OF THE U. S. (p. 524.) Tonnage at different periods.

Years.	*Tonnage.*	*Years.*	*Tonnage.*
1861	5,539,813	1865 (old)	3,516,787
1862	5,112,165	" (new)	1,579,994
1863	5,126,081	1866 (old)	942,299
1864	4,986,081	" (new)	3,368,479

The above table shows the loss of American shipping, or its transfer to foreign flags during the rebellion. The total tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1858, was 5,049,808 tons; of which registered for foreign trade, 2,499,741; enrolled and licensed, 2,502,086; steam navigation, 729,390. Increase for the year, 108,965 tons. In 1860, the tonnage of the U. S. was 5,353,868 tons. In the same year there were built 212,892 tons. Amount of licensed tonnage in 1866, 2,256,947 tons. Since the year 1860, American ship-building has greatly declined. In November 1866, there was but one vessel in the course of construction in New York City, and but two in Boston. This is due to the great cost of material and labor in seaboard cities. Ships which cost $100 per ton in N. Y., cost only $60 in the same currency in the British Provinces (1867). In 1860, two-thirds of American imports were carried in American ships; in 1866 nearly three-fourths in *foreign* vessels. Number of ship-carpenters in the U. S. in 1860, 13,392. Before the war the Stars and Stripes led the carrying trade of the world. Not only was there a larger tonnage afloat under our flag than under any other, but American ships had the preference for enterprise, speed, and care of cargo, which gave them the lead in every port and on every ocean. The entire tonnage of Great Britain in 1861 was 4,806,826 tons; and that of the United States, 5,539,813 tons. In the trade of this country we kept the lead without the assistance of discriminating legislation. During the five years ending with 1861, the carrying trade of New York amounted to $1,644,000,000, of which over $1,000,000,000 was done under the American flag, leaving but little more than half that amount for the flags of all other nations on the globe. With the advent of war there came a disastrous change. The few privateers fitted out in English ports, chiefly through the assistance of British capitalists, turned the scale against us, and almost the entire fleet of American vessels was forced to engage in the government service, lie idle at the dock, or transfer their ownership to a foreign flag. Thus in the four years which followed, out of $1,700,000,000 of foreign trade for the city of New York, less than $400,000,000 were done under the Stars and Stripes, while over $1,300,000,000 were carried under foreign flags. In 1865 the entire foreign commerce of New York was $429,100,229, of which $345,750,622 was in foreign ships, and only $82,349,607 in American ships. This is a humiliating and exasperating record; yet in the recent Fenian movements our government and people refused to retaliate.—*Chr. Almanac.*

SIAM. A kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was rediscovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683 a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1865 with a view of converting the king, without effect. Sir John Bowring

succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed April 30, 1855, and one with France in August following. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in England Oct., 1857, and had an audience with the queen to deliver magnificent presents on Nov. 16. A treaty with the United States negotiated by Townsend Harris, 1859.

SIAMESE TWINS. The two persons known under this name, are twins, born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They are named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. No connexion exists between them but this band, and their proximity seems in no way to inconvenience either. They are perfectly straight and well made, and walk with a gait like other people, being perfect in all their parts, and having all their functions distinct. After having been exhibited for several years in England and the United States, the Siamese Twins went to Georgia, where they settled on a farm, married sisters, and now (1860) have several children.

SICILY. See *Italy.*

SICYON. An ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded it is said about 2080 B. C. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achæan league formed by Aratus. It was the country of Polycletes (436) and Lysippus (238), the sculptors.

SIDON (Syria). A city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537; and surrendered to Alexander, 332. See *Phœnicia.* The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under Admiral Stopford and Commodore Charles Napier, Sept. 27, 1840.

SIEGES. (p. 529.) of Rome, 1849; of Sebastopol, 1854–5; of Kars, 1855; Delhi, 1857; Gaeta, Oct. 1860 to Feb. 13, 1861.

SIKHS. See *Punjab* and *India.*

SILISTRIA. A strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, Sept. 26, 1829, after nine months' siege, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854, it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under Prince Paskiewich, and many assaults were made. Russians commenced their retreat, as Omar Pacha was drawing near.

SILVER COIN, U. S. The silver coinage of the U. S. Mint, for one year, ending June 30, 1859, was $7,336,609. From 1793 to 1859, inclusive, it amounted to $122,694,836. In England, in the first ten years of Victoria, the amount of silver coined was $2,440,614. It is supposed that the silver coinage of the world amounts to twelve hundred millions of dollars. The largest amount coined in any one year in the U. S. was $9,077,571 in 1853. In the year ending June 30, 1863, the coinage was $1,564,297, in 3,053,150 pieces. Of this $1,040,638 came from the mint at San Francisco, Cal., and the rest from Philadelphia and New York. The coinage in 1866, including two and three-cent pieces, was $1,183,330. A tax of 3 cents per oz. was levied on silver ware in use, by act of Congress, July 1, 1862. Revenue from this source to the government in 1863, $18,372; in 1866, $128,522. This tax removed, 1866.

SIMPLON. A mountain road leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed

by Napoleon in 1801–7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock. It has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from thirty to forty thousand.

SINKING FUND, IN ENGLAND. First projected by Sir Robert Walpole, whose act was passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of £900,000 in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of one million, which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. In July, 1828, the sinking fund was limited to the actual surplus of revenue.

SINOPE (SINOUD). See *Russo-Turkish War.*

SKATING. Invented probably by the Scandinavians who used the sharp-edged shank bones of sheep or deer, or strips of fir wood, though Olaus Magnus (d. 1555) mentions the use of iron. At first the skater pushed himself about by an iron-shod pole. Wooden skates with iron blades were invented in Holland. From 1855 to 1861 various means were contrived to improve skates, by attaching a shoe to the wood, making it wholly of steel, jointing the wood, setting it on springs, &c. A skate for floors has been invented, running on small wheels of India rubber.

SLAVERY. (p. 530.) There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B. C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labor they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B. C. Cæcilius Isodorus left to his heir 4,116 slaves, 12 B. C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.—*Serfdom*, a modified form of slavery, was abolished by Frederic I. of Prussia, in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark, in 1766, by the Emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary states in 1781; and by Nicholas I. of Russia on the imperial domains, in 1842: whose successor, Alexander II., effected its total abolition throughout his empire, amid much opposition (1860–1). IN THE UNITED STATES (p. 532) before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave-holding in that state. Before 1790 the further introduction of slaves had been prohibited in five other states. On July 13, 1787, Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N. W. of the Ohio," which contained an "*unalterable*" article forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said territory. After 1800, several of the states prayed without effect to be relieved of this prohibition. In 1803 Louisiana was purchased, which act was considered by many as fatal to the constitution. In Feb. 1820, the celebrated *Missouri Compromise*, drawn up by Mr. Clay, was carried, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30′ N. Lat. In 1845 a fresh contest arose between the slave-holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas. The utmost the advocates of freedom could obtain was a similar division to that of Missouri, Dec. 29, 1845. In 1850 another compromise was effected: California was admitted as a free state; but the Fugitive Slave Act was passed (*which see*). In 1854 the Missouri compromise was abrogated with the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave-holding states; in the latter of which civil war ensued. See *Kansas; United States.* An attempt to create a slave rebellion took place in Virginia, headed by John

Brown, and failed, in Oct. 1859. Number of slaves in 1850, 3,204,313; in 1860, 3,999,283. Upon the secession of the southern states, Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, declared that "slavery" was the corner stone of their confederacy (1861). During the war, slaves were held to be "contraband of war" by the U. S. Government. By act of Congress, June 19, 1862, slavery was forever excluded from the territories. Jan. 1863, the great "Emancipation Proclamation" of President Lincoln was issued, declaring all slaves in the rebellious states *free*, on the ground that it was a "fit and necessary war measure for suppressing such rebellion." Slavery was finally abolished from the United States by act of Congress, January, 1865. See *Constitution*.

SLAVE TRADE, U. S. Since 1855 the proposition to reopen the slave trade has been discussed in several conventions and public assemblies in the southern states. This infamous traffic is denounced in the "Republican platform" (Chicago, June, 1860), and is repudiated also by the congress of the "Southern Confederacy" (Feb., 1861), but the latter abolished the death penalty affixed to its prohibition by the laws of the U. S. In defiance of these laws a large number of slavers have been fitted out, chiefly in N. Y. and other northern ports, during the years 1858, '59, '60; several have been seized before sailing and many others captured with slaves. Treaty with Great Britain for further measures against trade in slaves, 186–

SNUFF-TAKING. (p. 623.) In England, in 1858, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars were imported. See *Tobacco*.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. The British National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings. The first meeting was at Birmingham.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, Literary and Scientific, in the United States. See *Academies* (p. 147).

American Ethnological Society at N. Y.
American Oriental Society at New Haven.
American Geographical and Statistical Society, N. Y.
American Institute (for Agriculture and Useful Arts), N. Y.
National Academy of Sciences 1865.

In nearly every State of the Union there is an Historical Society, devoted to the collection and preservation of historical records, printed and in MS.; several of them have published transactions and collections. That of the Mass. Hist. Soc. comprises about 30 vols. The N. Y. Hist. Soc. has published 6 or 7 vols.

GREAT BRITAIN. All in the list below are in London, except othherwise stated. An act was passed Aug. 11, 1854, "to afford facilities for the establishment of Institutions for the promotion of Literature and Science," by grants of land, &c., and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions are exempted from the operation of the act.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Royal Society.....Charter 1662
Society of Antiquaries.....
(Charter 1751) 1717
Society of Dilettanti.....1734
Royal Society of Edinburgh.....
(Charter 1783) 1739
Society of Arts.....(Charter 1847) 1753
Royal Irish Academy....Charter 1783
Linnean Society...(Charter 1802) 1788
Horticultural Society.....
(Charter 1809) 1804
Medico-Chirurgical Society.....
(Charter 1834) 1805
London Institution.....1805
Geological Society..(Charter 1826) 1807
Royal Society of Literature.....
(Charter 1826) 1820
Royal Asiatic Society....Charter 1823
Mechanics' Institution, London...1823
Zoological Society.....1826
British Association.....1831
Entomological Society.....1833

Statistical Society.....1834
Boyal Institute of British Architects.....(Charter 1837) 1835
Botanical Society.....1836
Numismatic Society.....1836
Electrical Society.....1837
Ornithological Society.....1837
Royal Agricultural Society.....1838
Camden Society.....1838
Royal Botanical Society.....1839
Microscopical Society.....1839
Ecclesiological Society.....1839
Parker Society.....1840
Percy Society.....1840
London Library.....1840
Shakespeare Society.....1840
Chemical Society.....1841
Pharmaceutical Society.....1841
Philological Society.....1842
Dublin Philosophical Society.....1842
Archæological Association.....1843
Archæological Institute.....1843
Sydenham Society.....1843
Ethnological Society.....1843
Syro-Egyptian Society.....1844
Ray Society.....1844
Cavendish Society.....1846
Hakluyt Society.....1846
Institute of Actuaries.....1848
Arundel Society.....1849
Meteorological Society.....1851
Photographic Society.....1853
Horological Institute.....1858

SOLFERINO (in Lombardy), celebrated as the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of June 24, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under General Hess; the emperor being present. The Austrians after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and was expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, which they did on June 23. The conflict began early the next morming, and lasted fifteen hours. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals M'Mahon and Niel; the Austrians to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, July 12.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (p. 535.) Population 1850, whites, 274,463; free colored, 8,960; slaves, 384,984; 1860, whites, 303,186; slaves, 407,185. Ordinance delaring "Secession" from the United States, passed Dec. 20, 1860. The "Star of the West" with U. S. troops for Fort Sumter, fired on and repulsed from the harbor, Jan. 1861. Gen Sherman marched unopposed through the state early in 1865. B. Perry appointed Provisional Governor June 30, 1865. Act of Secession repealed Sept. 15, 1865, by the State Legislature. Debt of the State in Sept. 1866, exclusive of past due coupons and military debt, $4,426,440. South Carolina included in the "Second Military District," by act of Congress 1867, and Gen. Sickles appointed Governor. In Sept. 1867, he was removed by the President, and succeeded by Gen. Canby.

SPAIN. (p. 537.)

Narvaez exiled to Vienna...Jan. 1863
General O'Donnell, Concha, and others, banished.....Jan. 18, 1854
Peace restored; the degraded generals reinstated, &c.; Espartero forms an administration, July 31, 1854
The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain.....Aug. 28, 1854
Don Carlos dies.....March 10, 1855
Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed headed by Marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, July 14; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed.....July 15, 16, 1856
O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister.....Oct. 12, 1856
Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochin China announced Dec. 1, 1858
War with Morocco.....Nov. and Dec. 1859
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; indecisive conflicts reported; battle at Castillijos: a Spanish "Balaklava" charge; Jan. 1; the Spaniards near Tetuan.....Jan. 1860

SPEAKERS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. See *Administrations*. OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BRITISH. Peter de Montfort, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first Speaker, 45 Hen. III. 1260.

Rt. Hon. Henry Addington (afterward Visct. Sidmouth..Jan. 22, 1801	Rt. Hon. James Abercromby (afterwards Baron Dunfermline)...Feb. 19, 1835
Sir John Mitford (afterwards Baron Redesdale).....Feb. 11, 1801	Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards Viscount Eversley) March 27, 1839
Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot (afterwards Lord Colchester.Feb. 10, 1802	Rt. Hon. John Everlyn Denison (PRESENT Speaker, 1867).....April 30, 1857
Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards Viscount Canterbury).....June 2, 1817	

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on March 1, 1711; the last Aug. 2, 1715. The papers by Addison have one of the letters CLIO at the end. The most of the other papers are by Sir Richard Steele; a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.

STAGE-COACH. Stage-coaches were quite general in England about 1660, succeeding a kind of wagon, which had been introduced about 1564. They often travelled only 30 miles a day.

STAMP-DUTIES, England. (p. 540.) In June, 1855, the stamp-duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished; the stamp on them being thenceforth used for postal purposes only. In July and Aug. 1854, 19,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000.

STARS. (p. 541.) Maps of the Stars were published in London by the Soc. for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1839; and those by the Royal Prussian Academy were completed in 1859.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSIONS. See *Wrecks*. Steamer Pennsylvania, on the Mississippi, boilers burst, 10 lives lost, June 3, 1858. Steamer Princess for New Orleans, boilers burst, 25 k. 35 w., Feb. 27, 1859. By 21 inland steamboat accidents during 1860, 242 lives were lost, and 146 persons injured. Total in 7 years, 213 accidents, 2,304 killed, 956 injured. It thus appears that while the accidents and injuries by railroads are about four times as numerous as those by steam-boat, the deaths are but half as many.

STEAM-BOAT BUILDING. The annual report on commerce and navigation, gives the following aggregate of the number of steam-boats built in the United States since 1824—thirty years—in periods of five years each:

From 1824 to 1829.....194	From 1844 to 1849..... 960
" 1829 to 1834.....204	" 1849 to 1854.....1203
" 1834 to 1839.....504	
" 1839 to 1844.....522	Total.....3687

Since 1860, steamship building has fallen off very materially (except for inland navigation). In 1860, the whole registered "steam tonnage" built in the U. S., was the small amount of 97,296 tons; in 1865 it decreased to 69,500 tons. See *Shipping*.

STEAM NAVIGATION. (p. 542.) The Collins line of steamers from New York to Liverpool, commenced running April, 1850. The *Pacific* of this line crossed the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, May, 1851. The *Adriatic*, the largest of the line, first left N. Y. Nov. 23, 1857. The *City of Glasgow*, first of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, arrived Jan. 1, 1851. In 1865, there were 12 steamship companies employed in the transit between Europe and the U. S., none of which were American! The difficulty is that steamships cannot be constructed in America to the same advantage as in England. See *Shipping*.

STEEL PENS came into use in England about 1820, when the first gross of

three-split pens was sold wholesale for £7 4s. In 1830 the price was 8s., and in 1863, 6s. A better pen is now sold for 6d. a gross ; the cheapest sort at 2d. ; Birmingham produces about 1,000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture. In the U. S. the manufacture of this article has been successfully introduced since 1850, and brought to considerable degree of perfection. Gold pens are also made here extensively, and fully equal to any imported.

STEREOCHROMY. A mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silex) serves as the connecting medium between the color and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on March 5, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos*, *solid*, and *skopein*, *to see*). An optical instrument, for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first was constructed and exhibited by Prof. Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Since 1854, stereoscopes have been greatly improved, and are now exceedingly cheap. In the U. S. the production both of stereoscopic pictures and instruments has increased enormously (1859–67), and these articles form an important and popular article of trade.

STETHOSCOPE. In 1816 Laënnec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and applying one end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer;" the principle of which, now termed "auscultation," was known by Hippocrates.

STORMS. In Gulf of Mexico, 173 persons lost on Last Island (a summer resort), Aug. 10, 1856.

STREET RAILWAYS, in England, previously established by G. F. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, Aug. 30, 1860, and at Bayswater, London, March 23, 1861. A street railway bill was rejected by the House of Commons in April, 1861. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862.

STRIKES. The tailors of London struck for increase of wages in April, 1834. The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place in 1853. A general strike among the shoe-makers of New England, continued for several months, 1859–60.

STRYCHNIA. A poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the strychnus ignatia and nux vomica, and also in the upas poison. It is so virulently poisonous that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes ; its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of Palmer for the murder of Cook.

SUEZ CANAL. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the Bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. De Lesseps in 1857. The Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments are in favor of the scheme, which is at present opposed by the British. The cost is estimated at £8,000,000.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. Originated with Prof. Morse, who first tested it

in New York harbor, 1842. The first suggestion of Atlantic telegraph is said to have been made by him in 1843. Professor Charles Wheatstone in 1840 drew plans of a projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais. In 1847 Mr. J. W. Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success; but in 1850 he obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial. This took place on Aug. 28, 1850, but failed. New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened, Nov. 13, 1851. On that day, the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London Stock Exchange within business hours. Guns were fired at Dover by means of electric sparks communicated from Calais. In 1860 there were in operation 1,954 miles of submarine telegraph, exclusive of the Atlantic. ATLANTIC. A plan to unite Europe and America by the electric telegraph was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, chiefly promoted by Cyrus W. Field, of New York; with the concurrence of the British and American governments. 2,500 miles of wire were manufactured and tested in March, 1857. The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland, on Aug. 5. The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on Aug. 11, after 300 miles of wire had been *paid out* it snapped again, and the vessels returned to Plymouth. In 1858 a second attempt to lay the cable failed, through a violent storm on June 20–21; but the third voyage was successful. On Aug. 5, the junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2,050 miles of wire from Valentia in Ireland to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on Aug. 5, were from the Queen of England to the President of the United States, and his reply. The event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but unfortunately the insulation of the wire became gradually more faulty, and on Sept. 4 the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased. The grand celebration in New York of the (supposed) completion of this enterprise, Sept. 1, 1858. In 1865, another attempt to lay a cable was made. A new one was manufactured 2,300 nautical miles long, and 2½ times stronger than the old one. Diameter, a little more than an inch. It was coiled in the mammoth ship Great Eastern. The expedition started July 23, 1865 from Valentia Bay. 1,200 miles were successfully laid when suddenly the cable parted, in water 2½ miles deep. 4 attempts to grapple it were made, but the cable could not be raised to the surface without much stronger wire ropes. The ships returned to England, but the enterprise was not given up. A new company was formed at once, called the "Anglo-American Telegraph Company": capital, £600,000. A more perfect cable was constructed, and the Great Eastern started again with it, July 13, 1866, On the 27th she reached Heart's Content, Newfoundland, with the cable in perfect order. The news was received with great enthusiasm in both countries, and ovations tendered to Cyrus W. Field, the American, to whose energy the success was in great part due. The Great Eastern returned to the spot where the cable of 1865 parted, and after many attempts it was discovered Sept. 2, 1866, and continued to the American side: making two cables across the Atlantic; one of the cables was injured near the Newfoundland shore in May, 1867, but was soon repaired, and both cables have now been in constant use for 13 months. (Aug. 1867.) The cable from Key West to Cuba successfully laid August, 1867, by a New York Company. More than sixty submarine cables have been completed to this date. The most important are these:

Time of Laying.	Geographical Position.	Length in Miles.	No. of Conductors.	Time in Operation, to July, 1867 about.
1851	Dover to Calais	27	4	16 years.
1853	Dover to Ostend	80½	6	14 "
1854	Sweden to Denmark	12	3	14 "
"	Italy to Corsica	110	6	13 "
1855	Italy to Sicily	5	3	12 "
1856	Newfoundland to Cape Breton	85	1	11 "
1857	Across Norway Fjords	49	1	10 "
"	Ceylon to Hindostan	30	1	10 "
1858	England to Holland	140	4	9 "
"	England to Hanover	280	2	9 "
"	South Australia to King's Island	140	1	9 "
"	Ceylon to Hindostan	30	1	9 "
1859	England to Denmark	368	3	8 "
"	Folkstone to Boulogne	24	6	8 "
"	Malta to Sicily	60	1	8 "
"	Liverpool to Holyhead	25	2	8 "
"	Across Bass's Strait	240	1	8 "
1860	Dacca to Pegu	116?	1	7 "
"	Barcelona to Port Mahon	180	1	7 "
"	Cape San Antonio to Iviza	76	2	7 "
1861	Toulon to Corsica	195	1	6 "
"	Holyhead to Howth (near Dublin)	64	1	6 "
"	Malta to Alexandria	1,535	1	6 "
"	New Haven (England) to Dieppe	80	4	6 "
1862	Fortress Monroe to Cape Charles	23	1	5 "
"	England to Holland	130	4	5 "
1863	Sardinia to Sicily	211	1	4 "
"	Persian Gulf to Kurrachee (Hindostan)	1,450	1	6 "
1865	Sweden to Prussia	55	3	2 "
1866	Corsica to Leghorn	66	1	18 months.
"	Across Puget Sound	32	1	14 "
"	Valentia to Newfoundland	1,864	1	11 "
"	Valentia to Newfoundland (completed from 1865, about)	1,864	1	10 "
"	Newfoundland to Cape Breton	85	1	10 "
1867	Key West to Havana	191	7	—

SUGAR. The following is the official statement of the amount of sugar imported into this country from 1851 to 1860:

	Value of Sugar.	Duty paid.		Value of Sugar.	Duty paid.
1851	$13,478,700	$4,043,600	1857	$41,596,200	$12,478,800
1852	13,977,300	4,183,200	1858	18,956,600	4,557,200
1853	14,168,300	4,250,500	1859	28,345 300	6,802,800
1854	11,604,600	3,481,300	1860	28,931,100	6,943,400
1855	13,284,600	3.989,400			
1856	21,255,100	6,388,500	Total Ten years	$205,567,800	$57,118.700

The sugar crop of Louisiana last year was valued at $24,988,000. The average for five years has been $17,000,000 (1861). In New York state in 1865, 9,635,200 pounds of maple-sugar were produced. Pennsylvania produces 2,500,000 pounds a year. The sorghum-sugar plant has lately been introduced from China, and sugar produced from it in considerable quantities. Sugar from beet-root is also pronounced a success. 10,000 pounds were manufactured in Livingston county, Illinois, in 1867.

SUNDAY LAWS. (p. 547.) In the state of New York, the laws against selling liquors, and against certain theatrical performances on Sundays, have caused much discussion, and some resistance, chiefly on the part of the German and Irish population, but are still enforced (1867).

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. See *Education* and *Sabbath Schools.*

SURNAMES. See *Sirnames.* (p. 548.)

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. (p. 548.) See *Bridges.*

SWEDEN. (p. 549.)

Death of Bernadotte, whose son Oscar, ascends the throne, March 8, ... 1844
Treaty of alliance with England and France .....Nov. 21, 1855
Banishment decreed against Catholic converts from Lutheranism .....Oct. 1857
Demonstration in favor of Italian Independence..Dec. 17 1859
Charles XV. (born May 3, 1826), the PRESENT (1861) king of Sweden and Norway...July 8, 1859
Heiress : Princess Louisa, born Oct. 31 1851

SWITZERLAND.

Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war. March 14, 1850
Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples ; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment. July and Aug. 1851

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TARIFF. A schedule of duties charged by government on goods imported. The British tariff in 1840 comprised 1,042 articles; the number was reduced (by sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857; the number was greatly reduced in 1860. See *Customs Duties.*

TAXATION. U. S. Before the rebellion the revenue of the U. S. general Government was raised wholly from customs and sale of lands. Subsequently, to support the war, direct taxation was imposed. The direct taxes in 1865, amounted to $211,129,529. See *Revenue, Debt,* &c.

TEA, in ENGLAND. (p. 554.)

Imported in 1850.....50,112,384 lbs. | Imported in 1857.....69,116,000 lbs.
" " 1856.....86,200,414 " | " " 1858 .....74,222,000 "

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850, amounted to £5,471,641, and the amount in 1852 was £5,902,433. The duty upon tea had been gradually reduced from 2*s.* 2½*d.* to one shilling only per pound, in 1858. In UNITED STATES. Value imported in the years ending June 30,

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
$6,930,986	$6,893 891	$5,757,860	$6,777,295	$7.306,916

Amount consumed in U. S.,

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
25,520,000 lbs.	27,463,600 lbs.	26,906,365 lbs.	23,137,546 lbs.	29,953,433 lbs.	29,643,187 lbs.

TELEGRAPH. See *Electric Tel.* and *Submarine Tel.*

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. (p. 555.) Legislation against intemperance in the U. S. has been attempted in several States. The "Maine Law" passed chiefly through the influence of Neal Dow, 1851, was adopted essentially by Connecticut (1856), New York (1856) and Massachusetts (1856). It was strongly enforced in the latter State, although vigorously opposed by many, 1866–7. It was repealed in Maine, 1856.

TENNESSEE. (p. 556.) Population in 1850, 763,154, and 239,460 slaves; in 1860, 859,528, and 287,112 slaves. Ordinance of "Separation" passed May 6, 1861. The eastern part of the State was noted for its loyalty to the Union during the war. State debt in 1865, $1,213,700. At the State election, Aug. 1, 1867, Governor Brownlow, of the "Union" or Radical ticket, was re-elected by a majority of nearly 50,000, chiefly made up by the negroes, who voted in this State for the first time.

TEXAS. (p. 557.) Population in 1860, 416,000, and 184,956 slaves. Ordinance of Secession from the United States passed Jan. 1861. Debt in 1865, $8,192-000. After the war, Gen. A. J. Hamilton was appointed Provisional

Governor, by Pres. Lincoln: but at the first election after the restoration, (1866) a Secessionist, (Throckmorton), was elected. Texas included in 5th Military District under Sheridan, March, 1867.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God). The science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired* (including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c.); 2. *Natural;* which latter Lord Bacon calls the first part of philosophy. Butler's Analogy of Religion (1736), and Paley's Natural Theology (1802), are eminent books on the latter subject. The "Summa Totius Theologiæ" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman Catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c., in 1596.

THESSALONICA. A city in Macedonia (now Salonica). Here Paul preached A. D. 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. It was sold to the Venetians by the emperor Andronicus in 1425; taken by the Turks in 1430; burnt July 11, 1856.

TIARA. The triple crown of the pope, indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and on the death of a pope, his arms are presented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damascus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, A. D. 1053. John XIX. was the first who encompassed the tiara with a crown, 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second, 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara about 1334.

TIMBER-BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by M. T. Blanchard, of Boston (U. S.), for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in England in 1856.

TIMES NEWSPAPER, London. On Jan. 13, 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½*d.* In 1788, the name of the paper was changed to the *Times*. Dr. Stodart editor in 1812. Dr. Barnes was the next editor. On Nov. 28, 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power. The powerful articles contributed by Edward Sterling gained the paper the name of the Thunderer. In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organized by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel. The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of *one farthing* damages, but the judge refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for their immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honors ever conceded to a newspaper. In Oct., 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of Lieut. Waghorn. Of the number of the *Times* for Nov. 19, 1852, containing the life of the Duke of Wellington, 69,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 36,000; the present circulation is stated to vary from 47,000 to 56,000. In 1854, the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea, and in 1857 to India, and in 1861 to the United States.

TITHES (p. 560). Abolished in England, 1860.

TOBACCO. In a recent lecture in England, the Dean of Carlisle stated that in 1865, 33,000,000 pounds of tobacco were consumed in that country, at an expense of $40,000,000, over $26,000,000 of which went in duties to the government In 1821 the average annual consumption was 11¾ ounces to each person; in 1853 it had risen to 19 ounces. In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population, the emperor clearing $20,000,000 annually by the government monopoly. In Denmark the annual consumption averages 70 ounces to each person, in Belgium, 73 ounces, and in America, the average is vastly higher. It is calculated that 2,000,000 tons, or 4,480,000,000 pounds of tobacco are annually used in the world, at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn used in Great Britain. It is boasted that 100,000,000 of the human race are smokers. In New York city it was stated that there were in 1860, about 200,000 smokers, each using two cigars daily, making, at an average of four cents each, the sum of $16,000 daily, or $5,840,000 a year, wasted in smoking in this city alone. The cost in 1867 would be at least double. There were, in 1860, about 900,000,000 cigars manufactured in N. Y., amounting, at the same price, to $36,000,000. The total exports of tobacco from the United States in 39 years (1821–59), amounted to $339,274,520. The production of tobacco in the northern states has increased wonderfully since 1850. In 1850, N. Y. State produced 83,000 lbs.; in 1860, 5,765,000 lbs.; Conn. produced in 1850, 1,267,000 lbs.; in 1860, 6,000,000 lbs. The exports of tobacco from the U. S. in 1862, amounted to $12,325,356, being almost entirely from the north. See *Treasury Statistics* in appendix.

TRACTARIANISM. This term is applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, in England, 1833–41. The principal writers were the Revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams.

TRANSYLVANIA. An Austrian province; was part of the ancient Dacia. In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the Emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till 1699, when the Emperor Leopold I. finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions.

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND. In 1707, it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (46 miles). In 1817, the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in 1½ hour.

TREATIES. (p. 565.)

Constantinople, treaty of.....May 8, 1854	Paris, treaty of (and Russian war) April, 1856
Washington, Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the U. S., respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c.....July 2, 1854	Paris (settlement of Neufchâtel affair).....May 26, 1857
	Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia).....Nov. 10, 1859

OF THE U. S. (p. 566.)

Treaty with China signed at Tien Tsin.....June 13, 1858	Treaty with Mexico, negotiated by Mr. McLane, but rejected by the U. S. Senate.....1860
Treaty with Japan, negotiated by Com. Perry, signed.....March 31, 1854	Treaty with Russia for purchase of Sitka, ratified.....June 1867
Another treaty with Japan, by Townsend Harris, signed.....June 17, 1857	

TRIALS, U. S. Noted trial of Aaron Burr, on the charge of treason against the U. S. in preparing an expedition against Mexico, held at Richmond, May,

1807. Burr acquitted. Trial of John Brown for treason against Virginia. (See *Harper's Ferry*). The assassins of Lincoln tried at Washington, 1865. Trial of Capt. Wirz, for cruelty to Union Prisoners at Andersonville, 1865: he was convicted and executed shortly after. Jeff Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, admitted to bail in the sum of $100,000, by U. S. District Judge Underwood, Richmond Va., May, 1867, to appear before him on the charge of treason at the succeeding term of the Court. Trial of John H. Surratt, for complicity in the murder of Pres. Lincoln, lasting about thirty days, ended Aug., 1867, by the disagreement of the jury.

TRIESTE. An Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port in 1750. It was held by the French in 1717, 1797, and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance

TROWSERS. Distinguished by looseness from "pantaloons," which were originally cut to sit tight to the leg from thigh to ankle. Pantaloons began to supersede small clothes during the French revolution; the loose trowser began to be worn after 1815; and have become as decidedly a normal form of garment, as were the "breeches" of the last century.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Treuga Dei*). A term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general, during the middle ages, all over Europe. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussilon, A. D. 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at nones) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the Church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TUBULAR BRIDGES. The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge in Wales. The Conway Tubular Bridge (1846–8) is a miniature copy of the Britannia, and therefore requires no description. The principal engineers were Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn. The most stupendous tubular bridge in the world is that over the St Lawrence, Canada (see *Bridges*).

TUNIS. In July 1856, the Bey agreed to make certain constitutional reforms. The Bey died Sept. 22, 1859; and no disturbance ensued on the accession of his successor.

TURKEY. (p. 571.)

Christians admitted to office in Turkey.....June, 1849
The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria.....Sept. 16, 1849
Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte.....Nov. 12, 1849
Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (*which see*)....Feb. 13, 1852
Russian manifesto against Turkey June 26, 1853
War declared against Russia (see *Russo-Turkish War*).....Oct. 5, 1853
Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by Sir. H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited July 12, 1858
Massacre of Christians at Jedda July 25, 1858
Turkish financial reforms begun, Aug. 1858
The first Turkish railway opened (from Aden to Smyrna)...Sept. 19, 1858
Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham, and is suppressed.....Oct. 1858
Great agitation for financial reform Oct. 1859

TUSCANY. (p. 572.)

The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the King of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed, April 27; the king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship.....April 30, 1859
Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard.....May 23, 1859
The Tuscan constituent assembly meets.....Aug. 11, 1859
It declares against recalling the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia.....Sept. 1859
Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan, elected governor-general of Central Italy; he declines, but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov., who is accepted by the Tuscans, Dec. 8, 1859
The Grand-Duke Leopold II. abdicates in favor of his son Ferdinand July 21, 1859

TYROL. The eastern part of ancient Rhetia, nowa province, of the Austrian empire (to the north of Bavaria). It was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359, by Margaret, the heiress of the last Count Tyrol. The province became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which branch came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II. in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1808 and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by the courageous Andrew Hofer, an inn-keeper. He drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of treason and shot by the French at Mantua, Jan. 28, 1810. His family was ennobled by Austria, and a statue to him was erected at Innspruck in 1834.

U

UNITARIANS, U. S. Number of churches in the U. S. in 1863, 339; ministers, 263; members estimated at 30,000,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (p. 575.) See *America*; and the separate states, *Maine*, &c. See also *Chronological Tables*. p. 156, &c.

POPULATION.

1776	2,616,300	1810	7,239,903	1851	23,347,884
1800	5,300,000	1831	12,856,171	1860	31,649,869

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. One of the six points of the charter in England (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1852.

UNIVERSITIES IN THE U. S. See *Colleges*. Those of *Harvard*, at Cambridge, Mass.; *Yale*, at New Haven; *Brown*, at Providence, and *Michigan*, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and *Virginia*, at Charlottesville, are the chief institutions called Universities, but they differ little from the other colleges.

URUGUAY. A republic in South America, declared its independence, Aug. 25, 1825, recognized, Oct. 4, 1828. The President, G. A. Pereyra, elected in 1856, was succeeded in 1860 by B. P. Berro. A civil war broke out in consequence of the invasion of the ex-President, General Flores, June 26, 1863. In Feb. 1865, Flores became provisional president. Population in 1865, about 350,000.

V

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Oregon. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781; which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789; but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846 this island was secured to the former. Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857.

VEHMIC TRIBUNAL (*Vehmgerichte*). Secret tribunals established in West-

phalia to maintain religion and the public peace. Their proceedings were enveloped in a profound mystery. They had their origin in the time of Charlemagne; and rose to importance about 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the Archbishop of Cologne. These courts became very troublesome, persons of the most exalted rank being subjected to their decisions. The emperors endeavored to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein."

VENEREAL DISEASE. *Lues Venerea*, *Morbus Gallicus.* This disease is said to have broken out in the French army, at the siege of Naples, in 1494, whence the French term it *mal de Naples.* In the Netherlands and in England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France;* though in the latter country it was known so early as the twelfth century. About the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it. Most writers suppose, that the followers of Columbus brought the disorder with them from the new to the old world, 1493; others maintain that it prevailed among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, and their descendants, long before the discovery of America.

VERMONT. (p. 579.) Population in 1860, 315,827. War expenses, $8,811,600. The state sent 34,650 soldiers to the army in 1861–5.

VESUVIUS, Mt. (p. 580.) Eruptions in May 1855, May and June 1858, and June 1859, caused great destruction.

VICKSBURG, Miss., U. S. A town on the Mississippi river, made famous during the war. It completely blockaded the navigation of the river and its batteries were impregnable from the water side. After various attempts, Gen. Grant moved to the south of it, crossed the river from the west side and marched towards the rear of the town, May 1, 1863. He defeats the enemy at "Port Gibson," "Champion Hills," and "Big Black River Bridge," and on the 18th reaches the fortifications. He at once invested the place. After many assaults and constant bombardment, the garrison surrendered July 4, 1863. Number of prisoners, 30,000; guns, 220; small arms, 70,000. Union loss during the siege, 545 killed. 3,682 wounded, and 303 missing.

VICTORIA, formerly Port Philipp (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia, the most successful British colony in that region. First colony 1804. In 1839, the colony was named Victoria, and its prosperity brought great numbers to it, and induced much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency in 1841–2. In 1851, the province was declared independent of New South Wales. In the same year a reward of £200 was offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne.

VICTORIA RAILWAY BRIDGE, on the tubular principle, over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was completed and opened Nov. 24, 1859. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world, and forms part of the Grand Trunk Railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about 7½ times longer than Waterloo bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river, and the under surface of the central tube. The cost £1,400,000. On Jan. 5, 1855, the bridge was carried away by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VILLA FRANCA (in Lombardy). Here the emperors of France and Austria met on July 11, 1859 (after the great battle of Solferino); on the next day they signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*).

VINE DISEASE. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit. The spores of this *oïdium* were found in the vineries at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850, many lost all their produce. In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one-twelfth of the usual amount. Through its ravages the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years. Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of the disease, but without much effect. It has much abated in France. but not in Portugal.

VIOLIN. (p. 583.) The violin is the most expressive instrument, though surpassed by many in sweetness, richness, and volume. The best were made at Cremona about A. D. 1600, by Amiti and Straduarius; those of the former excel in sweetness, of the latter in power. They now command enormous prices.

VIRGINIA. According to the census returns, the real estate, &c., of Virginia, 1850, was $530,000,000, viz:—Real estate, $278,000,000; value of slaves, $147,000,000; other personal estate, $105,000,000. The returns further show that nearly 83,000 white persons over the age of 21, can neither read nor write! The new constitution of this state, adopted in 1851, in the 111th article has the following clause: "And no person shall have a right to vote who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, *or a non-commissioned officer in the service of the United States.*" Population of 1850, 1,421,081, including 473,026 slaves. In 1860, 1,593,199, including 495,826 slaves. State "seceded," May, 1861. Soon after the western counties formed a new and loyal State. See *West Virginia.* Virginia was the theatre of the most active military operations of the war of secession, and the state suffered the most from that fearful struggle. Franchise extended to the colored people 1867, and the state included in the 1st military district under Gen. Schofield. Debt of the old state in 1865, $41,-061,300.

VISGOTHS. Separated from the Ostrogoths about A. D. 330. The Emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers; In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They began their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; and conquered the Alains, and extended their rule into Spain, 414, and expelled the Romans in 468; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muça, in 1711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain in an obstinate engagement. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

VIVARIUM. See *Aquarium.*

VOLTAIC PILE, OR BATTERY. An apparatus which was constructed in consequence of the discoveries of Galvani (see *Galvanism*). The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy, at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honored While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Mr. W. R. Grove was devised in 1839; the carbon battery of Mr. Robert Bunsen in 1842. The former is very

much used in England; that of Bunsen in other parts of Europe. See *Electricity.*

VOLUNTEERS, MILITARY, IN ENGLAND. This species of force was formed in England, in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1794. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan. 1, 1804. In May 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of Volunteer Corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom. VOLUNTEERS, U. S. See *Army.*

VULGATE (from *Vulgatus*, published). A term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures, which is authorized by the Council of Trent, and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about A. D. 1834. The older version, called the Italic, is said to have been made in the beginning of the second century. Critical editions of the Vulgate were printed by order of Pope Sixtus V. in 1590, and of Pope Clement V. in 1592 and 1593. (The former was suppressed as imperfect). The Latin Bible called the Mentz Bible was printed in 1460.

W.

WAGER OF BATTEL. The trial by combat anciently allowed by law, whereof the defendant in an appeal might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he was guilty or innocent of the crime charged against him. Repealed by statute 59 George III., 1819.

WAGES IN ENGLAND (p. 585). Harvest men, 1857, 5s. In UNITED STATES. In 1866, laws were enacted in some of the states making eight hours a legal day's labor, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties. Under this law, what a laborer would have received for ten hour's work, he can claim for eight hour's labor.

WALHALLA (the Hall of Glory). A temple near Ratisbon, erected in 1842, by Louis, King of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING, &c., FEATS IN. In England, Capt. Barclay for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours; in forty-two days and nights (less eight hours). His task was accomplished on July 10, 1809. In May, 1758, a young lady at Newmarket won a wager, having undertaken to *ride* 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, which feat she performed in little more than two-thirds of the time. Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of Capt. Barclay) to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours; the place chosen was the Barrack tavern cricket-ground in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, June 17, 1850, and completed the 1,000 miles July 29, following, winning a considerable sum.

WALTZ. The popular German national dance was introduced into England by Baron Neuman and others in 1813. *Raikes.*

WAR—COST OF THAT IN THE CRIMEA. The cost to England, for two years, was $200,000,000. The whole cost is estimated at 1,000 millions of dollars. WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN (p. 588). War with Russia, March 27, 1854. Peace of Paris, March 31, 1856. For the wars with India, China, and Persia, see those countries respectively. WAR IN THE UNITED STATES. The war of the rebellion commenced April 12, 1861, by the firing of South Carolina forces on Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. The battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, adverse to the Union army, was decisive of a prolonged conflict. Until the

summer of 1863 the Confederates maintained their ground successfully. But after the fall of Vicksburg, and the battle of Gettysburg, the National army was almost uniformly victorious until the final surrender of the rebels. See *Army*, *Battles*, *Volunteers*, *&c.*

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. The original MS. was sold at auction in Philadelphia, to a citizen of New York for $2,300, Feb. 12, 1850.

WATER COLOR PAINTING in England has been raised from the hard dry style of the last century to its present brilliancy by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Fielding, Varley, and the great Turner; by Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century. The exhibition was founded in 1805.

WATERWORKS. The Roman aqueducts were only artificial streams led at a regular slope from an elevated source, and were enormously expensive. Louis XIV. erected enormous machines merely to supply ornamental fountains at Versailles. London is said to have had water-pipes laid in it as early as A. D. 1236, and is now supplied with about 50,000,000 gallons of water a day, by seven companies, one bringing water from a distance of forty miles. Philadelphia was first supplied by works commenced in 1799, and succeeded by those at Fairmount in 1819; New York by the Croton Aqueduct, finished in 1844; Boston, first from Jamaica Pond by a company organized in 1795, and afterwards from Cochituate Pond by works begun in 1846, and opened for use in 1848. See *Public Works*, *Aqueduct*.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. The publication of the series began with "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since," in 1814, and closed with "Tales of my Landlord," four vols., in 1831. The authorship was acknowledged by Sir Walter Scott, at a dinner, Feb. 25, 1827.

WEST VIRGINIA. On Oct. 24, 1861, the western counties of Virginia voted to separate themselves from the old state and form a new state called West Virginia; admitted to the Union, June 20, 1863; capital, Wheeling; area, 23,000 square miles. Population by census of 1860, 393,200. The new state sent 31,880 men to the Union army.

WHALE FISHERY. In recent years, by the introduction of petroleum and other burning fluids, and of gas, the whaling business has become reduced to much smaller dimensions. Vessels employed in 1858, 500 ships and barks, 19 brigs, 45 schooners, total 195,115 tons; 8,033 tons less than last year, owing to the increasing scarcity of whales, Imports, 81,941 barrels sperm oil, 182,223 barrels whale oil, 1,540,600 lbs. bone. Exports, 33,336 barrels sperm, 19,503 barrels whale, 1,049,466 lbs. bone.

WHIGS. See *Tory*. In England numerous authors trace the origin of these designations to various occasions and various epochs. Referring to what is stated under the head *Tory*, it may be here added, that we are told the name *Whig* was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker*. This distinction of parties arose out of the discovery of the Meal-Tub plot in 1678. Upon bringing up the Meal-Tub plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the one being those who called the truth of the whole plot in question, and this party styled those who believed in the plot *Whigs*. The other party, crediting the truth of the plot, styled their adversaries, *Tories*.

WINE, U. S, In 1866, California produced 1,252,700 gallons of wine; Kentucky, 180,000; Indiana, 88,000; New York, 61,000; N. Carolina, 54,000; Illinois, 47,000; Connecticut, 46,000; Virginia, 40,000; Pennsylvania, 38,000

During the year ending June 30, 1866, 9,476,814 gallons were imported into the U. S.

WISCONSIN. (p. 597.) Population in 1850, 305,391; increase in 10 years 90C per cent. 1860, 768,485, increase in 10 years, 152 per cent.

WITCHCRAFT. Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England. On Sept. 4, 1863, a poor old paralyzed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, Essex.

WIVES. See *Marriage*. In England, by the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and even while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act, passed in the same year, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD, THE SEVEN. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging-gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The rich statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt.

WOOLSACK. The seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords is so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III., when the woolsack first came into use.

WORKINGMEN'S COLLEGES, IN ENGLAND. The first was established in Sheffield, by workingmen. The second in London, by the Rev. Professor Frederic D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854; a third in Cambridge, and in 1855, a fourth in Oxford; all wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher, wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class; and also to have lectures given. They are highly successful.

WRECKS. (p. 602.) *Arctic*, U. S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta*, French steamer, off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost, Sept. 27, 1854. *City of Philadelphia*, Liverpool to Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1854. U. S. sloop of war *Albany*, from Aspinwall, Sept. 28, 1854, never heard from. *City of Glasgow*, steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in 1854 *Pacific*, Collins steamer, from Liverpool to New York, Jan. 23, 1856, disappeared and never heard of. *John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost, Feb. 20, 1856. *Lyonnais*, French steamer, New York to Havre, collision with bark *Adriatic*, 134 lives lost, Nov. 2, 1856. *Austria*, steamship, Hamburg to New York, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic; of 538 persons on board, only sixty-seven were saved, Sept. 13, 185–. *Royal Charter*, screw steamer, on the Anglesea coast; 459 lives lost; the vessel contained gold amounting in value to £700,000, Oct. 26, 1859. Steamer *Niagara*, burned on lake Michigan; 60 lives lost, Sept. 24, 1856. *Central America*, steamer, Lieut. Herndon, Aspinwall to New York, founders, 427 lives lost, and $2,000,000 in gold, Sept. 8, 1857. Russian line of battle ship in the Baltic, founders, all on board, (825) lost, Sept. 1857. The total number of American sea-going vessels reported during 1859, as lost or missing was 402, valued at $5,599,000, being an increase over the previous year of 114 vessels, and $1,128,000 in value. Of the whole number, 8 were steamers, 84 ships, 48 barks, 64 brigs, and 198 schooners.

Y.

YACHT. The ancient *thalamegus* or *navis lusorice* was a vessel for pleasure, like the modern yacht. The English are very found of yachting. Their yachts are commonly cutter-rigged. and with one mast. Yachting has come into vogue in the United States only since about 1830. The American yachts are sloops or schooners. The yacht America modelled and built by the remarkable genius George Steers, of New York (d. 1856, aged 35), beat all the English yachts in a regatta at Cowes, Aug. 22, 1851. She was a schooner, with her greatest breadth abaft the beam, and with "hollow lines" forward. A yacht race from New York to Cowes, Isle of Wight, Dec., 1865, between three New York yachts, *Henrietta*, *Vesta*, and *Fleetwing; Henrietta* winner by seven (?) hours.

YANKEE. The derivation of the word is generally accredited to the Indian pronunciation of the word English, which they render *Yengeese.* In New York it is applied to the New Englanders; in the South to all Northerners; and in Europe to all Anglo-Americans. In a curious book on the Round Towers of Ireland, published some years ago, the origin of the term Yankee Doodle, was said to have been traced to the Persian phrase *Yanki douniah*, or "Inhabitants of the New World." Layard in his "Nineveh," also mentions *Yankhidunia* as the Persian name of America.

YORKTOWN. This place was fortified by the rebels, and withstood the siege of Gen. McClellan, from April 4 to May 5, 1862, when it was evacuated; 71 spiked guns were found in the works.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. U. S. First one under this name founded in Boston, Jan. 10, 1852; in N. Y. city, June 30, 1852. They are now (1867) established in many of the principal cities. At a general convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at Montreal, in June, 1867, 215 associations in the United States and Canada were represented.

Z.

ZOLLVEREIN. (*Customs' Union.*) The name given to the German commercial union, of which Prussia is the head. It began in 1818, and was gradually joined by nearly all the German states, except Austria. On Feb. 19, 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia to last from Jan. 1854 till Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on April 5, 1853.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected *Zooaouas*, a congregation of Arab tribes, famous for daring and skilful courage. In time numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c., and eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added, they having been frequently guilty of treachery. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854–5.

ZURICH. (p. 608.) Conference of the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia, held at Zurich (after the truce of Villa Franca), August 8, 1859, and continued several months.

ZUTPHEN, IN HOLLAND. At a battle here in 1568, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable Sir Philip Sidney, author of the "Arcadia." was killed. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[For the following statistics we are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. ALEXANDER DELMAR, Director of the Bureau.]

CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED IN 1866.

*	During the Quarter ending	March 31, 1866	.....	$46,645,597.83
*	"	"	June 30,	"	.....	46,175,132.33
*	"	"	Sept. 30,	"	.....	50,843,774.24
†	"	"	Dec. 31,	"	.....	37,803,027.54
					$181,467,531.94

* Official. † Commercial and Financial Chronicle, March 30, 1867.

SHIPPING STATISTICS: TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Registered.		*Enrolled and Licensed.*		*Total.*
Year.	*Sail.*	*Steam.*	*Sail.*	*Steam.*	*Tonnage.*
1860,	2,448,941	97,296	2,036,990	770,641	5,353,868
1861,	2,540,020	102,608	2,122,589	774,596	5,539,813
1862,	2,177,253	113,998	2,224,449	596,465	5,112,165
1863,	1,892,899	133,215	2,660,212	439,755	5,126,081
1364,	1,475,376	106,519	2,550,690	853,816	4,986.401
1865, { old,	1,031,465	60,539	1,794,372	630,411	3,516,787
1865, { new,	482,110	28,469	730,695	338,720	1,579,994
1866, { old,	341,619	42,776	443,635	114,269	942,299
1866, { new,	953,018	155,513	1,439,194	770,754	3,368,479

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER from New York during the year ending June 30, 1867:

	Domestic.		*Foreign.*		*Total.*
	In Am. Vessels.	*In For. Vessels.*	*In Am. Vessels.*	*In For. Vessels.*	
Gold Bullion,...	298,854	8,425,227	none.	none.	8,724,081
Gold Coin,.....	1,500,041	15,800,152	1,183,580	1,418,853	19,902,626
Silver Bullion,.	706,081	8,186,837	none.	18,939	8,911,857
Silver Coin,....	248,978	1,581,753	307,181	1,521,062	3,658,974
Total,.....	2,753,954	33,993,969	1,490,761	2,958,854	41,197,538

COFFEE STATISTICS. Statement exhibiting the *consumption of coffee* in the United States during the years ending December 31, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:

Year.	*Pounds.*	*Year.*	*Pounds.*
1861,	187,046,000	1864,	109,087,000
1862,	88,990,000	1865,	128,146,000
1863,	79,720,000	1866,	159,915,840

See page 63, *Reports of Revenue Commission*, 1865–66. The quantities given for the first five years are substantially those named in the *Annual Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce* for 1865–66.

The quantity for 1866 is taken from the Supplement to H. E. Moring's *Monthly Coffee Circular*, 1867.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Year.	Production. Bales.	Exported. Pounds		Bales.	Average Price per pound.
1860–61,	3,656,086			3,126,622	17.42 cents.
1861–62, est.	4,800,000	5,064,564	= say	12,000	42.15 "
1862–63, est.	1,500,000	11,384,986	= say	26,000	71 08 "
1863–64, est.	500,000	10,830,534	= say	25,000	$111.14 "
1864–65, est.	300,000	6,607,186	= say	15,000	75.75 "
1865–66,	2,214,476			1,554,744	44. "
1866–67, est.	1,900,000		est.	1,500,000	32.5 "

The figures relative to production, except for 1866–67, were derived from Neil Bros. & Co.'s *Cotton Circular* for October 16, 1866. The receipts at all ports from September 1, 1866, to July 6, 1867, are given as 1,863,000 bales, and the total exports for the same period as 1,463,000 bales. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega in their Circular give the receipts from September 1, 1866, to July 12, 1867, as 1,809,500 bales.

The number of pounds exported are taken from Table 19, page 349, *Finance Report*, 1866. The same table gives the exports for 1860–61, as only 307,528,489 pounds, or say 720,000 bales. The Rev. Com. (see Report, p. 74), gives the exports for 1860–61, including stock on hand, as 2,812,346 bales.

TEA STATISTICS. Statement exhibiting the *consumption of tea* in the United States during the years ending December 31, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:

Year.	Green, Japan. Pounds.	Black. Pounds.	Total. Pounds.
1861,	7,485,000	18,035,000	25,520,000
1862,	13,871,600	13,597,000	27,468,600
1863,	14,490,680	12,415,685	26,906,365
1864,	13,564,295	9,573,251	23,137,546
1865,	18,874,199	10,979,234	29,853,433
1866,			29,643,187

See *Reports of Revenue Commission*, 1865–66, pp. 53, 55. The above are estimates made from data furnished the Commission by parties in the trade in New York, except for 1866, which is taken from Messrs. Montgomery's *Tea Circular*. The Commission estimated the consumption for 1866 at 30,000,000 pounds.

The Pacific States are not included in the above, except for 1866, nor is any allowance made for smuggling. The estimated consumption in 1860, was one pound per capita.

TOBACCO STATISTICS.

Year.	Production. Pounds.	Exported. Leaf, pounds.	Manuf'd, lbs.	Total.	Average price per lb., Leaf
1861, est.	200,000,000	est. 160,000,000	14,783,363	174,783,363	9. cents.
1862,	136,736,596	est. 107,000,000	4,071,963	111,071.963	11.9 "
1863,	276,850,870	est. 112,000,000	7,025,248	119,025,248	14.9 "
1864,	197,460.229	est. 110,000,000	8,586,494	118,586,494	14.85 "
1865,	185,316,953	est. 149,000,000	7,294,165	156.294,165	12.6 "
1866, est.	330,501,500	190,826,248	6,515,709	197,341,957	13. "

The production for 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 is given as found in the Reports of the Department of Agriculture. The estimated production for 1866 is taken from the *Tobacco Circular* of M. Rader & Son.

The quantities of leaf tobacco exported are estimated from the returns of commerce and navigation for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. The quantities of leaf for 1866, and of manufactured tobacco for each year specified, are taken from the returns of commerce and navigation for those years.

In 1862, the production of only twenty-one States is given, Kentucky and the disloyal States being omitted. In 1863, 1864, and 1865 Kentucky is included, and in 1866 all the States.

WHEAT STATISTICS.

Years.	*Production.*	*Exported.*		*Av. Price per bu*
	Bushels.	*Wheat, bushels.*	*Flour, bbls.*	*at New York.*
1861,		31,238,057	4,323,756	$1.18 to $1.45
1862,	189,993,500	37,289,572	4,882,033	1.30 to 1.50
1863,	191,068,239	36,160,414	4,390,055	1.33 to 1.53
1864,	171,695,823	23,681,712	3,557,347	1.48 to 1.83
1865,	159,522,827	9,937,152	2,604,542	2.22 to 2.70
1866,	151,999,906	5,579,103	2,183,050	1.85 to 2.75

No returns of the production of 1861 are to be had, although inquiry was made at the Department of Agriculture.

The figures relative to production in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866 are taken from the Monthly and Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture, and embrace 22 States and Nebraska Territory, except 1866, which embraces 29 States and Nebraska Territory. There being no returns from California in 1864 and 1865, the crop for each year is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels, which is believed to be a *low* estimate, the crop for 1863 being 11,664,203 bushels. A barrel of flour is considered as equal to 5 bushels of wheat.

PAINTING. Chronological Table of the most celebrated Painters, arranged in Schools and Ages, from the revival of the art, 1600, to the commencement of the Nineteenth Century.

(From Bell's Edition of Bredow's Tables of Universal History.)

1. FLORENTINE SCHOOL.—Style elevated and bold, seeking rather to be admired than to please; sometimes gigantic; neglects coloring and grace—1240, Cimabue; 1726, Giotto; 1211, Andrea Taffi; 1400, Massolino; 1402, Massacio; 1491, Filippo Lippi; 1432, Andrea Verrochio, Andrea Castagna, Pisanello; 1443, Ghirlandajo; 1445, LEONARDO DA VINCI; 1469, Bartolommeo di San Marco; 1471, Baldassarre Peruzzi; 1474, Michael Angelo Buonarotti; 1484, Dominico Beccafumi; 1488, Andrea del Sarto; 1493. Jacopo Carrucci da Pontormo; 1495, Del Rosso 1500, Perino del Vaga; 1509, Daniel da Volterra; 1510. Francesco Salviati; 1510, Giorgio Vassari; 1545, Antonio Tempesta; 1559, Luigi Cardi; 1563, Francesco Vanni; 1578, Matteo Rosselli; 1596, Pietro Berretini, called Pietro da Cortona; 1611, Pietro Testa; 1615, Benvenuto da Garofoli; 1616, Carlo Dolci; 1666, Benedetto Lutti; 1695, Giovan' Geronimo Servandoni; 1702, Pompeo Battoni.

2. ROMAN SCHOOL carries invention and design to the highest perfection by the analytical study of the antique and of nature; heads of the most sublime beauty; coloring and chiaro oscuro less perfect. 1513, Bernardino Pinturichio; 1446, Pietro Perrugino; 1483, Raffael; 1488, G. F. Penni; 1492, Giulio Romano; 1528, Frederico Barocci; 1529, Taddeo Zucchero; 1543, Frederico Zucchero; 1589, Dominico Feti; 1594, Nicholas Poussin; 1597, Giovan' Lorenzo Bernini; 1599, Andrea Sacchi; 1600, Claude Gelée, called Claude of Lorraine; 1602, Ceriozzi 1605, G. B. Salvi, called Il Sassoferrato; 1612, Gaspard Doghet, called Poussin or Guaspre, 1616, Luigi Scaramuccia; 1617, Francesco Romanell; 1623, Giacinto Brandi; 1623, Filippo Lauri; 1625, Carlo Maratti; 1634, Ciro Ferri; 1694, Pietro Bianchi; 1728, Raffael Mengs.

3. VENETIAN SCHOOL.—Faithful imitation of well-chosen subjects of nature, excellent coloring, admirable effect; design less perfect through the neglected study of the antique; this school is now extinct. 1421, Gentile Bellini; 1431, Andrea Mantegna; 1478, Giorgione; 1477, TITIAN (Tiziano Vecelli da Cadore); 1480, G. A. Regillo; 1485, Sebastiano del Piombo; 1510, Jacopo da Ponte; 1512, J. Robusti, called Il Tintoretto; 1522, Paolo Farinati; 1522, Andrea Schiavone; 1528, Geronimo Muzziano; 1532, Paolo Cagliari; 1535, Giuseppe Ponta; 1539, Dario Varotari; 1540, Felice Riccio; 1540, Jacopo Palma (Il Vecchio); 1544, Jac Palma; 1549, Giov. Contarino; 1560, Maria Tintoretta; 1561, Leonardo Corona; 1586, Tiberio Tinelli; 1590, Aless. Varotari; 1600, Aless. Turchi; 1635, Giov. B. Langetti; 1642, Andrea Pozzo; 1656, Franc. Trevisani; 1659, Sebast. Ricci; 1666, Ant. Balestra; 1672, Rosa Alba Carriera; 1675, Giov. Ant. Pellegrini; 1682, G. B. Piazztta; 1687, Ant. Canale; 1693, Giov. Bat. Tiepolo; 1699, Giuseppe Nogari.

4. LOMBARD AND BOLOGNESE SCHOOLS.—Correggio, born in Lombardy, not having founded a permanent School, but having been imitated by the painters of Bologna, these two Schools are conjoined. Correggio's distinguished characteristics are a seducing and voluptuous (though perhaps somewhat affected) grace in his figures and attitudes, and a magic harmony in his coloring. Tibaldi and the Carracci introduce a more elevated character of design, and many of their pupils unite therewith the fine coloring and the graces of Correggio. 1450, Francesco Franco; 1490, F. Primaticcio; 1494, CORREGGIO Antonio Allegri; 1495. Polidori Caldari; 1504, Fr. Mazzuoli; 1522, Pellegrino Tibaldi; 1546, Camillo Procaccini; 1559, M. Angelo Amerigi, called Carravaggio; 1555, Lodov. Caracci; 1557, Agostino Caracci; 1560, Annibale Caracci; 1560, Bartol. Schidone; 1575, Guido Reni, called Guido; 1576, Lionello Spada; 1577, Aless. Tiarini; 1578, Francesco Albano; 1580, Giacomo Cavedone; 1581, Dom. Zampieri, called Domenichino; 1581, Giov. Lanfranco; 1588, Frances Gessi; 1590, G. F. Barbieri; 1597, Lodov. Lana; 1600, Mic. Ang. Colonna; 1606, Grimaldi; 1618, Giorg. And. Sivani; 1612, Simone Caniarini; 1624, P. Fran. Mola; 1628, Cignani; 1638, P. F. Caroli; 1643, Lodov. Quaini; 1648, Ant. Franceschini; 1654, Guis. del Sole; 1657, Fer. Galli Babiena; 1665, Guis. Maria Crespi; 1668, Dom. Maria Viani; 1671, Donato Creti; 1674, Giov. P. Zanotti; 1691, G. P. Panini.

(NEAPOLITANS, GENOESE, SPANIARDS. These nations are not regarded as having founded general Schools; their painters are formed on the masters of the great Italian Schools. Neapolitan.—The painters of this nation are reproached with being in general somewhat affected. Pietro and Tommaso Stefani, d. 1310; Fil del Tesauro, 1320; 1500, and Sabbatani; 1560, Guis Cesare d'Arpino; 1600, Aniello Falcone; 1603, Mario Nuzzi; 1613, Matteo Petri; 1615, Salvator Rosa; 1631, Luca Giordana; 1637, Fran. Solimene; 1661, Nunzio Ferajoli; 1679, Sebast. Conca, 1693, Carl Corrado. Genoese are often incorrect in design.—1400, Nich. da Vottri; 1527, Cambiasi; 1544. G. B. Paggi; 1557, Bern. Castelli; 1581, Bernardo Strozzi; 1590 Gio. Carlone; 1616, Benedetto Castiglione; 1625, F. M. Borzoni; 1639, G. B. Gauli; 1664, Greg. Ferrari; 1654. Bart Guidoboni; 1660, Il Molinaretto; Spaniards.—These painters have especially imitated the Venetian School, and often display its brilliant coloring.—1400, Alonso Berragente; 1487, Blaise

de Prado; 1519, Morales; 1528, Luis de Vargas; 1532, J. F. Ximenez de Navarete; 1550, Pablo de las Rovias; 1589, Joseph Ribera; 1599, Don Diego Velasquez de Silva; 1601, Alonso Cano; 1610, Henrique de las Marinas; 1613, Bartolme Esteban de Murillo; 1617, Franc. Rizzi; 1631, Matias de Torres; 1640, Pedro de Nunez; 1640, Juan de Alfaro; 1651, Juan C. Falco; 1668, P. di Pietri.)

5. German School.—This School having never had a common point of union, bears no general and distinctive character; it produces, in the different styles of painting, rival artists to the great masters of Italy and of the Netherlands. 1297, Th. de Matina; 1357, Theo. de Prague; 1367, N. Wurmser; 1479, Albert Durer; 1492, Lucas Muller; 1498, Hans Holbein; 1505, Lucas Cranach; 1534, Tobias Stimmer; 1550, Christ. Schwartz; 1556, John Van Aachen; 1564, J. Rottenhammer; 1570, J. Lys; 1574, Adam Elzheimer; 1593, Sam. Hofmann; 1600, J. W. Bauer; 1606, Jo. Sandrart; 1611, Ch. Loth; 1616, Govaert Flink; 1618, P. Van der Faes; 1619, J. Spilberg; 1621, Leb. Stopkopt; 1625, J. Lingelback; 1631, J. Hen Roos; 1637, Jos. Warner; 1639, Gasp. Netscher; 1640, Ab. Mignon; 1647, M. S. Merian; 1648, Godfrey Kneller; 1666, G. P. Ruggendas; 1668, J. R. Huber; 1669, Anna Waser; 1685, Balthasar Denner; 1689, Fr. P. Ferg; 1698, J. E. Riedenger; 1709, Brinkman; 1712, C. W. E. Dietrich; 1728, Raffael Mengs; 1730, Solomon Gessner.

6. Flemish or Belgic School.—This School excels in coloring and in the faithful imitation of nature, but does not always exhibit sufficient nobleness of design; it produces eminent artists in every style; that to which Teniers has affixed his name had its birth in this School; the Academy at Antwerp, the cradle of this School, was founded in 1510, but there was a Society of Painters at Antwerp from the year 1442.—1306, Eubert Van Eyk; 1370, John Van Eyk; 1450, Quentin Messis; 1490, Ber. V. Orley; 1499, J. de Mabuse; 1553, Peter Knock; 1520, Frank Floris; 1534, Mar de Vos; 1536, J Straden; 1540, F. Porbus; 1546, B. Spranger; 1548, C. Van Mander; 1550, H. Steenwyck; 1555, Denys Calvart; 1556, Otto Venius; 1569, P. Van Breughel; 1570, P. Neefs; 1573, S. Frank; 1576, Fr. Sneyders; 1577, Peter Paul Rubens; 1580, David Teniers; 1594, James Jordaens; 1599, Anthony Van Dyk; 1602, Philip de Champagne; 1610, David Teniers; 1613, J. Van Artois; 1618, Gonzales Coques; 1634, Van der Meulen; 1664, Simon Varelst; 1668, G. P. Vanbruggen; 1672, Ab. Breughel; 1742, Henry de Coort.

7. Dutch School.—This School is especially distinguished by an eminent intelligence of the chiaro oscuro; exhibits good coloring, and a faithful imitation of nature in the minutest details. The style of precious finishing is carried to the highest pitch in this School 1467, Erasmus; 1494, Luke of Leyden; 1498, Martin Hemskerk; 1518, An. Moro; 1564, Ab. Bloemart; 1579, Sol de Brey; 1585, Cornelius Poelenberg; 1596, Leo Bramer; 1600, J. D. de Heein; 1600, John Wynants; 1606, Albert Cuyp; 1606, Paul Rembrandt van Ryn; 1608, Gerard Terburg; 1610, Adrian Van Ostade; 1613, Gerard Dow; 1615, Gabriel Metzu; 1620, Philip Wouvermans; 1624, Nicholas Bergham; 1625, Paul Potter; 1631, Ludolph Bakhytzen; 1633, W. Van der Velde; 1635, Jac. Ruysdael, Hobbema; 1635, Fran, Mierirs; 1636, John Steen; 1637; Van den Heyden; 1638, Adrian van der Velde; 1640, Karel du Jardin; 1664, John Weenix; 1669, Adrian van der Werf; 1682, John Van Huysum.

English Painters.—Formed in general on the masters of the Flemish and Italian Schools; excel in portraits and landscapes, are unrivalled in water-colors.—1480, Hans Holbein; 1543, F. Zucchero; 1572. Inigo Jones,; 1601, P. Oliver; 1609, S. Cooper; 1610, W. Dobson; 1620. Ric. Gibson; 1619, John Greenhill; 1648, Godfrey Kneller; 1660, Luke Cradock; 1677, James Thornhill; 1697, William Hogarth; 1714, Rich. Wilson; 1723, Joshua Reynolds; 1727, Thom. Gainsborough; 1733, Sawrey Gilpin; 1734, P. J. de Loutherbourg; 1735, David Allan; 1738, Benjamin West; 1745, James Strutt; 1746, James Northcote; 1748, J. F. Nollekins; 1748, Philip Reinagle; 1751, William Hamilton; 1752, Wm. Beechey; 1755, Thom. Stothard; 1759, Francis Bourgeoise; 1761, John Opie; 1764, Geo. Morland; 1769, Thomas Lawrence; 1774. Edward Bird; 1776, John Constable; 1786, Will. Hilton; 1787, Geo. Hen. Harlow; ——, Thomas Daniell; 1785, David Wilkie; 1786, R. B. Haydon; ——, A. W. Calcott; 1789, W. Etty.

8. French School.—The good painters of this School are formed on the model of the different Italian Schools, of which they bear the several characteristics; they are in general more successful in composition and design than in coloring. It is emancipated from the degradation and affected style it assumed after the death of Le Brun by Vien, and become the most numerous and flourishing school of all.—1490, Fran. Primaticcio; 1496, Rosso de Rossi; 1502, J. Cousin; 1582, Simon Vouet; 1594, Nicholas Pousin; 1600, Claude Lorraine; 1600, Le Valentin; 1600, James Blanchard; 1607, James Petitot; 1616, Sebastian Bourdon; 1617, Eustachius le Seur; 1619, Charles le Brun; 1640, Charles de la Fosse; 1644, John Jouvenet; 1657, Joseph Vivien 1667, Nicholas Bertin; 1667, Anth. Rivally; 1684, Ant Watteau; 1688, Francis Le Moine; 1692 Noel N. Coypel; 1700, Chas. Natoire; 1794, F. Bouchier; 1712, Joseph Vernet; 1716, Vien 1729, J. B. Deshays; 1756, J. L. David; 1758, Carle Vernet; 1567, A. L. Girodet.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

CHIEFLY FROM THAT OF JOSEPH HAYDN; WITH REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS

ABBEYS AND MONASTERIES, were first founded in the third century, near the close of which the sister of St. Anthony is said to have retired to one. An abbey was founded by St. Anthony at Phaim, in Upper Egypt, A. D. 305. The first founded in France was at Poitiers, in 360. The first in Ireland was in the fifth century: see *Clogher*, *Elphin*, *Down*. The first in Scotland was in the sixth century: see *Isles*. And the first in Britain was in 560: see *Bangor*. The abbey of Mount Cassino, near Naples, founded by St. Benet in 529, was esteemed the richest in the world, and furnished many thousands of saints to the church. 110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England by order in council, 2 Henry V. 1414.—*Salmon*. The revenues of 193 abbeys which were dissolved at the Reformation amounted to £2,653,000 These foundations were totally suppressed throughout the realm, 31 Henry VIII. 1539. See *Monasteries*.

ABDICATION OF KINGS. They are numerous in ancient history. Those in later times of most remarkable character and greatest political importance, and to which reference may more frequently be made, are the following:—

Of Henry IV. of Germany, . . 1080
Of Stephen II. of Hungary, surnamed *Thunder*, ... 1114
Of Albert of Saxony, ... 1142
Of Lestus V. of Poland, ... 1200
Of Uladislaus III. of Poland, . . 1206
Of Baliol of Scotland, ... 1306
Of Otho of Hungary, ... 1309
Of Eric IX. of Denmark . . 1439
Of Eric XIII. of Sweden, . . . 1441
Of Charles V. Emperor, . . . 1556
Of Christina of Sweden, . . . 1654
Of John Casimir of Poland, . . . 1669
Of James II. of England, . . . 1688
Of Frederick Augustus II. of Poland, . 1704
Of Philip V. of Spain, ... 1724
Of Victor of Sardinia, ... 1730
Of Charles of Naples, ... 1759
Of Stanislaus of Poland, . . . 1795
Of Victor of Sardinia, . . June 4, 1802
Of Francis II. of Germany, who becomes emperor of Austria only, . Aug. 11, 1804
Of Charles IV. of Spain, in favor of his son, ... March 19, 1808
He again abdicates in favor of the Bonaparte family. See *Spain*. May 1, 1808
Of Joseph Bonaparte of Naples, to take the crown of Spain, . June 1, 1808
Of the same (by flying before the British from Madrid), . . . July 29, 1808
Of Louis of Holland, . . . July 1, 1810
Of Jerome of Westphalia, . Oct. 20, 1813
Of Napoleon of France, . . April 5, 1814
Of Emanuel of Sardinia, . March 13, 1821
Of Pedro of Portugal, . . May 2, 1826
Of Charles X. of France, . Aug. 2, 1830
Of Pedro of Brazil, . . April 7, 1831
Of Don Miguel of Portugal (by leaving the kingdom), . . . May 26, 1834
Of William I. of Holland, . Oct. 8, 1840
Of Christina of Spain, queen dowager and queen regent, . . Oct. 12, 1840
Of Louis Phillippe of France, Feb. 24, 1848
Of Louis, king of Bavaria, . March 22, 1848
Of Ferdinand I. emperor of Austria, Dec. 2, 1848
Of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, Aug. 1849

ABELARD AND HELOISE. Their amour so celebrated for its passion and misfortunes, commenced at Paris, A. D. 1118, when Heloïse (a canon's daughter) was under 17 years of age. Abelard, after suffering an ignominious injury, became a monk of the abbey of St. Denis, and died at St. Marcel, of grief which never left his heart, in 1142. Heloïse begged his body, and had

it buried in the Paraclete, of which she was abbess, with the view of reposing in death by his side. She was famous for her Latin letters, as well as love, and died in 1163. The ashes of both were carried to the Museum of French Monuments in 1800; and the museum having been subsequently broken up, they were finally removed to the burying-ground of Père La Chaise, in 1817.

ABORIGINES, the original inhabitants of Italy; or, as others have it, the nation conducted by Saturn into Latium, founded by Janus, 1450 B. C.—*Univ. History.* Their posterity was called *Latini*, from Latinus, one of their kings; and Rome was built in their country. They were called Aborigines, being *a quo origine*, the primitive planters here after the flood.—*St. Jerome.* The word signifies *without origin*, or whose *origin is not known*, and is generally applied to any original inhabitants.

ABOUKIR, the ancient Canopus, the point of debarkation of the British expedition to Egypt under general Abercromby. Aboukir surrendered to the British, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, March 18, 1801. The bay is famous for the defeat of the French fleet by Nelson, August 1, 1798. See *Nile.*

ABRAHAM, ERA OF. Used by Eusebius; it began October 1, 2016 B. C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

ABSTINENCE. St. Anthony lived to the age of 105, on twelve ounces of bread, and water. James the Hermit lived in the same manner to the age of 104. St. Epiphanius lived thus to 115. Simeon, the Stylite, to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, lived by similar means to 185 years of age.—*Spottiswood.* A man may live seven, or even eleven, days without meat or drink.—*Pliny Hist. Nat.* lib. ii. Democritus subsisted for forty days by smelling honey and hot bread, 323 B. C.—*Diog. Laert.* A woman of Normandy lived for 18 years without food.—*Petrus de Albano.* Gilbert Jackson, of Carse-grange, Scotland, lived three years without sustenance of any kind, 1719. A religious fanatic, who determined upon fasting forty days, died on the sixteenth, 1789.—*Phillips.* A country girl, of Osnabruck, abstained four years from all food and drink, 1799.—*Hufeland's Practical Journal.* Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, supposed to have been an impostor, was said to have lived twenty months without food, Nov. 1808. At Newry, in Ireland, a man named Cavanagh was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink; Aug. 1840; his imposture was afterwards discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841. See instances in *Haller's Elementæ Physiologiæ; Cornaro; Pricher's Surgical Library*, &c.; and in this volume, see *Fasting.*

ABSTINENTS. The abstinents were a sect that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage; and were a community of harmless and mild ascetics. They appeared in France and Spain in the third century; and some authorities mention such a sect as having been numerous elsewhere in A. D. 170.—*Bossuet.*

ABYSSINIAN ERA. This era is reckoned from the period of the Creation, which they place in the 5493d year before our era, on the 29th August, old style; and their dates consequently exceed ours by 5491 years and 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

ACADEMIES, or societies of learned men to promote literature, sciences, and the arts, are of early date. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Hecademus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics 378 B. C.—*Stanley.* Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria about 314 B. C. Theodosius the Younger and Charlemagne are also

named as founders. Italy has been celebrated for its academies; and Jarckius mentions 550, of which 25 were in the city of Milan. The first philosophical academy in France was established by Père Mersenne, in 1135. Academies were introduced into England by Boyle and Hobbes; and the Royal Society of London was formed in 1660. The following are among the principal academies:—

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1780.
American Philosophical Society, 1769.
Ancona, of the *Caglinosi*, 1624.
Berlin, Royal Society, 1700; *of Princes*, 1703; *Architecture*, 1799.
Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1637; *Mathematics*, 1690; *Sciences* and *Arts*, 1712.
Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
Brussels, *Belles-Lettres*, 1773.
Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1750.
Copenhagen, Polite Arts, 1742.
Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
Dublin, Arts, 1749; Science and Literature, 1786; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.
Florence, *Belles-Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca*, 1582; Antiquities, 1807.
Geneva, Medical, 1715.
Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
Germany, Medical, 1617; Natural History, 1652; Military, 1752.
Haerlem, the Sciences, 1760.
Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
London: its various Academies are described through the volume.
Lyons, Sciences, 1700; had Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
Manheim, Sculpture, 1775.
Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
Marseilles, *Belles-Lettres*, 1726.
Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.
Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759.
Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Herculaneum*, 1755.
New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.*
Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
Padua, for Poetry, 1610; Sciences, 1792.
Palermo, Medical, 1645.
Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1256; Painting, 1391; Music, 1543; French, 1635; Medals, 1663; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796.
Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.
Perousa, *Insensati*, 1561; *Filirgiti*, 1574.
Petersburgh, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantascici*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arcadi*, 1690; English, 1752.
Spain, Royal, 1713; Military, 1751.
Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles-Lettres* 1753; Agriculture, 1781.
Toulon, Military, 1682.
Turin, Sciences, 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
Turkey, Military School, 1775.
Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.
Warsaw, Languages and History, 1753.
Woolwich, Military, 1741.

ACCENTS. The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, and without any separation of words; nor was it until after the ninth century that the copyists began to leave spaces between the words. Michaelis, after Wetstein, ascribes the insertion of accents to Euthalius, bishop of Sulca, in Egypt, A. D. 458; but his invention was followed up and improved upon by other grammarians in the various languages.

ACHAIA. This country was governed by a race of kings, but even their names are all forgotten. The capital, Achaia, was founded by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, 1080 B. C. The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B. C. The Achæi were descendants of Achæus, and originally inhabited the neighborhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidæ drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. Peleni, Ægira, Ægeum, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhypæ, Ceraunia, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ.

The Achæan league, . . B. C. 281
Fortress of Athenæum built, . . 228
Defeat of the Achæans by the Spartans, and Lysiades killed, . . 226
Battle of Sallacia, ... 222
The Social war begun, . . . 220
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians, ... 219
Aratus poisoned at Ægium. . . 215
Battle of Mantinea; Philopœmen defeats the Spartan tyrant Mechanidas, . 208
Alliance with the Romans, . B. C. 20
Philopœmen defeated by Nabis, in a naval battle, ... 194
Sparta joined to the league, . 191
The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword, . . . 182
The Romans enter Achaia, 165
Metellus enters Greece, . . 147
The Achæan league dissolved, . 146
Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia, . . 146

* Now extinct.

The constitution of the United States of America bears some analogy to that of the Achæan league; and the Swiss cantons also had a great resemblance to it in their confederacy.

ACOUSTICS. The doctrine of the different sounds of vibrating strings, and the communication of sounds to the ear by the vibration of the atmosphere, was probably first explained by Pythagoras, about 500 B. C. Mentioned by Aristotle, 330 B. C. The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B. C. The discoveries of Galileo were made about A. D. 1600. The velocity of sound was investigated by Newton before 1700. Galileo's theorem of the harmonic curve was demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; and further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century. See *Sound.*

ACRE, ST. JEAN D'. Taken by Richard I. and other crusaders in 1192, after a siege of two years, with the loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300 000 soldiers. Retaken by the Saracens, when 60,000 Christians perished, 1291. This capture was rendered memorable by the murder of the nuns, who had mangled their faces to repress the lust of the Infidels. Acre was attacked by Bonaparte in July 1798; and was relieved by Sir Sydney Smith, who gallantly resisted twelve attempts during the memorable siege by the French, between March 6 and May 27, 1799, when, baffled by the British squadron on the water and the Turks on shore Bonaparte relinquished his object and retreated. St. Jean d'Acre is a pachalic subject to the Porte; seized upon by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted, July 2, 1832. It became a point of the Syrian war in 1840. Stormed by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2 000 in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded, Nov. 3, 1840. See *Syria* and *Turkey.*

ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS. The citadel of Athens was built on a rock, and accessible only on one side: Minerva had a temple at the bottom.—*Paus. in Attic.* The roof of this vast pile, which had stood 2 000 years, was destroyed in the Venetian siege, A. D. 1687.—*Aspin.* The Acropolis of Mycenæ was marked by terraces, and defended by ponderous walls, on which were high towers, each at the distance of fifty feet.—*Euripides.*

ACTIUM, BATTLE OF, between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar on the one side, and of Marc Antony and Cleopatra on the other, and which decided the fate of Antony, 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar; fought Sept. 2, 31 B. C. This battle made Augustus (the title afterwards conferred by the senate upon Cæsar) master of the world, and the commencement of the Roman empire is commonly dated from this year. In honor of his victory, the conqueror built the city of Nicopolis, and instituted the Actian games.—*Blair.*

ACTRESSES. Women in the drama appear to have been unknown to the ancients; men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662; but the queen of James I. had previously performed in a theatre at court.—*Theat. Biog.*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. The first promulgated, 16 John, 1215. See *Parliament.* For a great period of years the number of acts passed has been annually large although varying considerably in every session. Between the 4th and 10th of George IV. 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. Peel (afterwards Sir Robert): of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large and 225 to Ireland solely.

ADAMITES, a sect that imitated Adam's nakedness before the fall, arose A. D.

130. They assembled quite naked in their places of worship, asserting that if Adam had not sinned, there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they deified the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ.—*Eusebius.* This sect, with an addition of many blasphemies, and teaching from the text "increase and multiply," was renewed at Antwerp in the thirteenth century, under a chief named Tandeme, who, being followed by 3,000 soldiers, violated females of every age, calling their crimes by spiritual names. A Flandrian, named Picard, again revived this sect in Bohemia, in the fifteenth century, whence they spread into Poland and existed some time.—*Bayle; Pardon.*

ADMINISTRATIONS. Successive administrations of the United States, since the formation of the government:—

FIRST ADMINISTRATION;—1789 to 1797;—8 years.

George Washington,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789	President.
John Adams,	Massachusetts,	do. 1789	Vice President.
		Appointed.	
Thomas Jefferson.	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789	Secretaries of State.
Edmund Randolph,	do.	Jan. 2, 1794	
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 10, 1795	
Alexander Hamilton,	New York,	Sept 11, 1789	Secretaries of the Treasury.
Oliver Wolcott,	Connecticut,	Feb 3, 1795	
Henry Knox,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 12, 1789	Secretaries of War.
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 2, 1795	
James M'Henry,	Maryland,	Jan. 27, 1796	
Samuel Osgood,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 26, 1789	Post Masters Gen.
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Nov. 7, 1791	
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia,	Feb. 25, 1795	
Edmund Randolph,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789	Attorneys General
William Bradford,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 27, 1794	
Charles Lee,	Virginia,	Dec. 10, 1795	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania,	1st Congress,	1789.
Jonathan Trumbull,	Connecticut,	2d do.	1791.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania,	3d do.	1793.
Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey,	4th do.	1795.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION;—1797 to 1801;—4 years.

John Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797	President.
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	1797	Vice President.
		Appointed.	
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania, (*continued in office.*)		Secretaries of State
John Marshall,	Virginia,	May 13, 1800	
Oliver Wolcott,	Connecticut, (*continued in office.*)		Secretaries of the Treasury.
Samuel Dexter,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 31, 1800	
James M'Henry,	Maryland, (*continued in office.*)		Secretaries of War.
Samuel Dexter,	Massachusetts,	May 13, 1800	
Roger Griswold,	Connecticut,	Feb. 3, 1801	
George Cabot,*	Massachusetts,	May 3, 1798	Secretaries of the Navy.
Benjamin Stoddart,	Maryland,	May 21, 1798	
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia, (*continued in office.*)		Post Master Gen.
Charles Lee,	Virginia, (*continued in office.*)		Attorney General.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey,	5th Congress,	1797.
Theodore Sedgwick,	Massachusetts,	6th do.	1799.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION;—1801 to 1809;—8 years.

Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801	President.
Aaron Burr,	New York,	do. 1801	Vice Presidents.
George Clinton,	New York,	do. 1805	
		Appointed.	
James Madison,	Virginia,	March 5, 1801	Secretary of State.
Samuel Dexter,	Mass. (*continued in office.*)		Secretaries of the Treasury.
Albert Gallatin,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 26, 1802	

* *Mr. Cabot* declined the appointment. The *Navy Department* was established in 1798.

Henry Dearborn,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1801	Secretary of War.
Benjamin Stoddart,	Md. (*continued in office.*)		Secretaries of the Navy.
Robert Smith,*	Maryland,	Jan. 26, 1832	
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia, (*continued in office.*)		Post Masters General.
Gideon Granger,	Connecticut	Jan. 26, 1892	
Levi Lincoln,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1801	Attorneys General.
John Breckenridge,	Kentucky,	Dec. 23, 1805	
Cæsar A. Rodney,	Delaware,	Jan. 20, 1807	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina,	7th Congress,	1801.
Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	8th do.	1803.
Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina,	9th do.	1805.
Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	10th do.	1807.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION;—1809 to 1817;—8 years.

James Madison,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809	President.
George Clinton,	New York, 1809, (*died April* 20, 1812)		Vice Presidents
Elbridge Gerry,	Mass. 1813, (*died Nov.* 23, 1814)		

Appointed.

Robert Smith,	Maryland,	March 6, 1809	Secretaries of State.
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Nov. 25, 1811	
James Monroe,†	Virginia,	Feb. 25, 1815	
Albert Gallatin,	Pennsylvania, (*continued in office.*)		Secretaries of the Treasury.
George W. Campbell,	Tennessee,	Feb. 9, 1814	
Alexander J. Dallas,	Pennsylvania,	Oct. 6, 1814	
William Eustis,	Massachusetts,	March 7, 1809	Secretaries of War.
John Armstrong,	New York,	Jan. 13, 1813	
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Sept. 27, 1814	
William H. Crawford,	Georgia,	March 2, 1815	
Paul Hamilton,	South Carolina,	March 7, 1809	Secretaries of the Navy.
William Jones,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 12, 1813	
Benj. W. Crowninshield,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 19, 1814	
Gideon Granger,	Connecticut, (*continued in office.*)		Post Masters General.
Return J. Meigs,	Ohio,	March 17, 1814	
Cæsar A. Rodney,	Delaware, (*continued in office.*)		Attorneys General.
William Pinkney,	Maryland,	Dec. 11, 1811	
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 10, 1814	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	11th Congress,	1809.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	12th do.	1811.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	13th do.	1812.
Langdon Cheves,	South Carolina,		1814.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	14th do.	1815.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION;—1817 to 1825;—8 years.

James Monroe,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817	President.
Daniel D. Tompkins,	New York,	do. 1817	Vice President.

Appointed.

John Q. Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1817	Secretary of State.
William H. Crawford,	Georgia,	March 5, 1817	Secretary of Treas
Isaac Shelby,‡	Kentucky,	March 5, 1817	Secretaries of War.
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	Dec. 16, 1817	
Benj. W. Crowninshield,	Massachusetts, (*continued in office.*)		Secretaries of the Navy.
Smith Thompson,	New York,	Nov. 30, 1818	
Samuel L. Southard,	New Jersey,	Dec. 9, 1823	
Return J. Meigs,	Ohio, (*continued in office.*)		Post Masters General.
John McLean,	do.	Dec. 9, 1823	
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania, (*continued in office.*)		Attorneys General.
William Wirt,	Virginia,	Dec. 16, 1817	

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* *Robert Smith* was appointed Attorney General, and *Jacob Crowninshield*, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy, on the 2d of March, 1805, but they both declined these appointments; and *Mr. Smith* continued in the office of Secretary of the Navy, till the end of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

† James Monroe was recommissioned, having for some time acted as Secretary of War.

‡ Isaac Shelby declined the appointment.

ADMINISTRATIONS (UNITED STATES) *continued.*

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	15th Congress,	1817.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	16th do.	1819.
John W. Taylor,	New York,		1820.
Philip P. Barbour,	Virginia,	17th do.	1821.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	18th do.	1823.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION;—1825 to 1829;—4 years.

John Q. Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1825	President.
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	do. 1825	Vice President.
		Appointed.	
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	March 8, 1825	Secretary of State.
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania,	March 7, 1825	Sec'y of the Treas'y
James Barbour,	Virginia,	do. 1825	Secretaries of War.
Peter B. Porter,	New York,	May 26, 1828	
Samuel L. Southard,	New Jersey, (*continued in office.*)		Sec'y of the Navy.
John McLean,	Ohio, (*continued in office.*)		Post Master Gen
William Wirt.	Virginia, (*continued in office.*)		Attorney General.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

John W. Taylor,	New York,	19th Congress,	1827.
Andrew Stephenson,	Virginia,	20th do.	1828.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION;—1829 to 1837;—8 years.

Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829	President.
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	do. 1829	Vice Presidents.
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	1833	
		Appointed.	
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	March 6, 1829	Secretaries of State.
Edward Livingston,	Louisiana.	1831	
Louis McLane,	Delaware,	1833	
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	1835	
Samuel D. Ingham,	Pennsylvania,	March 6, 1829	Secretaries of the Treasury.
Louis McLane,	Delaware,	1831	
William J. Duane,	Pennsylvania,	1833	
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	1833	
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	1834	
John H. Eaton,	Tennessee,	March 9, 1829	Secretaries of War.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	1831	
John Branch,	North Carolina,	March 9, 1829	Secretaries of the Navy.
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	1831	
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey,	1834	
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	March 9, 1829	Post Masters General.
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky,	1835	
John McP. Berrien,	Georgia,	March 9, 1829	Attorneys General.
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	1831	
Benjamin F. Butler,	New York,	1834	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Andrew Stevenson,	Virginia,	21st Congress,	1829.
Andrew Stevenson,	Virginia,	22d do.	1831.
John Bell,	Pennsylvania,		1835

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION;—1837 to 1841—4 years.

Martin Van Buren,	New York,	1837	President.
Richard M. Johnson,	Kentucky,	1837	Vice President.
		Appointed.	
John Forsyth,	Georgia, (*continued in office.*)		Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire, (*continued in office.*)		Sec'y of Treasury.
Joel R. Poinsett,	South Carolina,	1837	Secretaries of War
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey, (*continued in office.*)		
James K. Paulding,	New York,	1838	
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky, (*continued in office.*)		Post Masters General.
John M. Niles,	Connecticut,	1840	
Benjamin F. Butler,	New York, (*continued in office.*)		Attorneys General.
Felix Grundy,	Pennsylvania,		
Henry D. Gilpin,	Pennsylvania,	1839	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

James K. Polk,	Tennessee,	1837.
Robert M. T. Hunter.	Virginia.	1839.

ADMINISTRATIONS (UNITED STATES) *continued.*

NINTH ADMINISTRATION;—1841 to 1845. -4 years.

William H. Harrison,	Ohio,	1841	President.
Died one month after inauguration, and			
John Tyler,	Virginia,	1841	Vice President, became acting Pres.
Samuel L. Southard,	New Jersey,	1841	Acting V. Pres. and
Willie P. Mangum,	North Carolina,	1841	Pres. Senate.
	Appointed.		
Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts,	1841	Secretaries of State.
Abel P. Upshur,	Virginia,	1841	
Thomas Ewing,	Ohio,	1841	Secretaries of the Treasury.
Walter Forward,	Pennsylvania,	1841	
John C. Spencer,	New York,	1841	
John Bell,	Tennessee,	1841	Secretaries of War.
John C. Spencer,	New York,	1841	
George E. Badger,	North Carolina,	1841	Secretaries of the Navy.
Abel P. Upshur,	Virginia,	1841	
David Henshaw,	Massachusetts,	1841	
Francis Granger,	New York,	1841	Post Masters General.
Charles A. Wickliffe,	Kentucky,	1841	
John J. Crittenden,	Kentucky,	1841	Attorneys General.
Hugh S. Legare,	South Carolina	1841	
John Nelson,	Maryland,	1841	
Speakers of the House of Reepresentatives.			
John White,	Kentucky,		1841
John W. Jones,	Virginia,		1843

TENTH ADMINISTRATION;—1845 to 1849;—4 years.

James K. Polk,	Tennessee,	1845	President.
George M. Dallas,	Pennsylvania,	1845	Vice President.
	Appointed.		
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania,	1845	Secretary of State.
Robert J. Walker,	Mississippi,	1845	Secretary of Treas.
William L. Marcy,	New York,	1845	Secretary of War.
George Bancroft,	Massachusetts,	1845	Secretaries of the Navy.
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	1847	
Cave Johnson,	Tennessee,	1845	Post Master Gen.
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	1845	Attorneys General.
Isaac Toucey,	Connecticut,	1847	
Speakers of the House of Representatives.			
John W. Davis,	Indiana,		1845.
Robert C. Winthrop,	Massachusetts,		1847.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION;—1849 to 1853;—4 years.

Zachary Taylor,	Louisiana,	1849	President.
Millard Fillmore,	New York,	1849	Vice President.
	Appointed.		
John M. Clayton,	Delaware,	1849	Secretary of State.
William E Meredith,	Pennsylvania,	1849	Sec'y of Treasury.
William B Preston,	Virginia,	1849	Sec'y of the Navy.
George W. Crawford,	Georgia,	1849	Secretary of War.
Thomas Ewing,	Ohio,	1849	Sec'y of Interior.*
Jacob Collamer,	Vermont,	1849	Post Master Gen.
Reverdy Johnson,	Maryland,	1849	Attorney General.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.			
Howell Cobb,	Georgia,		1849.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, from the accession of Henry VIII.

The following were the prime ministers, or favorites, or chiefs of administrations, in the respective reigns, viz.:—

KING HENRY VIII.			
Bishop Fisher and Earl of Surrey	. 1509	Sir Thomas More and Cranmer	. 1529
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey .	. 1513	Lord Audley, *chancellor;* archbishop Cranmer	. 532

* A new department, created by act of Congress, 1849.

Note. The dates of the appointments of the principal executive officers, in the several administrations, above exhibited, are the times when the several nominations, made by the Presidents, were confirmed by the Senate, as stated in the "Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States." *Am. Almanac, &c.*

And lord Cromwell (earl of Essex) . 1534
Duke of Norfolk, earl of Surrey, and bishop Gardiner . . . 1540
Lord Wriothesley, earl of Hertford . 1544

KING EDWARD VI.

The earl of Hertford, *continued*
John, duke of Northumberland . 1552

QUEEN MARY.

Bishop Gardiner . . 1553

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Sir Nicholas Bacon . . . 1558
Sir William Cecil, *afterwards* lord Burleigh; chief minister during almost the whole of this long reign
Earl of Leicester, a favorite . . 1564
Earl of Essex 1538
Lord Burkhurst . . . 1601

KING JAMES. I.

Lord Burkhurst (earl of Dorset)
Earls of Salisbury, Suffolk, and Northampton. . . . 1608
Sir R. Carr, *created* viscount Rochester, *afterwards* earl of Somerset . 1612
Sir George Villiers, *created* earl, marquess, and duke of Buckingham . 1615

KING CHARLES I.

Duke of Buckingham *continued*
Earl of Portland, archbishop Laud . 1628
Archbishop Laud, earl of Strafford, lord Cottington . . . 1640
Earl of Essex 1640
Lord vis. Falkland, lord Digby . 1641
[The civil war commenced, and all went into confusion.]

KING CHARLES II.

Edward, earl of Clarendon . . 1660
Dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale 1667
Lord Ashley, Lord Arlington, Sir T. Clifford, *afterwards* lord Clifford . 1667
Lord Arlington, lord Ashley, *created* earl Shaftesbury, and Sir Thomas Osborne 1673
Sir Thomas Osborne . . . 1674
Earl of Essex, duke of Ormond, earl *afterwards* marquess of Halifax, sir William Temple . . . 1677
Duke of York, and his friends . 1682

KING JAMES II.

Earls of Sunderland and Tyrconnel, sir George *afterwards* lord Jeffries 1685
Lord Jeffries, earl of Tyrconnel, lord Bellasis, lord Arundel, earl of Middleton, visct. Preston . . 1687

KING WILLIAM III. AND QUEEN MARY II.

Sir John, *afterwards* lord Somers, lord Godolphin, earl of Danby, *afterwards* duke of Leeds, &c. . . 1688
The earl of Sunderland, &c. . . 1695
Charles Montagu, *afterwards* earl of Halifax, earl of Pembroke, viscount Lonsdale, earl of Oxford, &c. . 1697

QUEEN ANNE.

Lord Godolphin, R. Harley, esq., lord Pembroke, duke of Buckingham

Duke of Marlborough, &c. . . 1706
Lord Godolphin, lord Cowper, dukes of Marlborough and Newcastle . 1707
R. Harley, *afterwards* earl of Oxford 1710
Earl of Rochester, lord Dartmouth, and Henry St. John, esq. *afterwards* visct. Bolingbroke; lord Harcourt . 1711
Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, &c. . 1714

KING GEORGE I.

Lord Cowper, duke of Shrewsbury, marquess of Wharton, earl of Orford, duke of Marlborough, visct. Townshend, &c. . . . 1714
Robert Walpole, esq. . . . 1715
James, *afterwards* earl Stanhope . 1717
Charles, earl of Sunderland, &c. . 1718
Robert Walpole, esq. *afterwards* sir Robert and earl of Orford . . 1721

KING GEORGE II.

Lord Carteret, lord Wilmington, lord Bath, Mr. Sandys, &c. . . 1742
Hon. Henry Pelham, lord Carteret, earl of Harrington, duke of Newcastle . 1743
Mr. Pelham, earl of Chesterfield, duke of Bedford, &c. . . 1746
Duke of Newcastle, Sir Thomas Robinson, Henry Fox, &c., lord Anson 1754
Duke of Devonshire, Mr. William Pitt, earl Temple, Hon. H. B. Legge . 1756
[Dismissed in April, 1757. Restored in June, same year.]
William Pitt, Mr. Legge, earl Temple, duke of Newcastle, &c. . . 1757

KING GEORGE III.

Earl of Bute, earl of Egremont, duke of Bedford 1761
Earl of Bute, hon. George Grenville, sir Francis Dashwood, &c. . . 1762
Right hon. George Grenville, earl of Halifax, earl of Sandwich, duke of Bedford, &c. 1763
Marquess of Rockingham, duke of Grafton, earl of Shelburne, &c. July 1765
Duke of Grafton, hon. Chas. Townshend, earl of Chatham, &c. Aug. 1766
Duke of Grafton, right hon. Frederick, lord North, &c. . Dec. 1767
Lord North, lord Halifax, &c. . . 1770
Lord North, lord Dartmouth, lord Stormont, lord Hillsborough, lord St. Germain, &c. 1779
Marquess of Rockingham, right hon'ble Charles James Fox, &c. Mar. 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne, William Pitt, lord Grantham, &c. July 10, 1782
Duke of Portland, lord North, Mr. Fox, &c. (The *Coalition* Ministry. See "*Coalition.*") . April 5, 1783
Rt. hon. William Pitt, lord Gower, lords Sidney, Carmarthen, and Thurlow, right hon. W. W. Grenville, Henry Dundas, lord Mulgrave, duke of Richmond, &c. . Dec. 27, 1783
Mr. Pitt, lord Camden, marq. of Stafford, lord Hawkesbury, &c. . . 1786
Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, duke of Leeds, lord Camden, &c. . . . 1790
Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, earl of Chatham, lord Loughborough, &c. . 1793

Mr. Pitt, duke of Portland, lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, &c. . . 1795
Mr. Pitt, earl of Westmorland, earl of Chatham, lord Grenville, &c. . 1798
Right hon. Henry Addington, duke of Portland, lord Hawkesbury, lord Hobart, lord Eldon, &c. . . Mar. 17, 1801
Mr. Pitt, lord Melville, rt. hon. George Canning, lord Harrowby, lord Westmorland, duke of Portland, Mr. Dundas, &c. . . . May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville, lord Henry Petty, earl Spencer, rt. hon. William Windham, Mr. Fox, lord Erskine, rt. hon. Charles Grey, lord Sidmouth, &c. (See "*All the Talents.*") Feb. 5, 1806
Duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, lord Hawkesbury, earl Camden, right hon. Spencer Perceval, &c. Mar. 25, 1807
Duke of Portland, earl Bathurst, lord vicount Castlereagh, lord Granville Gower, &c. 1808
Mr. Perceval, earl of Liverpool, marquess Wellesley, viscount Palmerston, Mr. Ryder, &c. . . Oct. 1809

REGENCY OF GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Perceval, the earl of Liverpool, &c. *continued.*
Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, visct. Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, Mr. Ryder, earl of Harrowby, right hon. Nich. Vansittart, &c. June 8, 1812

KING GEORGE IV.

Earl of Liverpool, viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Vansittart, &c. *continued.*
Rt. hon. George Canning, lord viscount Goderich, lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Sturges Bourne, &c. . April 10, 1827
Viscount Goderich, duke of Portland, right hon. William Huskisson, Mr. Herries, &c. . . August 11, 1827
Duke of Wellington, right hon. Robert Peel, earl of Dudley, viscount Melville, earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Grant, &c. January 25, 1828
Duke of Wellington, earl of Aberdeen, sir George Murray, lord Lowther, sir Henry Hardinge, &c., (Mr. Huskisson, visc Palmerston, Mr. Grant, earl of Dudley, &c. retiring) May 30, 1828

KING WILLIAM IV.

Duke of Wellington and his cabinet, *continued.*
Earl Grey, viscounts Althorpe, Melbourne, Goderich, and Palmerston, marquess of Lansdowne, lord Holland, lord Auckland, sir James Graham, &c. . . Nov. 22, 1830
[Earl Grey resigns May 9, but resumes office May 18, 1832.]
Viscount Melbourne, viscount Althorp, lord John Russel, viscts. Palmerston and Duncannon, sir J. C. Hobhouse, lord Howick, Mr. S. Rice, Mr. Poulett Thomson, &c. . July 14, 1834
Viscount Melbourne's administration dissolved: the duke of Wellington takes the helm of state provisionally, waiting the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy . . Nov. 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel, duke of Wellington, lord Lyndhurst, earl of Aberdeen, lord Ellenborough, lord Rosslyn, lord Wharncliffe, sir George Murray, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, &c. . Dec. 15, 1834
Viscount Melbourne and his colleagues return to office . April 18, 1835

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Visct. Melbourne and the same cabinet, *continued.*
Viscount Melbourne resigns May 7, 1839
Sir Robert Peel receives the queen's commands to form a new administration, May 8.
This command is withdrawn, and lord Melbourne and his friends are reinstated . . . May 10, 1839
Sir Robert Peel, duke of Wellington, earl of Aberdeen, earl of Haddington, earl of Ripon, lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, &c. . Aug. 7, 1841
Lord John Russell's administration July 6, 1846

ADMIRAL. The first so called in England was Richard de Lucy, appointed by Henry III. 1223. Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, had been previously the commanders of their own fleets. The first was appointed in France, in 1284. The rank of admiral of the English seas was one of great distinction, and was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297.—*Spelman; Rymer.*

ADMIRAL LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND. The first officer of this rank was created by Richard II. in December 1385; there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. See *Navy.*

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, erected by Edward III. in 1357. This is a civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs.

ADRIANOPLE, BATTLE OF, which got Constantine the empire, was fought July 3, A.D. 323. Adrianople was taken by the Ottomans from the Greeks in 1360; and it continued to be the seat of the Turkish empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II., one of the most distinguished of the sultans, and the one who took Constantinople, was born here in 1430.—

Priestley. Adrianople was taken by the Russians, Aug. 20, 1829; but was restored to the sultan at the close of the war, Sept. 14, same year. See *Turkey.*

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic Sea was instituted in A.D. 1173. Annually, upon Ascension-day, the doge married the *Adriaticum Mare*, by dropping a ring into it from his bucentaur, or state barge, and was attended on these occasions by all the nobility of the state, and foreign ambassadors, in gondolas. This ceremony was intermitted, for the first time for centuries, in 1797.

ADULTERY, ANCIENT LAWS AGAINST IT. Punished by the law of Moses with the death of both the guilty man and woman.—*Leviticus* XX. 10. This law was repealed, first, because the crime had become common; and secondly, because GOD's name should not be liable to be too often erased by the ordeal of the waters of bitterness. Leo, of Modena, says that the husband was obliged to dismiss his wife for ever, whether he willed it or not.—*Calmet.* Lycurgus punished the offender as he did a parricide, and the Locrians and Spartans tore out the offenders' eyes. The Romans had no formal law against adultery; the emperor Augustus was the first to introduce a positive law to punish it, and he had the misfortune to see it executed in the persons of his own children.—*Lenglet.* Socrates relates that women who were guilty of adultery were punished by the horrible sentence of public constupration. In England the legal redress against the male offender has been refined into a civil action for a money compensation.—*Lord Mansfield.*

ADULTERY, ENGLISH LAWS AGAINST IT. The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer.—*Pardon.* King Edmund punished the crime as homicide. It was punished by cutting off the hair, stripping the female offender naked, and whipping her through the streets, if the husband so demanded it to be done, without distinction of rank, during the Saxon Heptarchy, A.D. 457 to 828.—*Stowe.* The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Ordained to be punished capitally, together with incest, under Cromwell, May 14, 1650; but there is no record of this law taking effect. In New England a law was ordained whereby adultery was made capital to both parties, even though the man were unmarried, and several suffered under it, 1662.—*Hardie.* At present this offence is more favorably viewed; to divorce and strip the adulteress of her dower, is all her punishment among us; but in Romish countries they usually shut up the adulteress in a nunnery.—*Ashe.*

ADVENT. In the calendar it signifies, properly, the approach of the feast of the Nativity; it includes four Sundays, the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew (the 30th November), before or after. Advent was instituted by the council of Tours, in the sixth century.

ADVENTURERS, MERCHANT, a celebrated and enterprising company of merchants, was originally formed for the discovery of territories, extension of commerce, and promotion of trade, by John duke of Brabant, in 1296. This ancient company was afterwards translated into England, in the reign of Edward III., and queen Elizabeth formed it into an English corporation in 1564.—*Anderson.*

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS. In England, as now published, they were not general until the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 25 Geo. II. 1754. —*Statutes.* The advertisement duty was formerly charged according to the number of lines; it was afterwards fixed, in England at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland at 2*s.* 6*d.* each advertisement. The duty was further reduced, in England to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland to 1*s.* each, by statute 3 and 4 Will. IV. 1833

ÆDILES, magistrates of Rome, first created 492 B.C. There were three degrees of these officers, and the functions of the principal were similar to our justices of the peace. The plebeian ædiles presided over the more minute affairs of the state, good order, and the reparation of the streets. They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people.—*Varro.*

ÆNIGMA. The origin of the ænigma is doubtful: Gale thinks that the Jews borrowed their ænigmatical forms of speech from the Egyptians. The philosophy of the Druids was altogether ænigmatical. In Nero's time the Romans were often obliged to have recourse to this method of concealing truth under obscure language. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond is an elegant specimen of the ænigma:—

Hic jacet in tombâ, Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

ÆOLIAN HARP. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to Kircher, 1653; but Richardson proves it to have been known at an earlier period than his time.—*Dissertation on the Customs of the East.* There is a Rabbinical story of the aërial harmony of the harp of David, which, when hung up at night, was played upon by the north wind.—*Baruch.*

AERONAUTICS. To lord Bacon, the prophet of art, as Walpole calls him, has been attributed the first suggestion of the true theory of balloons. The ancient speculations about artificial wings, whereby a man might fly as well as a bird, refuted by Borelli, 1670. Mr. Henry Cavendish ascertained that hydrygen air is at least twelve times lighter than common air, 1777. The true doctrine of aëronautics announced in France by the two brothers Montgolfier, 1782.—See *Balloon.*

ÆSOP'S FABLES. Written by the celebrated fabulist the supposed inventor of this species of entertainment and instruction, about 565 B.C. Æsop's Fables are, no doubt, a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits both before and after his own time, conjointly with his own.—*Plutarch.*

ÆTOLIA. This country was named after Ætolus of Elis, who, having accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. The inhabitants were very little known to the rest of Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they assumed a consequence in the country as the opposers and rivals of the Achæans, to whom they made themselves formidable as the allies of Rome, and as its enemies. They were conquered by the Romans under Fulvius.

The Ætolians begin to ravage the Peloponnesus	B.C. 282	Therma, Xenia, Cyphara, and other cities, and destroy with fire all the country they invade	B.C. 201
They dispute the passage of the Macedonians at Thermopylæ	223	They next invite the kings of Macedon, Syria and Sparta, to coalesce with them against the Romans	195
Acarnania ceded to Philip as the price of peace	218	They seize Calchis, Sparta, and Demetrias in Thessaly	194
Battle of Lamia; the Ætolians, commanded by Pyrrhus, are defeated by Philip of Macedon	214	Their defeat near Thermopylæ	193
With the assistance of allies, they seize Oreum, Opus, Tribon, and Dryne	212	They lose Lamia and Amphissa	192
They put to the sword the people of		Made a province of Rome	146

AFFINITY, DEGREES OF. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited by the laws of almost all nations, and in almost every age. Several degrees were prohibited in scriptural law, as may be seen in *Leviticus*, chap. xviii. In England, a table restricting marriage within certain near degrees was set forth by authority, A.D. 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the ninety-ninth Canon, in 1603. All marriages celebrated within the forbidden degrees of kindred are declared to be absolutely void by statute 5 and 6 Will. IV. 1835.

AFFIRMATION OF THE QUAKERS. This was first legally accepted as an oath in England A.D. 1696. The affirmation was altered in 1702, and again altered and modified December 1721.

AFGHANISTAN. Insurrection of the Afghans against the British power in India, January 5, 1842.—See *India.*

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe, first peopled by Ham. It was conquered by Belisarius in A.D. 553 *et seq.* In the seventh century, about 637, the Mahometan Arabs subdued the north of Africa; and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. See the several countries of Africa through the volume. Among the late distinguished travellers in this quarter of the world, may be mentioned Bruce, who commenced his travels in 1768; Mungo Park, who made his first voyage to Africa, May 22, 1795; and his second voyage, January 30, 1804, but from which he never returned. See *Park.* Richard Lander died of shot-wounds (which he had received when ascending the river Nunn) at Fernando Po, Jan. 31, 1834. The African expedition, for which parliament voted 61,000*l.*, consisting of the *Albert, Wilberforce,* and *Soudan* steam-ships, sailed in the summer of 1841. The vessels commenced the ascent of the Niger, Aug. 20; but when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga 320 miles from the sea, Sept. 28. The expedition was, in the end, wholly relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, Oct. 17.

AFRICAN COMPANY, a society of merchants trading to Africa. An association in Exeter, which was formed in 1588, gave rise to this company. A charter was granted to a joint stock company in 1618: a third company was created in 1631; a fourth corporation in 1662; and another formed by letters patent in 1672, and remodelled in 1695. The rights vested in the present company, 23 Geo. II. 1749. See *Slave Trade.*

AGE: GOLDEN AGE, MIDDLE AGE, &c. Among the ancient poets, an age was the space of thirty years, in which sense age amounts to much the same as generation. The interval since the first formation of man has been divided into four ages, distinguished as the golden, silver, brazen, and iron ages; but a late author, reflecting on the barbarism of the first ages, will have the order assigned by the poets inverted—the first, being a time of ignorance, would be more properly denominated an iron, rather than a golden age. Various divisions of the duration of the world have been made by historians: by some the space of time commencing from Constantine, and ending with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the fifteenth century, is called the middle age; the middle is also styled the barbarous age. The ages of the world may be reduced to three grand epochs, viz., the age of the law of nature, from Adam to Moses; the age of the Jewish law, from Moses to Christ; and the age of grace, from Christ to the present year.

AGINCOURT, BATTLE OF, between the French and English armies, gained by Henry V. Of the French, there were 10,000 killed, and 14,000 were taken prisoners, the English losing only 100 men. Among the prisoners were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen, and men more numerous than the British themselves. Among the slain were the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights, Oct. 25, 1415. —*Goldsmith.*

AGRA, FORTRESS OF, termed the key of Hindostan, surrendered, in the war with the Mahrattas, to the British forces, Oct. 17, 1803. This was once the

most sp endid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here; his palaces, and those of the Omrahs, were very numerous; Agra then contained above 60 caravansaries, 800 baths, and 700 mosques. See *Mausoleums.*

AGRARIAN LAW, *Agraria Lex.* This was an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands which they acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy, first proposed by Sp. Cassius, to gain the favor of the citizens, 486 B.C. It was enacted under the tribune Tiberius Gracchus, 132 B.C.; but this law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar.—*Livy; Vossius.*

AGRICULTURE. The science of agriculture may be traced to the period immediately succeeding the Deluge. In China and the eastern countries it was, perhaps, coeval with their early plantation and government. Of the agriculture of the ancients little is known. The Athenians pretended that it was among them the art of sowing corn began; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians lay claim, the last with most probability, to the honor. Brought into England by the Romans, as a science, about A.D. 27.

AGYNNIANS. This sect arose about A.D. 694, and alleged that GOD forbade the eating of flesh, assuming the first chapter of Genesis to be the authority upon which the doctrine was founded. A revival of this ancient sect now flourishes at Manchester and other towns in England, and has been public there since 1814.

AIR. Anaximenes of Miletus declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of every thing created, 530 B.C. The pressure of air was discovered by Torricelli, A.D. 1645. It was found to vary with the height by Pascal, in 1647. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time, have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed from them; among others, the air-gun by Guter of Nuremburg in 1656; the air-pump, invented by Otho Guericke at Magdeburg in 1650, and improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657; and the air-pipe, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. See *Balloon.*

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, PEACE OF. The first treaty of peace signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche-Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, May 2, 1668. The second, or celebrated treaty, was between Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and Genoa. By this memorable peace the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimeguen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed. Signed on the part of England by John Earl of Sandwich, and Sir Thomas Robinson, Oct. 7, 1748. A congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, was held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, October 9, 1818. The sum then due from France to the allies was settled at 265,000,000 francs.

ALABAMA. One of the United States; most of its territory was included in the original patent of Georgia It was made a part of the Mississippi territory in 1817; admitted into the Union as a State in 1820. Population in 1810 was less than 10 000; in 1816, 29 683; in 1820, 127,901; in 1830, 308,997; in 1840, 590 756, including 253,532 slaves. Exports of the State in 1840 amounted to $12 854 694; imports, to $574,651

ALBA. Founded by Ascanius, 1152 B.C., and called *Longa*, because the city extended along the hill *Albanus.* This kingdom lasted 487 years, and wa

governed by a race of kings, the descendants of Æneas. When Amulius dethroned his brother, he condemned Ilia, the daughter of Numitor, to a life of celibacy, by obliging her to take the vows and office of a vestal, thereby to assure his safety in the usurpation. His object was, however, frustrated; violence was offered to Ilia, and she became the mother of twins, for which Amulius ordered her to be buried alive, and her offspring to be thrown into the Tiber, 770 B.C. But the little bark in which the infants were sent adrift stopped near Mount Aventine, and was brought ashore by Faustulus, the king's chief shepherd, who reared the children as his own, and called them Romulus and Remus. His wife, Acca-Laurentia, was surnamed *Lupa;* whence arose the fable that Romulus and his brother were suckled by a she-wolf. At sixteen years of age, Romulus avenged the wrongs of Ilia and Numitor, 754 B.C., and the next year founded Rome.—*Varro.*

ALBAN'S, ST. The name of this town was anciently Verulam; it was once the capital of Britain, and previously to the invasion of Julius Cæsar was the residence of British princes. It takes its present name from St. Alban, who was born here, and who is said to have been the first person who suffered martyrdom for Christianity in Britain. He is hence commonly styled the proto-martyr of this country, and was decapitated during the persecution raised by Diocletian, June 23, A.D. 286. A stately monastery was erected here to his memory by Offa, king of Mercia, in 793. St. Alban's was incorporated by Edward VI. 1552.

ALBAN'S, ST., Battles of. The first between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard duke of York obtained a victory over Henry VI., of whose army 5000 were slain, while that of the duke of York suffered no material loss, fought May 22, 1455. The second, between the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians, commanded by queen Margaret of Anjou, who conquered: in this battle 2500 of the defeated army perished; fought on Shrove Tuesday, February 2, 1461.

ALBANY, city, capital of the State of New-York, founded by the Dutch in 1623, and by them named Beaverwyck; capitulated to the English in 1664, and then received its present name in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, its proprietor. Incorporated in 1686. Population in 1810, 9,356: in 1830, 24,238; in 1840, 33 721.

ALBIGENSES. This sect had its origin about A.D. 1160, at Albigeois, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse; they opposed the disciples of the Church of Rome, and professed a hatred of all the corruptions of that religion. Simon de Montfort commanded against them, and at Bezières he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword. At Minerba, he burnt 150 of the Albigenses alive; and at La Vaur, he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. They next defeated the count of Toulouse, with the loss of 17,000 men. Simon de Montfort afterwards came to England. See *Waldenses.*

ALBION. The island of Great Britain is said to have been first so called by Julius Cæsar, on account of the chalky cliffs upon its coast, on his invasion of the country, 54 B.C. The Romans conquered it, and held possession about 400 years. On their quitting it, it was successively invaded by the Scots, Picts, and Saxons, who drove the original inhabitants from the plain country, to seek refuge in the steeps and wilds of Cornwall and Wales; the Danes and Normans also settled at various times in England: and from a mixture of these nations the present race of Englishmen is derived. See *Britain.*—New Albion, district of California, was taken possession of by sir Francis Drake, and so named by him, in 1578; explored by Vancouver in 1792.

ALBUERA, Battle of, between the French, commanded by marshal Soult

and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, commanded by marshal, now lord Beresford, May 16, 1811. After an obstinate and sanguinary engagement, the allies obtained the victory, justly esteemed one of the most brilliant achievements of the Peninsular war. The French loss exceeded 9000 men previously to their retreat.

ALCHEMY. This was a pretended branch of chemistry, which effected the transmutation of metals into gold, an alkahest, or universal menstruum, a universal ferment, and other things equally ridiculous. If regard may be had to legend and tradition, alchemy must be as old as the Flood: yet few philosophers, poets, or physicians, from Homer till 400 years after Christ, mention any such thing. Pliny says the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off because the charge exceeded the profit. Others say the Egyptians had this mystery; which if true, how could it have been lost? The Arabians are said to have invented this mysterous art, wherein they were followed by Ramond Lullius, Paracelsus, and others, who never found any thing else but ashes in their furnaces. Another author on the subject is Zosimus, about A. D. 410.—*Fab. Bib. Græs.* A license for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals granted to one Richard Carter, 1476.—*Rymer's Fœd.* Doctor Price, of Guildford, published an account of his experiments in this way, and pretended to success: he brought his specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder; but being a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, upon pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Woulfe; but after some equivocation, he took poison and died, August 1783.

ALCORAN. The book which contains the revelation and *credenda* of Mahomet: it is confessedly the standard of the Arabic tongue, and as the Mahometans believe, inimitable by any human pen; hence they assume its divine origin. It is the common opinion of writers, that Mahomet was assisted by Batiras, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Nestorian monk, and by a learned Jew, in composing this book, most of whose principles are the same with those of Arius, Nestorius, Sabellius, and other heresiarchs. The Mahometans say, that God sent it to their prophet by the Angel Gabriel: it was written about A. D. 610. —See *Koran*, *Mahometism*, *Mecca*, &c.

ALDERMEN. The word is derived from the Saxon *Ealdorman*, a senior, and among the Saxons the rank was conferred upon elderly and sage, as well as distinguished persons, on account of the experience their age had given them. At the time of the Heptarchy, aldermen were the governors of provinces or districts, and are so mentioned up to A. D. 882. After the Danes were settled in England, the title was changed to that of *earl*, and the Normans introduced that of *count*, which though different in its original signification, yet meant the same thing. Henry III. may be said to have given its basis to this city distinction. In modern British polity, and also in the United States, an alderman is a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor.

ALE AND WINE. They are said to have been invented by Bacchus; the former where the soil, owing to its quality, would not grow grapes.—*Tooke's Pantheon.* Ale was known as a beverage at least 404 B. C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Asyris. The Romans and Germans very early learned the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation, from the Egyptians.—*Tacitus.* Alehouses are made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. Booths were set up in England A.D. 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. Alehouses were licensed 1621; and excise duty on ale and beer was imposed on a system nearly similar to the present, 13 Charles II., 1660. See *Beer*, *Wine.*

ALEMANNI, OR ALL MEN, (*i. e.* men of all nations,) a body of Suevi, defeated by Caracalla, A. D. 214. On one occasion 300 000 of this warlike people are said to have been vanquished, in a battle near Milan, by Gallienus, at the head of 10,000 Romans. Their battles were numerous with the Romans and Gauls. They ultimately submitted to the Franks.—*Gibbon.*

ALEXANDER, ERA OF, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, November 12, 323 B. C. In the computation of this era, the period of the creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A. D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year 284 A. D., which was called 5786. In the next year (285 A. D.), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era, *which see.* The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

ALEXANDRIA, in Egypt, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, built by Alexander the Great, 332 B. C.; taken by Cæsar, 47 B. C., and the library of the Ptolemies, containing 400.000 valuable works in MS., burnt. Conquered by the Saracens, when the second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes was totally destroyed by the victors, who heated the water for their baths for six months by burning books instead of wood, by command of the caliph Omar, A. D. 642. This was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. Taken by the French under Bonaparte, when a massacre ensued, July 5, 1798; and from them by the British in the memorable battle mentioned in next article, in 1801. Alexandria was again taken by the British, under General Frazer, March 21, 1807; but was evacuated by them, Sept. 23, same year. For late events, see *Syria* and *Turkey.*

ALEXANDRIA, BATTLE OF, between the French, under Menou, who made the attack, and the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, amounting to about 15 000 men, which had but recently debarked, fought March 21, 1801. The British were victorious, but Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded.

ALEXANDRINE VERSE. Verse of twelve feet, or syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris and since called after him, Alexandrines, about A. D. 1164.—*Nouv. Dict.* Pope, in his *Essay on Criticism*, has the following well-known couplet, in which an Alexandrine is happily exemplified:—

> "A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
> That like a wound-ed snake, drags its slow length a-long."

ALGEBRA. Where algebra was first used and by whom, is not precisely known. Diophantus first wrote upon it, probably about A. D. 170; he is said to be the inventor. Brought into Spain by the Saracens, about 900; and into Italy by Leonardo of Pisa, in 1202. The first writer who used algebraical signs was Stifelius of Nuremberg, in 1544. The introduction of symbols for quantities was by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use.—*Moreri.* The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668.

ALGIERS. The ancient kingdom of Numidia, reduced to a Roman province, 44 B. C. It afterwards became independent, till, dreading the power of the Spaniards, the nation invited Barbarossa, the pirate, to assist it, and he seized the government, A. D. 1516; but it afterwards fell to the lot of Turkey.—*Priestley.* The Algerines for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, and the emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them, in 1541. Algiers was reduced by Admiral Blake, in 1653, and terrified into pacific measures with England; but it repulsed the vigorous attacks of other European powers, particularly those of France, in 1688, and 1761; and of Spain, in 1775

1783, and 1784. It was bombarded by the British fleet, under lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816, when a new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished. Algiers surrendered to a French armament, under Bourmont and Duperré, after some severe conflicts, July 5, 1830, when the dey was deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown. The French ministry announced their intention to retain Algiers, permanently, May 20, 1834. Marshal Clausel defeated the Arabs in two engagements (in one of which the duke of Orleans was wounded), and entered Mascara, Dec. 8, 1836. General Damremont attacked Constantina (*which see*), Oct. 13, 1837;" since when various other engagements between the French and the natives, have taken place. Abd-el-Kader surrendered to General Lamoriciere, Dec. 22, 1847. See *Morocco.*

ALI, SECT OF. Founded by a famous Mahometan chief, the son-in-law of Mahomet, (having married his daughter Fatima,) about A. D. 632. Ali was called by the Prophet, "the Lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. It is worthy of remark, that the first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, whom he had employed as his chief agents in establishing his religion, and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God," all died violent deaths; and that this bloody impostor's family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease. Ali was assassinated in 660.

ALIENS. In England aliens were grievously coerced up to A. D. 1377. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.

ALL SAINTS. The festival instituted, A. D. 625. All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in honor of whom, individually, no particular day is assigned. The Church of Rome and the Greek church have saints for every day in the year. The reformers of the English church provided offices only for very remarkable commemorations, and struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which *at their time* were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

ALLEGORY. Of very ancient composition. The Bible abounds in the finest instances, of which Blair gives *Psalm* lxxx. ver. 8, 16. as a specimen. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* is an allegory throughout; Addison, in his *Spectator*, abounds in allegories; and the *Pilgrim's Progress* of Bunyan, 1663, is perfect in its way. Milton, among other English poets, is rich in allegory.

ALLIANCES. TREATIES OF, between the high European Powers. See *Coalition, Treaties,* &c.

Alliance of Leipsic	April 9, 1631	Alliance of Versailles	May 1, 1756
Alliance of Vienna	May 27, 1657	Germanic Alliance	July 23, 1785
Alliance, the Triple	Jan. 28, 1668	Alliance of Paris	May 16, 1795
Alliance of Warsaw	March 31, 1683	Alliance of Petersburg	April 8, 1805
Alliance, the Grand	May 12, 1689	Austrian Alliance	March 14, 1812
Alliance, the Hague	Jan. 4, 1717	Alliance of Sweden	March 24, 1812
Allance, the Quadruple	Aug. 2, 1718	Alliance of Toplitz	Sept. 9, 1813
Alliance of Vienna	March 16, 1731	Alliance, the Holy	Sept. 26, 1815

ALMANACS. The Egyptians computed time by instruments. Log calendars were anciently in use. Al-mon-aght, is of Saxon origin. In the British Museum and universities are curious specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostrodamus, the celebrated astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1566.—*Dufresnoy.* The most noted early almanacs were

ALMANACS, *continued.*

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1380	Poor Robin's Almanac	1652
One in Lambeth palace, written in	1460	Lady's Diary	1705
First printed one, published at Buda	1472	Moore's Almanac	1713
First printed in England, by Richard Pynson	1497	Season on the Seasons	1735
Tybault's Prognostications	1533	Gentleman's Diary	1741
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644	Nautical Almanac	1767
		Poor Richard's Almanac, (Franklin's, Philadelphia)	1733

Of Moore's, at one period, upwards of 500,000 copies were annually sold. The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing, until 1790, in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to this company, and the two universities. The stamp duty on almanacs was abolished in England, 1834.

ALMEIDA, BATTLE OF, between the British and Anglo-Spanish army, commanded by lord Wellington, and the French army under Massena, who was defeated with considerable loss August 5, 1811. Wellington compelled Massena to evacuate Portugal, and to retreat rapidly before him; but the route of the French was tracked by the most horrid desolation.

ALPHABET. Athotes, son of Menes, was the author of hieroglyphics, and wrote thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B. C.—*Blair.* But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam; though this is doubted, and deemed a mistake, or fabulous. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *ωpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B. C., brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece; they were the following:—

A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, Υ.

These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ about 1224 B. C.; and Simonides added Z, Ψ, H, Ω, about 489 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles.* When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters till 399 B. C., when the Ionic, of 24 characters, was introduced. The small letters are of late invention, for the convenience of writing. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:—

English	26	German	26	Greek	24	Turkish	33
French	23	Sclavonic	27	Hebrew	22	Sanscrit	50
Italian	20	Russian	41	Arabic	28	and Chinese	214
Spanish	27	Latin	22	Persian	32		

ALPHONSINE TABLES. Celebrated astronomical tables, composed by command, and under the direction of, Alphonsus X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise. This learned prince is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work, whose value was enhanced by a preface, written by his own hand: he commenced his reign in 1252.

ALTARS, were first raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, who also instituted and regulated marriages, 1556 B. C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of those deities which were held in adoration in Egypt.—*Herodotus.* Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I. in 125; and they were first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The first Christian altar in Britain was in 634.—*Stowe.* The Church of England, and all the reformed churches, discontinue the name, and have abolished the doctrine that supported their use.

ALUM, is said to have been first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, about A. D. 1300; it was found in Tuscany, in 1460; was brought to perfection in England, in

1608: was discovered in Ireland, in 1757; and in Anglesey, in 1790. Alum is a salt used as a mordant in tanning; it is used also to harden tallow, and to whiten bread. It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapors of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley; but it is usually obtained by means of ore called alum slate.

AMAZONIA, discovered by Francisco Orellana, in 1580. Coming from Peru, Orellana sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had previously been called Maranon.

AMAZONS. Their origin is fabulous. They are said to have been the descendants of the Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows, reflecting on the alarms or sorrows they underwent on account of the fate of their husbands, resolved to form a female state, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude; but to perpetuate their race, they, at stated times, admitted the embraces of their male neighbors.—*Quintus Curtius.* They were conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B. C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *non* and *mamma*. Their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, and cohabited with him, in the hope of having issue by so illustrious a warrior; three hundred females were in her train.—*Herodotus.*

AMBASSADORS, accredited agents and representatives from one court to another, are referred to early ages, and to almost all nations. In most countries they have great and peculiar privileges; and in England, among others, they and their servants are secured against arrest. The Portuguese ambassador in England was imprisoned for debt, in 1653; and the Russian, by a lace-merchant, in 1709, when a law, the statute of 8 Anne, passed for their protection. Two men were convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador. They were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months and the other fined, May 12, 1780.—*Phillips.*

AMBER. Of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it, 300 B. C. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau.—*Phillips.* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists respecting the origin of amber, some referring it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some to the animal kingdom; its natural history and its chemical analysis affording something in favor of each opinion.

AMEN. This word is as old as the Hebrew itself. In that language it means *true, faithful, certain.* Employed in devotions, at the end of a prayer, it implies, *so be it;* at the termination of a creed, *so it is.* It has been generally used, both in the Jewish and Christian churches, at the conclusion of prayer.

AMENDE HONORABLE, originated in France in the ninth century. It was first an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered into the hands of the hangman; his shirt was stripped off, a rope put about his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court and was obliged to pray pardon of God, the king, and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed. *Amende honorable* is now a term used for making recantation in open court, or in the presence of the injured party.

AMERICA: See *United States.* Discovered by Christopher Colombo, a Genoese, better known as Christopher Columbus, A.D. 1492, on the 11th of October, on which day he came in sight of St. Salvador. See *Bahama Islands.* This great navigator found the continent of America in 1497, and the eastern coasts were found by Amerigo Vespucci (Americus Vespucius) in 1498; and from this latter discoverer the whole of America is named.

Newfoundland, the first British colony in this quarter of the world, discovered by Cabot, and by him called *Prima Vista.* 1497
Virginia, the first English settlement on the main land . . . 1607
New England, the second, by the Plymouth company . . . 1620
New York, settled by the Dutch . . 1614
[For other occurrences, see *Tabular Views—United States.* See also separate states, *Maine*, &c.

AMERICA, SOUTH. The Spaniards, as being the first discoverers of this vast portion of the Western World, had the largest and richest share of it. When they landed in Peru, A.D. 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities, but they were soon subdued by their invaders under the command of Francis Pizarro. The cruelties practised by the new adventurers wherever they appeared, will be a reproach to Spain for ever.* Spanish America has successfully asserted its freedom within the present century. It first declared its independence in 1810; and the provinces assembled, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the people in July, 1814; since when, although the wars of rival and contending chiefs have been afflicting the country, it has released itself from the yoke of Spain for ever. Its independence was recognized first by the United States, chiefly through the influence of H. Clay; by England, in 1823, *et seq.;* and by France, Sept. 30, 1830. See *Brazil, Colombia, Lima, Peru,* &c.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. The American Almanac for 1840 gives a list of 776 names of American authors who had died previous to that year. This did not include authors of mere pamphlets, which would have swelled the number three-fold; but the "authorship" of many in the list was of very moderate amount or value. Of the 776 names, there were writers on Theology, Sermons, &c., 259; Poetry, 57; History and Biography, 80; Politics and Law, 77. [In these numbers, writers on two or more of the subjects are repeated.]

AMETHYSTS. When this stone was first prized is not known; it was the ninth in place upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priests, and the name *Issachar* was engraved upon it. It is of a rich violet color, and according to Plutarch, takes its name from its color, resembling wine mixed with water. One worth 200 rix dollars having been rendered colorless, equalled a diamond in lustre valued at 18 000 gold crowns.—*De Boot Hist. Gemmarum.* Amethysts were discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1755.—*Burns.*

AMIENS, PEACE OF, between Great Britain, Holland, France and Spain; the preliminary articles, fifteen in number, were signed by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, Oct. 1, 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed on March 27, 1802, by the marquis Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland.

AMMONITES. Descended from Ammon, the son of Lot; they invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated

* Las Casas, in describing the barbarity of the Spaniards while pursuing their conquests, records many instances of it that fill the mind with horror. In Jamaica, he says, they hanged the unresisting natives by thirteen at a time, in honor of the thirteen apostles! and he has beheld them throw the Indian infants to their dogs for food! "I have heard them," says Las Casas, "borrow the limb of a human being to feed their dogs, and have seen them the next day return a quarter of another victim to the lender!"

by Jephthah, 1188 B. C. They again invaded Canaan in the reign of Saul, with an intention to put out the right eye of all those they subdued, but Saul overthrew them, 1093 B. C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabboath their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 198 B. C.—*Josephus.*

AMNESTY. The word as well as the practice was introduced into Greece by Thrasybulus, the Athenian general and patriot, who commenced the expulsion of the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty of his friends: having succeeded, the only reward he would accept was a crown made with two branches of olive. 409 B. C.—*Hume's Essays.*

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL: Established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, which was composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of some cities of Greece, consisted of twelve delegates, 1498 B. C. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were increased to the number of thirty. —*Suidas.*

AMPHITHEATRES. They may be said to be the invention of Julius Cæsar and Curio: the latter was the celebrated orator, who called the former in full senate "*Omnium mulierum virum, et omnium virorum mulierem.*" In the Roman amphitheatres, which were vast round and oval buildings, the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions; they were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar. The amphitheatre of Vespasian was built A. D. 79; and is said to have been a regular fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre of Verona was next in size, and then that of Nismes.

AMSTERDAM. This noble city was the castle of Amstel in A. D. 1100; and its building, as a city, was commenced about 1203. Its famous exchange was built in 1634; and the stadthouse, one of the noblest palaces in the world in 1648; this latter cost three millions of guilders, a prodigious sum at that time. It is built upon 13,659 piles, and the magnificence of the structure is, for its size, both in external and internal grandeur, perhaps without a parallel in Europe. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland in favor of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, Jan. 18, 1795. The ancient government was restored in November, 1813. See *Holland.*

AMULETS, OR CHARMS. All nations have been fond of amulets. The Egyptians had a great variety; so had the Jews, Chaldeans, and Persians. Among the Greeks, they were much used in exciting or conquering the passion of love. They were also in estimation among the Romans.—*Pliny. Ovid.* Among the Christians of early ages, amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about A. D. 328. They have been sanctioned by religion and astrology, and even in modern times by medical and other sciences—witness the anodyne necklace, &c. The pope and Catholic clergy make and sell amulets and charms even to this day.—*Ashe.*

ANABAPTISTS. This sect arose about A. D. 1525, and was known in England before 1549. John of Leyden, Muncer, Storck, and other German enthusiasts, about the time of the reformation, spread its doctrines. The anabaptists of Munster (who are, of course, properly distinguished from the existing mild sect of this name in England) taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and other doctrines still more wild and absurd. Munster they called Mount Zion, and one Mathias, a baker, was declared to be the king of Zion. Their enthusiasm led them to the maddest practices, and

they, at length, rose in arms under pretence of gospel liberty. Munster was taken about fifteen months afterwards, and they were all put to death. The anabaptists of England differ from other Protestants in little more than the not baptizing children, as appears by a confession of faith, published by the representatives of above one hundred of their congregations, in 1689.

ANACREONTIC VERSE. Commonly of the jovial or Bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon, of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, about 510 B. C. The odes of Anacreon are much prized; their author lived in a constant round of drunkenness and debauchery, and was choked by a grape stone in his eighty-fifth year.—*Stanley's Lives of the Poets.*

ANAGRAM, a transposition of the letters of a name or sentence; as from *Mary*, the name of the Virgin, is made *army*. On the question put by Pilate to our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" we have this admirable anagram, "*Est vir qui adest.*" The French are said to have introduced the art as now practised, in the reign of Charles IX., about the year 1560.—*Henault.*

ANATHEMAS. The word had four significations among the Jews: the anathema, or curse, was the devoting some person or thing to destruction. We have a remarkable instance of it in the city of Jericho (see *Joshua* vi. 17) Anathemas were used by the primitive churches, A. D. 387. Such ecclesiastical denunciations caused great terror in England up to the close of Elizabeth's reign.—*Rapin.* The church anathema, or curse, with excommunication, and other severities of the Romish religion, are still practised in Catholic countries to this day.—*Ashe.*

ANATOMY. The structure of the human body was made part of the philosophical investigations of Plato and Xenophon; and it became a branch of medical art under Hippocrates, about 420 B. C. But Erasistratus and Herophilus may be regarded as being the fathers of anatomy: they were the first to dissect the human form, as anatomical research had been confined to brutes only: it is mentioned that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B. C. In England, the schools were supplied with subjects unlawfully exhumed from graves; and, until lately, the bodies of executed criminals were ordered for dissection. The first anatomical plates were designed by Vesalius, about A. D. 1538. The discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. The anatomy of plants was discovered in 1680. —*Freind's History of Physic.*

ANCHORITES. Paul, Anthony, and Hilarion were the first anchorites. Many of the early anchorites lived in caves and deserts, and practised great austerities. Some were analogous to the fakeers, who impose voluntary punishments upon themselves as atonement for their sins, and as being acceptable to GOD; and their modes of torture were often extravagant and criminal. The order first arose in the fourth century.

ANCHORS FOR SHIPS are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans.—*Pliny.* The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian.—*Strabo.* Anchors were first forged in England A. D. 578. The anchors of a first-rate ship of war (of which such a ship has four) will weigh 90 cwt. each, and each of them will cost £450.—*Phillips.*

ANEMOMETER, to measure the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. See article *Winds.*

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. Instituted in Greece, A. D. 456. The *Angelici* were instituted by Angelus Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople, 1191 The *Angelicæ*, an order of nuns, was founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, A. D 1534.

ANGELS. Authors are divided as to the time of the creation of angels. Some will have it to have been at the same time with our world; others, before all ages, that is, from eternity. This latter is Origen's opinion.—*Cave'. Hist. Literat.* The Jews had ten orders of angels; and the popes have recognized nine choirs and three hierarchies.

ANGELS, IN COMMERCE. An angel was an ancient gold coin, weighing four pennyweights, and was valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10*s.* in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The angelot was an ancient gold coin, value half an angel, struck at Paris when that capital was in the hands of the English, in the reign of Henry VI., 1431.—*Wood.*

ANGLING. The origin of this art is involved in obscurity; allusion is made to it by the Greeks and Romans, and in the most ancient books of the Bible, as *Amos.* It came into general repute in England about the period of the Reformation. Wynkin de Worde's *Treatyse of Fysshinge*, the first book printed on angling, appeared in 1496. Isaac Walton's book was printed in 1653.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. This deception was introduced by father Hehl, at Vienna, about 1774; and had wonderful success in France, in 1788. It had its dupes in England also, in 1789; but it exploded a few years afterwards. It was a pretended mode of curing all manner of diseases by means of *sympathetic affection* between the sick person and the operator. The effect on the patient was supposed to depend on certain motions of the fingers and features of the operator, he placing himself immediately before the patient, whose eyes were to be fixed on his. After playing in this manner on the imagination and enfeebled mind of the sick, and performing a number of distortions and grimaces, the cure was said to be completed.—*Haydn.*

ANGLO-SAXONS, OR ANGLES. The name of England is derived from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population joined the first Saxon freebooters. Egbert called his kingdom Anglesland. Anglia East was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, A. D. 575: the kingdom ceased in 792.—See *Britain.*

ANNIHILATION. The doctrine of annihilation was unknown to the Hebrews, Greeks, and Latins: the ancient philosophers denied annihilation; the first notions of which are said to have arisen from the Christian theology.—*Dr. Burnet.*

ANNO DOMINI; in the year of our Lord; used by the Christian world, and abbreviated A. D. This is the computation of time from the incarnation of our Saviour and is called the vulgar era; first adopted in the year 525. See *Era.* Charles III. of Germany was the first sovereign who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879.

ANTARCTIC. The south pole is so called, because it is opposite to the north or arctic pole. A continent of 1700 miles of coast from east to west, and 64 to 66 degrees south, was discovered in the Antarctic Ocean by French and American Exploring Expeditions, under D'Urville and Wilkes, respectively on the same day, Jan. 19, 1840; a coincidence the more singular, as the discoverers were at a distance from each other of 720 miles. It was coasted by captain Wilkes for 1700 miles. Mr. Briscow, of the British Navy, fell in with land, which he coasted for 300 miles in lat. 67, long. 50, in the year 1830.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, or world as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions, in the year of the world 1482. Burnet has supposed that the first human pair might have left, at the

end of the first century, ten married couples; and from these, allowing them to multiply in the same decuple proportion as the first pair did, would rise, in 1500 years, a greater number of persons than the earth was capable of holding. He therefore suggests a quadruple multiplication only; and then exhibits the following table of increase during the first sixteen centuries that preceded the Flood:—

I.	10	V.	2,560	IX.	655,360	XIII.	167,142,160
II.	40	VI.	10,240	X.	2,621,440	XIV.	671,088,640
III.	160	VII.	40,960	XI.	10,485,760	XV.	2,684,354,460
IV.	640	VIII.	163,840	XII.	41,943,040	XVI.	10,737,418,240

This calculation, although the most moderate made, exceeds, it will be seen, by at least ten times, the present number of mankind, which, at the highest estimate, amounts to only a thousand millions.

ANTHEMS, OR HYMNS. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose, were the first who composed them, about the middle of the fourth century.—*Lenglet.* They were introduced into the church service in 386.—*Baker.* Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western church. They were introduced into the reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.

ANTHROPOPHAGI. Eaters of human flesh have existed in all ages of the world. The Cyclops and Lestrygones are represented as man-eaters, by Homer; and the Essedonian Scythians were so, according to Herodotus. Diogenes asserted that we might as well eat the flesh of men, as that of other animals; and the practice still exists in Africa, and the South Sea Islands, &c.

ANTIMONY. This mineral was very early known, and applied by the ancients to various purposes. It was used as paint to blacken both men's and women's eyes, as appears from 2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30, and in eastern countries is thus used to this day. When mixed with lead, it makes types for printing; and in physic its uses are so various that, according to its preparation, alone, or in company with one or two associates, it is sufficient to answer all a physician desires in an apothecary's shop.—*Boyle.* We are indebted to Basil Valentine for the earliest account of various processes, about 1410.—*Priestley.*

ANTINOMIANS, the name first applied by Luther to John Agricola, in 1538. The Antinomians trust in the gospel, and not in their deeds; and hold that crimes are not crimes when committed by them, that their own good works are of no effect; that no man should be troubled in conscience for sin, and other equally absurd doctrines.

ANTIOCH, built by Seleucus, after the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C. In one day, 100,000 of its people were slain by the Jews, 145 B. C. In this city, once the capital of Syria, the disciples of the Redeemer were first called Christians. The Era of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers attached to the churches of Antioch and Alexandria: it placed the creation 5492 years B. C.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed, about 368 B. C. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A. D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand; and near the spot is a small island, called Antipodes Island.—*Brookes.*

ANTIQUARIES, AND ANTIQUE. The term *antique* is applied to the productions of the arts from the age of Alexander to the time of the irruption of the Goths into Italy, in A. D. 400. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 years B. C.; but this has very little pretensions to

credit. A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stowe, and others, in 1572.—*Spelman.* Application was made in 1589 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favoring the design. In 1717 this society was revived, and in 1751 it received its charter of incorporation from George II. It began to publish its discoveries, &c., under the title of *Archæologia*, in 1770. The Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh was founded in 1780.

ANTI-RENTISM. In Rensselaer and Delaware counties, State of New-York, an armed resistance of the tenants (chiefly those on the Van Rensselaer estates) to the demand for the payment of rents, commenced in 1846. See *Riots.* Gov. Young pardons eighteen anti-rent rioters, and releases them from prison, Jan. 27, 1847.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the second century. This doctrine spread widely after the reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus. *Bayle.*—See *Arians*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians.*

ANTWERP. First mentioned in history in A. D. 517. Its fine exchange built in 1531. Taken after a long and memorable siege by the prince of Parma, in 1585. It was then the chief mart of Flemish commerce, but the civil wars caused by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the trade to Amsterdam. The remarkable crucifix of bronze, thirty-three feet high, in the principal street, was formed from the demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he had himself set up in the citadel. Antwerp was the seat of the civil war between the Belgians and the house of Orange, 1830-31. In the late revolution, the Belgian troops having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls and shells, doing immense mischief, Oct. 27, 1830. General Chassé surrendered the citadel to the French after a destructive bombardment, Nov. 24, 1832. See *Belgium.*

APOCALYPSE, the Revelation of St. John, written in the Isle of Patmos, about A. D. 95.—*Irenæus.* Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the fourth century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held 1545, *et seq.* Rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages from the time of Justin Martyr, who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A. D. 139.

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neyther found in the Hebrue nor in the Chaldē."—*Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B. C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, but they were received as canonical by the Catholic church, and so adjudged by the council of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.*—*Ashe.*

APOLLINARIANS, the followers of Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, who taught that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. Apollinarius was deposed for his opinions in A. D. 378.

APOLLO, TEMPLES OF. Apollo, the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music poetry, and eloquence, had temples and statues erected to him in almost every country, particularly Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, built 1263 B. C.—See *Delphi.* His temple at Daphnæ,

built 434 B. C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt in A. D. 362, and the Christians accused of the crime.—*Lenglet.*

APOSTLE'S CREED. The summary of belief of the Christian faith, called the Apostle's Creed, is generally believed to have been composed a great while after their time.—*Pardon.* The repeating of this creed in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and was instituted in the Roman church in the eleventh century; whence it passed to the church of England at the period of the reformation, in 1534.

APOSTOLICI. The first sect of Apostolici arose in the third century; the second sect was founded by Sagarelli, who was burned alive at Parma, A. D. 300. They wandered about, clothed in white, with long beards, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women whom they called their spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall.

APOTHEOSIS. A ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The nations of the East were the first who paid divine honors to their great men, and the Romans followed their example, and not only deified the most prudent and humane of their emperors, but also the most cruel and profligate.—*Herodian.* This honor of deifying the deccased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favor of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 13.—*Tillemont.*

APPEAL OF MURDER. By the late law of England, a man in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, in appeal, claimed his right to his wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the criminal escaped, April 16, 1818. This law was immediately afterwards struck from off the statute book, 59 George III., 1819.

APPRAISERS. The rating and valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 11 Edward I. it was a law, that if they valued the goods of the parties too high, the appraiser should take them at the price appraised. 1282.

APRIL. The fourth month of the year according to the vulgar computation, but the second according to the ancient Romans, Numa Pompilius having introduced *Januarius* and *Februarius* before it 713 B. C.—*Peacham.*

AQUARIANS. A sect in the primitive church, said to have been founded by Tatian in the second century, and who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water.

AQUEDUCTS. Appius Claudius advised and constructed the first aqueduct, which was therefore called the *Appian-way*, about 453 B. C. Aqueducts of every kind were among the wonders of Rome.—*Livy.* There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England, is 1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high; it was opened Dec. 26, 1805.

AQUITAINE, formerly belonged (together with Normandy) to the kings of England, as descendants of William the Conqueror. It was erected into a principality in 1362, and was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418; but was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA. This country is said never to have been conquered; the Arabians made no figure in history till A. D. 622, when, under the new name of Sara-

cens. they followed Mahomet (a native of Arabia) as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests.—*Priestley.*

ARBELA, Battle of. The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus, which decided the fate of Persia, 331 B.C. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 of foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse.—*Arrian* The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5,000 camels.—*Plutarch.*

ARCADIA. The people of this country were very ancient, and reckoned themselves of longer standing than the moon; they were more rude in their manners than any of the Greeks, from whom they were shut up in a valley surrounded with mountains. Pelasgus taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutricious than herbs, their former food; and for this discovery they honored him as a god 1521 B.C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous. The Arcadians were fond of military glory, although shepherds; and frequently hired themselves to fight the battles of other states.—*Eustathius.* A colony of Arcadians was conducted by Œnotrus into Italy, 1710 B.C., and the country in which it settled was afterwards called *Magna Græcia.* A colony under Evander emigrated 1244 B.C.—*Idem.*

ARCHBISHOP. This dignity was known in the East about A.D. 320. Athanasius conferred it on his successor. In these realms the dignity is nearly coeval with the establishment of Christianity. Before the Saxons came into England there were three sees, London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after the arrival of St. Austin, he settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, A.D. 596.

ARCHDEACONS. There are sixty church officers of this rank in England, and thirty-four in Ireland. The name was given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop, without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function is become a dignity, and set above that of priest, though anciently it was quite otherwise. The appointment is referred to A.D. 1075. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity: an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, stat. 24 Henry VIII. 1532.

ARCHERY. It originated, according to the fanciful opinion of the poet Claudian, from the porcupine being observed to cast its quills whenever it was offended. Plato ascribes the invention to Apollo, by whom it was communicated to the Cretans. The eastern nations were expert in archery in the earliest ages, and the precision of the ancient archer is scarcely exceeded by our skill in modern arms. Aster of Amphipolis, upon being slighted by Philip, king of Macedonia, aimed an arrow at him. The arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," struck it, and put it out; and Philip threw back the arrow with these words: "If Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

ARCHERY in England. It was introduced previously to A.D. 440, and Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings, in 1066; that which killed the king pierced him in the brain. Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow in 1199. The victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were won chiefly by archers. The usual range of the long-bow was from 300 to 400 yards. Robin Hood and Little John, it is said, shot twice that distance. Four thousand archers surrounded the houses of Parliament, ready to shoot the king and the members, 21 Richard II. 1397.—*Stowe.* The citizens of London were formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.: they were formed into a corporate

body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. 1538. —*Northouk's History of London.*

ARCHES, Triumphal, are traced to the era of the Macedonian conquest by the best writers. The triumphal arches of the Romans form a leading feature in their architecture. Those of Trajan (erected A. D. 114) and Constantine were magnificent.

ARCHITECTURE was cultivated by the Tyrians, about 1100 B. C. Their King, Hiram, supplied Solomon with cedar, gold, silver, and other materials for the Temple, in the building of which he assisted, 1015 B. C. The art passed to Greece, and from Greece to Rome. The style called Gothic came into vogue in the ninth century. The Saracens of Spain, being engaged during peace to build mosques, introduced grotesque carvings, &c., and the ponderous sublimity of bad taste; which species is known by elliptic arches and buttresses. The circular arch distinguishes the Norman-Gothic from the Saracenic, and came in with Henry I. The true Grecian style did not fully revive till about the reign of James I. 1603.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continues for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, is the first who obtained this dignity, 1070 B. C.

ARCOLA, Battle of, between the French under general Buonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzy, fought Nov. 19, 1796. The result of this bloody conflict, which was fought for eight successive days, was the loss on the part of the Austrians of 12,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. Several have been undertaken by England, and some by Russia and other countries. Sir Martin Frobisher was the first Englishman who attempted to find a north-west passage to China, A. D. 1576. Davis's expedition to the Arctic regions was undertaken in 1585. After a number of similar adventurous voyages, Baffin, an Englishman, attempted to find a north-west passage, in 1616. See *Baffin's Bay.* For the subsequent and late expeditions of this kind, including among the latter those of Buchan, Franklin, Ross, Parry, Liddon, Lyon, Back, &c., see *North-West Passage.*

AREOPAGITÆ. A famous council said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges were blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens, 1507 B. C. — *Arund. Marbles.* The name is derived from the Greek *Areos pagos*, the *Hill of Mars*, because Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had violated his daughter Alcippa. Whatever causes were pleaded before them, were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears, and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and impartial decisions.

ARGENTARIA, Battle of. One of the most renowned in its times, fought in Alsace, between the Allemanni and the Romans, the former being defeated by the latter with the loss of more than 35,000 out of 40,000 men, A. D. 378, —*Dufresnoy.*

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of Phryxus, and recover his treasures seized by the king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, it induced the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record; it made a great noise in Greece, and many kings and the first heroes of the age accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder, 1263 B. C.—*Dufresnoy.*

ARGOS. This kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 B. C., or 1080 years be

fore the first Olympiad.—*Blair.* The nine kings from the founder were called *Inachidæ*, of whom the fourth was Argus, and he gave his name to the country. When the Heraclidæ took possession of Peloponnesus, B. C. 1102, Temenus seized Argos and its dependencies. Argos was afterwards a republic, and distinguished itself in all the wars of Greece.—*Euripides.*

Inachus founds the kingdom	B. C. 1856	Hypermnestra, who saved her husband, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs. (See *Fiambeaux*)	B.C. 1425
Phoroneus reigns sixty years	1807	Lynceus, son of Egyptus, whose life had been preserved by his wife, dethrones Danaus	1425
Apis reigns thirty-five years	1747	Reign of Abas	1384
The city of Argos built by Argus, son of Niobe	1711	Reign of Prœtus, twin-brother of Acrisius	1361
Criasus, son of Argus, succeeds his father, and reigns	1641	Bellerophon comes to Argos; the passion for him of Sthenobœa	1361
Reign of Triopas; Polycaon seizes part of the kingdom, and calls it after his wife, *Messenia*	1552	Rebellion of Acrisius	1344
Reign of Crotopus	1506	Perseus leaves Argos, and founds Mycenæ (*which see.*)	1313
Sthenelus reigns	1485		
Gelanor is deposed by Danaus	1474		
Feast of the Flambeaux, in honor of			

Argos, in modern history, was taken from the Venetians, A. D. 1686. It was lost to the Turks in 1716, since when it continued in their hands until 1826. Argos became united in the sovereignty of Greece under Otho, the present and first king, January 25, 1833. See *Greece.*

ARIANS. The followers of Arius, a numerous sect of Christians, who deny the divinity of CHRIST: they arose about A. D. 315. The Arians were condemned by the council of Nice, in 325; but their doctrine became for a time the reigning religion in the East. It was favored by Constantine, 319. Carried into Africa under the Vandals, in the fifth century, and into Asia under the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and hence arose the modern system of Arianism in Geneva. Arius died in 336. Servetus was burnt, 1553.—*Varillas, Hist de l'Hérésie.*

ARITHMETIC. Where first invented is not known, at least with certainty. It was brought from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B. C. The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid (7th. 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*), about 300 B. C. The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used A. D. 130. Diophantus of Alexandria was the author of thirteen books of Arithmetical questions (of which six are extant) in 156. Notation by nine digits and zero, known at least as early as the sixth century in Hindostan—introduced from thence into Arabia, about 900—into Spain, 1050—into England, 1253. The date in Caxton's *Mirrour of the World*, Arabic characters, is 1480. Arithmetic of decimals invented, 1482. First work printed in England on arithmetic (*de Arte Supputandi*) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham, 1522. The theory of decimal fractions was perfected by lord Napier in his *Rabdologia*, in 1617.

ARK. Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested after the universal Deluge, 2347 B. C. But Apamea, in Phrygia, claims to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves: this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The ark was 300 cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty high; but most interpreters suppose this cubit to be about a foot and a half, and not the geometrical one of six. There were, we are told, three floors—the first for beasts, the second for provisions, and the third for birds. and Noah's family. It was not made like a ship, but came near the figure of a square, growing gradually narrower to the top. There was a door in the first floor, and a great window in the third.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States, was a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was made a separate territory in 1819. and was admitted into the Union in 1836. Population in 1830, 30,388; in 1840, 97,574, including 19,935 slaves.

ARMADA, The Invincible. The famous Spanish armament so called consisted of 150 ships, 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 8000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers, under the duke of Medina Sidonia. It arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard. Ten fire-ships having been sent into the enemies' fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea, and endeavored to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines: the English fell upon them, took many ships, and admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st July to the 27th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost fifteen capital ships in the engagement, and 5,000 men; seventeen ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners. The English lost but one ship.—*Rapin, Carte, Hume.*

ARMAGH, See of, the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, was founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, in 444.

ARMED NEUTRALITY. The confederacy, so called, of the northern powers, against England, was commenced by the empress of Russia in 1780; but its objects were defeated in 1781. The pretension was renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers. December 16, 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. That power, in consequence, was obliged to secede from the alliance, and acknowledge the claim of England to the empire of the sea; and the Armed Neutrality was soon after dissolved.

ARMENIA. Here Noah and his people resided when they left the ark, 2347 B.C. After being subject successively to the three great monarchies, Armenia fell to the kings of Syria. The Armenians were the original worshippers of fire: they also paid great veneration to *Venus Anaitis*, to whose priests even the highest classes of the people prostituted their daughters, prior to marriage.—*Martin's Mémoires sur L'Arménie.*

City of Artaxarta built	B.C. 186	Artaxias is deposed	B.C. 30
Tigranes the Great reigns	93	He is restored to his throne, and dies.—*Blair*	1
He is called to the throne of Syria, assumes the fastidious title of "King of Kings," and is served by tributary princes	83	Reign of Venones	A.D. 16
Tigranes defeated by Lucullus	69	Zenon reigns	18
Again defeated, and lays his crown at the feet of Pompey	66	Tigranes IV. reigns	36
His son, Artavasdes, reigns	54	He is cited to Rome, and deposed	37
Artavasdes assists Pompey against Julius Cæsar	48	Tiridates dethroned, and Roman power paramount in Armenia	62
Artavasdes assists the Parthians against Marc Antony	36	Armenia reduced to a Persian province under Sapor	365
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt, to grace his triumph	34	Subdued by the Saracens	687
The Armenian soldiers crown his son, Artaxias	33	Irruption of the Turks	755
		Again made a Persian province, under Uffan Cassanes	1472
		Subdued by Selim II.	1522
		Overrun by the Russians	1828
		Surrender of Erzeroum	July 1829

(See *Syria.*)

ARMENIAN ERA commenced on the 9th of July, A.D. 552: the Ecclesiastical year on the 11th August. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from March 1 to August 10. The Armenians use the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE. Commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their

natural position and motion, the whole being comprised in a frame. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B. C.

ARMINIANS (the) chiefly contend for the doctrine of universal redemption, and generally espouse the principles of the Church of England: especially asserting the subordination of the Christian church to the civil powers. They also contend for the *efficacy* of good works, as well as their *necessity*, in securing man's salvation. James I. and Charles I. favored the doctrines of the Arminians; and the principles of the sect prevail generally in Holland and elsewhere, though condemned at the synod of Dort (see *Dort*) in 1618. Arminius, who was a divinity professor at Leyden, died in 1609.—*Brandt.*

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were introduced by the Crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle A. D. 1100. The lines to denote colors in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798—and again in 1808.

ARMOR. The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defence than the shield. Skins and padded hides were first used; and brass and iron armor, in plates or scales, followed. The first body-armor of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass.—*Tacitus.* This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armor, A. D. 449. The heavy cavalry were covered with a coat of mail. Henry III. 1216. Some horsemen had visors, and skull caps, same reign. Armor became exceedingly splendid about 1350. The armor of plate commenced, 1407. Black armor, used, not only for battle, but for mourning. Henry V. 1413. The armor of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about 1500. Armor ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I. 1625. In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armor than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day.—*Meyrick.*

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword, and dagger. Among ancient missiles were bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians. See *the various weapons through the volume.*

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017, B. C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B. C.—*Eusebius.* One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The first standing army, existing as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Charles II. 1679. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 680,000.

ARMY, BRITISH. Statement of the effective military strength of the United Kingdom at the decennial periods respectively mentioned, and of the sums voted for military expenditure, drawn from parliamentary returns and other official records:

1780, Time of war; troops of the line . .	amount	110,000 men . .	sum voted	£7,847,000
1800, War	ditto	168,000 men . .	ditto	17,973,000
1810, War; army, including foreign troops	ditto	300,000 men . .	ditto	26,748,000
1815, Last year of the war . . .	ditto	300,000 men . .	ditto	39,150,000
1820, Time of peace; war incumbrances .	ditto	89,100 men . .	ditto	18,253,000
1830, Peace	ditto	89,300 men . .	ditto	6,991,000

In 1845, the army, of all ranks, numbered 100,011 men: and the sum voted was £4,487 753. See *Militia* and *Volunteers.*

ARTILLERY. The first piece was a small one, contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors at Algesiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1341; it was used, according to our historians, at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venitians first employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377.—*Voltaire.* Cast in England, together with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists in Sussex, 1543.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* Made of brass, 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728. See *Iron.*

ARTS. See *Literature.* In the eighth century, the whole circle of sciences was composed of these seven liberal arts, namely—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.—*Harris.* The Royal Society of England (which see) obtained its charter April 2, 1663. The Society of Arts to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, was instituted in 1754; it originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, lord Folkstone. The first public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place in 1760, at the rooms of this society, and was repeated there for several years, till, in process of time, the Royal Academy was founded. See *Royal Academy.* The Society of British Artists was instituted May 21, 1823; and their first exhibition was opened April 19, 1824.—See *British Museum; British Institution; National Gallery, &c.*

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES; containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B. C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B. C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the Isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were purchased by lord Arundel, and given to the university of Oxford, 1627. The characters are Greek, of which there are two translations: by *Selden*, 1628; by *Prideaux*, 1676.—See *Kidd's Tracts;* and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.

ASCALON, BATTLE OF; in which Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, defeated the sultan Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels. No less than 40,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field of battle; and the victorious Richard marched to Jerusalem, A. D. 1192.—*Rymer.*

ASH-WEDNESDAY. The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday, now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in A. D. 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty; Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday: at the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

ASIA; so called by the Greeks, from the nymph Asia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled; here the law of GOD was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and from hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived.—*Pardon.*

ASPERNE, BATTLE OF, between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French, fought on the 21st May, 1809, and two following days. In this most sanguinary fight, the loss of the former army exceeded 20,000 men, and the loss of the French was more than 30,000: it ended in the defeat of Bonaparte, who commanded in person, and was the severest check that he had yet received. The bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and his retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.

ASSASSINATION PLOT. A conspiracy so called, formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate king William III., near Richmond, Surrey, as

he came from hunting. The object of the conspiracy was to have been consummated February 15, 1695–6, but for its timely discovery by Prendergast. —*Hist. England.*

ASSASSINS. A tribe in Syria, a famous heretical sect among the Mahometans, settled in Persia, in A. D. 1090. In Syria, they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192; they assassinated Lewis of Bavaria in 1213; the khan of Tartary was murdered in 1254. They were conquered by the Tartars in 1257; and were extirpated in 1272. The chief of the corps assumed the title of "*Ancient of the Mountains.*"

ASSIENTO. A contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.—*Burke.* It began in 1689, and was vested in the South Sea Company in 1713. By the treaty of Utrecht it was transferred to the English, who were to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America. This contract was given up to Spain at the peace in 1748. See *Guinea.*

ASSIGNATS. Paper currency, to support the credit of the republic during the revolution, ordered by the National Assembly of France, April, 1790. At one period the enormous amount of eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies.—*Alison.*

ASSUMPTION. A festival observed by the church of Rome in honor of the Virgin Mary, who, as the Catholics believe, was taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on August 15, A. D. 45. Mary is reported to have been in her 75th year. The festival is said to have been instituted in 813.

ASSURANCE. See *Insurance.* The practice is of great antiquity. Suetonius ascribes the contrivance to Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 43. It is certain that assurance of ships was practised in the year 45. The first regulations concerning it are in the *Lex Oleron*, by which it appears to have been known in Europe very generally in 1194. The custom of Lombard-street was made a precedent for all policies at Antwerp, and in the Low Countries; but the first statute to prevent frauds from private assurers was made 43 Elizabeth, 1601.—*Molineaux's Lex Mercatoria.*

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE. This is the earliest recorded empire—that of Bacchus wanting records. It commenced under Ninus, who was the Jupiter of the Assyrians, and the Hercules of the Chaldeans, 2069 B. C. It arose out of the union of two powerful kingdoms, Babylon and Assyria, or Nineveh, the latter founded by Ashur, and ending with Sardanapalus, 820 B. C. When this last-named prince was conquered by Arbaces, he shut himself up in his palace, with his concubines and eunuchs, and causing it to be set on fire, they all perished in the flames. On the ruins of the empire were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, Nineveh, and the Median kingdom.—*Lenglet.*

The tower of Babel built.—*Genesis* x. 6; xi. 1.—*Blair* - - B. C. 2247
The kingdom of Babylon begins - 2245
Astronomical observations begun by the Chaldeans - - - 2234
Belus reigns 55 years.—*Usher* - 2124
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital after himself - 2069
Babylon taken by Ninus, who, having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire.—*Blair* - - 2059
Semiramis enlarges and embellishes Babylon and makes it the seat of her dominion.—*Lenglet* - B. C. 2017
Semiramis invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India.—*Lenglet* - - - 1975
The Arabs seize Nineveh - - - 1937
Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus.—*Blair* - - - - 1446
He makes his daughter, Artossa, surnamed Semiramis II., his associate on the throne - - - - 1433
Belatores reigns - - - - - 1421
* * * * *
The prophet Jonah appears in the streets of Nineveh.—*Blair* - - 840
Nineveh taken by Arbaces - - 820

ASSYRIA, PROPER. After the destruction of the first Assyrian monarchy, Phul the last king's son, was raised to the throne by the Ninevites, 777 B. C., and the kingdom continued until 621 B. C., when Sarac, or Sardanapalus II., being besieged by the Medes and Babylonians, put his wife and children to death, and burnt himself in his palace, a fate somewhat similar to that of Sardanapalus I. *See preceding article.* Nineveh was then razed to the ground, and the conquerors divided Assyria.—*Blair.* It was finally conquered by the Turks in 1637 A. D.—*Priestley.*

Phul raised to the throne, about the year.—*Blair* - - B. C. 777
He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword.—*Blair*; 2 *Kings* xv. 19, 20 - - - - 770
Tiglath-Pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests - - - - - 740
Shalmanezer takes Samaria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cutheans and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel. —*Blair* - - - - - 721
He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years.—*Blair* - - 713
Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general, Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army.—*Isaiah* xxxvii. - B. C. 714
[Commentators suppose that this messenger of death was the fatal blast known in eastern countries by the name of *Samiel.*]
Esar-haddon invades Judea, and takes Babylon.—*Blair* - - - 690
He invades Judea —*Blair* - - - 677
Holofernes is slain by Judith - 677
Saosduchinus reigns.—*Usher* - - 667
Nineveh taken, and razed to the ground 621

ASTROLOGY. Judicial astrology was invented by the Chaldeans, and hence was transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in France in the time of Catherine de Medicis, 1533.—*Henault.* The early history of astrology in England is very little known: Bede was addicted to it, 700; and so was Roger Bacon, 1260. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, calculated the nativity of Elizabeth; and she, and all the European princes, were the humble servants of Dee, the astrologer and conjurer. But the period of the Stuarts was the acme of astrology in England.—Sir Walter Scott has made ample use of sir William Lilly, the noted astrologer, in his tales of this period; and it is certain that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647.—*Ferguson.*

ASTRONOMY. The earliest accounts we have of this science are those of Babylon, about 2234 B. C.—*Blair.* The study of astronomy was much advanced in Chaldæa under Nabonassur; it was known to the Chinese about 1100 B. C.; some say many centuries before. Lunar eclipses were observed at Babylon with exceeding accuracy, 720 B. C. Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by *Thales*, 640 B. C. Further discoveries by *Pythagoras*, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, 500 B. C. *Hipparchus* began his observations at Rhodes, 167 B. C.—began his new cycle of the moon in 143, and made great advances in the science, 140 B. C. The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, by *Ptolemy*, A. D. 130. After the lapse of nearly seven centuries, during which time astronomy was neglected, it was resumed by the Arabs about 800; and was afterwards brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, but not sooner than 1201, when they also introduced geography.

The Alphonsine tables (*which see*) were composed - - - A. D. 1284
Clocks first used in astronomy, about - 1500
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus 1530
The science greatly advanced by Tycho Brahe, about - - - - 1582
True laws of the planetary motions, by Kepler - - - - - 1619
Telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy, about - - - 1627
The discoveries of Galileo were made about - - - - - 1631
The transit of Venus over the sun's disk first observed by Horrox, Nov. 24 A. D. 1639
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante.—See *Bologna* - - - 1655
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebow - 1659
Discoveries of Picart - - - 1669
Map of the moon constructed by Hevelius - - - - - 1670
Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley - - - 1676
Discoveries of Huygens - - - 1686
Newton's *Principia* published, and the

ASTRONOMY *continued.*

system as now taught incontrovertibly established - - - A. D.	1687
Catalogue of the stars made by Flamstead - - - - - -	1688
Satellites of Saturn, &c. discovered by Cassini - - - - -	1701
Aberration of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley - - - -	1737
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange - - - - -	1780
Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel, March 13.—See *Georgium Sidus* - - - -	1781
Mécanique Céleste, published by La Place - - - - -	1796
Ceres discovered by Piazzi, Jan 1 -	1801
Pallas, by Dr. Olbers, March 28 -	1802
Juno, by Harding, Sept. 1 - - -	1804
Vesta, by Olbers - - - -	1807
Neptune, by Le Verrier - - -	1846
United States astronomical expedition to the South Hemisphere, under Lieut. Gillies, left Baltimore July 18 - -	1849

The distance of the fixed stars is supposed to be 400,000 times greater from us than we are from the sun, that is to say, 38 millions of millions of miles; so that a cannon-ball would take near nine millions of years to reach one of them, supposing there were nothing to hinder it from pursuing its course thither. As light takes about eight minutes and a quarter to reach us from the sun, it would be about six years in coming from one of those stars; but the calculations of later astronomers prove some stars to be so distant, that their light must take centuries before it can reach us; and that every particle of light which enters our eyes left the star it comes from three or four hundred years ago.—*Objects of Science.*

ASYLUMS, OR PRIVILEGED PLACES. At first they were places of refuge for those who, by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build certain cities for this purpose. The posterity of Hercules is said so have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus built one at Thebes, and Romulus one on Mount Palatine. A while after the coming of Christianity into England, superstitious veneration ran so high, that churches, monasteries, church-yards, and bishops' houses became asylums to all that fled to them, let the crime be what it would; of which very ill use was made, both by the clergy and laity. In London persons were secure from arrest in particular localities: these were the Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's-rents, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. This security was abolished A. D. 1696; but the last was not wholly suppressed until the reign of George I.—See *Privileged Places* and *Sanctuaries.*

ATHANASIAN CREED AND CONTROVERSY. The great controversy regarding the divinity of Christ, arose and extended between A. D. 333 and 351. Athanasius, who was a native of Alexandria, encountered great persecution at the hands of the Arians for his religious doctrines, and was exiled for them again and again. The creed which goes by his name is supposed by most authorities to have been written about the year 340; but it is affirmed by other writers to be the compilation of an African bishop in the fifth century.—*Du Pin.*

ATHEISM. This absurd doctrine has had its votaries and its martyrs. Spinosa, a foreigner, was its noted defender in the 17th century. Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienciares*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. Many eminent men of various countries have been professors of Atheism, and even in England we have had writers tinctured with it.—*Richardson. Ashe.* "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a *deep* draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God."—*Lord Bacon.* "*Si*

Dieu n'existait pas il faudrait l'inventer :" If a God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent one.—*Voltaire.*

ATHENÆA. These were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. One of them was called Panathenæa, and the other Chalcea; they were first instituted by Erectheus or Orpheus, 1397 B. C.; and Theseus afterwards renewed them, and caused them to be observed by all the people of Athens, the first every fifth year, 1234 B. C.—*Plutarch.*

ATHENÆUM. A place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and recited their compositions. The most celebrated Athenæa were at Athens, Rome, and Lyons: that of Rome was of great beauty in its building, and was erected by the emperor Adrian, A. D. 125.—*Tillemont's Life of Adrian.*

ATHENS. The once celebrated capital of ancient Attica, whose magnificent ruins yet attest its former grandeur—the seat of science and theatre of valor. The first sovereign of whom we have any knowledge is Ogyges, who reigned in Bœotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. In his reign a deluge took place (by some supposed to be no other than the universal deluge, or Noah's flood) that laid waste the country, in which state it remained two hundred years, until the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was repeopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B. C. The first state of Athens was under seventeen kings, comprising a period of 487 years, but the history of its first twelve monarchs is mostly fabulous; in its second state it was governed by thirteen perpetual archons, a period of 316 years; in its third state by seven decennial archons, whose rule extended over 70 years, and, lastly, in its fourth state by annual archons, who ruled for 760 years. Under this democracy Athens became unrivalled, and her people signalized themselves by their valor, munificence, and culture of the fine arts; and perhaps not one other single city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, one of the eyes of Greece.—*Plutarch.* The Venetians got possession of Athens in A. D. 1204, and the Turks in 1687.—*Priestley.* It became the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey; and is now that of the new kingdom of Greece, and the seat of its legislature, established under King Otho I., January 25th, 1833.—See *Greece.* For events in the history of Athens, see *Tables* from B. C. 1556 to B. C. 21.

ATMOSPHERE. Posidonius first calculated the height of the atmosphere, stating it to be 800 stadia, nearly agreeing with our modern ideas, about 79 B. C. Its weight was determined by Galileo and Terricellius, about 1630; its density and elasticity by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The composition of the atmosphere was ascertained by Hales, Black, Priestley, Scheele, Lavoisier, and Cavendish, and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737.

ATTAINDER, Acts of, have been passed in numerous reigns: two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 and 8 William III. 1694-5.—*Blackstone.* The attainder of Lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-Fields, July, 21, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of king James II. were cancelled and publicly burnt, Oct. 2, 1695. Several acts were reversed in subsequent reigns. Among the last acts so reversed, not the least interesting was the attaint of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), July 1, 1819.

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, ravaged all Europe, A. D. 447. He invaded the Ro-

man empire with an army of 500,000 Huns, and laid waste all the provinces He died on the night of his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Ildico, about A. D. 453.—*Goldsmith.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. A great officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. It is among his duties to exhibit informations aud prosecute for the king in matters criminal; and to file bills in Exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown, in inheritance or profit; and others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first Attorney-General was William de Gisilham, 7 Edward I. 1278.—*Beatson.*

ATTORNEYS. The number practising in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32d of Henry VI. 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in England, or registered, or retired, is about 13,000. The number sworn, and practising or retired in Ireland, is stated at 2000. A list of 19,527 "*practising lawyers*" in the United States is given in the *Lawyer's Directory*, 1850.

ATTRACTION. Copernicus described attraction as an appetence or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter, about 1520. It was described by Kepler to be a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In the Newtonian philosophy, it is an original power which restores lost motion; a principle whereby all bodies mutually tend to each other.—See *Astronomy.*

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans. The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he had brought home with him. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779.

AUERSTADT, Battle of. In this most sanguinary conflict between the French and Prussian armies, they were commanded by their respective sovereigns, and Napoleon obtained a decisive victory. The Prussians were routed on every side, and lost 200 pieces of cannon, thirty standards, and 28,000 prisoners, leaving 30,000 slain upon the field, Oct. 14, 1806. The French emperor immediately afterwards entered Berlin, from whence he issued his memorable Berlin decree.—See *Berlin Decree.*

AUGSBURG CONFESSION of FAITH. The confession of articles of faith drawn up at Augsburg by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the emperor Charles V. in 1530. It was divided into two parts, the first consisting of twenty-one articles, and the second of seven, directly opposed to the abuses that had crept into the Church of Rome. The elector of Saxony, his son, and several other princes of Germany, signed this confession, which was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the bishop of Augsburg, and hence it is called the Confession of Augsburg.

AUGSBURG, League of. A memorable treaty concluded between Holland and other European powers, which had for its object the causing the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be respected, 1686.—See *Munster* and *Nimeguen.*

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Augurs instituted at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, by Numa, 710 B. C. There was a community of them, appointed to foretell events by the flight of birds, and other circumstances. The king Car, from whom Caria in Asia Minor is named, was the inventor of augury by birds.—*Vossius.* The augurs of Rome drew omens from the phenomena of the heavens, the chirping and flight of birds, and various strange casualties.—*Livy.*

AUGUST. The eighth month of the year. It was dedicated to the honor of Augustus Cæsar, from whom it was named in the year 8 B. C., because in this month he was born, was created consul, or chief magistrate thrice

triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March.

AUSTERLITZ, BATTLE OF, between the French and Austrian armies, gained by the former. Three emperors commanded at this battle, Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 40,000 on the side of the allies, who lost, besides, forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and many thousands of prisoners. This decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, which was signed Dec. 26, same year. The battle was fought Dec. 2, 1805. See *Presburg*.

AUSTRALASIA, includes New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britian, New Zealand, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Of a population of twenty-two millions, the native inhabitants are not supposed to exceed one hundred thousand. Several settlements from Europe have been made since the commencement of the present century. Act to provide for the government of Western Australia, 10 George IV. 1829. Act to erect South Australia into a British province, 4 and 2 William IV. 1834. New act, 5 and 6 William IV. 1835. Several companies and institutions connected with Australia have lately been formed in London.

AUSTRIA, anciently the Belgic Gaul of the Romans. It was taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its present name, about A. D. 1040. This was after Charlemagne had re-established the Western Empire, Austria being a part of what was called Eastern France, which its name in the German language implies.

Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, seizes Austria from Bohemia, and makes himself archduke - - - 1273
Revolt of Switzerland from the house of Austria, in the reign of Albert I. - 1307
Albert II. duke of Austria, succeeds to three crowns—the imperial, and those of Hungary and Bohemia; his family still possess the empire, - 1438
Burgundy accrues to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that province - - 1477
Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria with the heiress of Aragon and Castile - - - 1496
Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates, and retires from the world, leaving his German dominions to his brother Ferdinand, and Spain and the Netherlands to his son, Philip II.—See *Spain* - - - 1557
The Protestant princes of Germany, being oppressed by the house of Austria, call in the aid of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and this leads to the treaty of Westphalia - - - 1648
Leopold I reigns.—See *Germany* - 1658
Accession of Francis, duke of Lorraine, who marries the celebrated queen of Hungary, Maria Theresa, daughter of the deceased emperor, Charles VI. - 1745
Reign of Joseph II. - - - 1765
Religious toleration granted - - 1776
The emperor controls the pope - 1782
Reign of Leopold II. - - - 1790
Reign of Francis II. - - - 1792
Austria becomes a distinct empire, and Francis II. of Germany takes the title of I. of Austria - Aug. 9, 1804
The emperor issues his declaration against France - - Aug. 5, 1805
Napoleon, after many victories, enters Vienna - - - Nov. 14, 1805
Vienna evacuated by the French, Jan. 12, 1806
They again capture it - May 13, 1809
But restore it at the peace Oct. 24, 1809
Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor - - April 1, 1810
Congress at Vienna - Oct. 2, 1814
Treaty of Vienna - Feb. 25, 1815
Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand - - March 2, 1835
New treaty of commerce with England July 3, 1838
Ferdinand is crowned with great splendor at Milan - - Sept. 6, 1838
Tumult at Vienna, agitation for reforms; Metternich resigns and flies; freedom of the press and national guard granted by the emperor March 13. 1848
The emperor publishes, at Milan, abolition of the censorship and convention of the states; the people demand more, and are refused March 18, "
Milan revolts, and contends successfully with the soldiery - March 23, "
Austrians retire to Mantua; Milan entered by Charles Albert of Sardinia March 23, "
Lombardy and the Tyrol in rebellion March
The emperor retires to Innsbruck May 13, "
Austrian army under Radetsky holds in check Charles Albert of Sardinia, in Lombardy - - May — "
Is defeated and driven to Mantua May 29. "

AUSTRIA, *continued.*

Diet of the Croatian-Slavonic nation summoned by the Ban of Croatia May 20, 1848
Insurrection at Rome; order re-established after bombardment, June 12-15 "
Vicenza and Padua subdued by Radetsky - - - June "
Milan retaken - - Aug. 4, "
The emperor returns to Vienna " 12, "
Insurrection at Vienna; Count Latour, minister of war, killed by the mob; the diet demands the retraction of the measures against Hungary, and a new ministry; the emperor flies Oct. 6, "
The Hungarian army advanced within six miles of Vienna - Oct. 11, "
Prince Windischgratz appointed commander-in-chief, Oct. 16; and besieges Vienna, 17th; bombards the city and masters it Nov. 2, "
Ferdinand I. abdicates; his brother, Francis Charles, declines the throne; it is taken by his son, Francis Joseph Dec. 2, 1848
The emperor gives a new constitution March 4–6, 1849
Haynau takes Brescia, after great slaughter, and sacks it March 30, "
Bologna taken, after a siege of 8 days May 16, "
Haynau takes command of the Austrian army in Hungary June —, "
Ancona taken, after bombardment June 11, "
Venice taken by Radetsky Aug. 22, "
Hungarian war finished by the surrender of Görgey - Aug. 11, "
Followed by numerous executions.
See *Germany*, *Vienna*, &c.

Before the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, Francis ceased to be emperor of Germany, and became hereditary emperor of Austria, under the title of Francis I. Upon the formation of the Germanic Confederation in 1815, the emperor of Austria was declared hereditary head of that body.

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AUTO DA FE. See *Inquisition.* The punishment, often by burning alive, of a heretic. This is called an act of Faith, and is coeval with the Inquisition; and since its first practice in A. D. 1203, more than one hundred thousand victims have been sacrificed by the sentence of the Inquisitions of Roman Catholic countries on the burning pile. One of the last executions of this kind was at Goa, where, for the glory of the Christian religion (!) and in vindication of the Catholic faith, twenty sufferers perished in the flames, 1787. These horrible sacrifices have ceased in Spain.—*Ashe.*

AVIGNON, ceded by Philip III. of France to the Pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon, in 1308. It was seized several times by the French, by whom it was taken from the pope in 1769, but was restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791. Horrible massacres in October of that year. Continued to France by the Congress of sovereigns, in 1815.

AXE, WEDGE, WIMBLE, &c. These instruments, with the lever, and various others of a coarse construction, and still in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B. C.

AZORES, OR WESTERN ISLES, supposed to be the site of the ancient Atalantis: they were discovered by Vandenburg, A. D. 1439; and were settled by the Portuguese, in 1448. Martin Behem found one of them covered with beech-trees, and he called it therefore *Fayal;* another abounding in sweet flowers, and he therefore called it *Flores;* and all full of hawks, and he therefore named them the Azores. A violent concussion of the earth took place here for twelve days, in 1591. A devastating earthquake, in 1757. Here are fountains of boiling water. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811, a volcano appeared near St. Michael's in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep. An island called Sabrina gradually disappeared Dec. 1812.

B.

BABEL, THE TOWER OF, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B C. The temple of Belus, originally this celebrated tower, was the most magnificent in the world; it had lofty spires, and was enriched with many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred Scriptures), who was deified after death; and in an adjoining apartment was a magnificent bed, whither the priests daily conducted a female, who, as they pretended, was there honored with the company of the god.—*Blair.*

BABINGTON'S CONSPIRACY, formed in the cause of Mary against Elizabeth, for which the chief conspirator, with thirteen others, suffered death. Babington was a gentleman of Derbyshire, and he associated with persons of his own persuasion (the Roman Catholic), with a design to assassinate the queen, and deliver Mary. He seems to have been principally induced to this rash conspiracy by a romantic hope that Mary, in gratitude, would accept of him as a husband. 1586.

BABYLON, EMPIRE OF, founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B. C.—*Lenglet.* Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. According to Eusebius this empire existed 1240 years; according to Justin, 1300 years; according to Herodotus, 500 or 600 years. Of these opinions Blair has adopted the first, which calculates from the foundation of the empire by Ninus, B. C. 2059, to the close of the reign of Sardanapalus, who was dethroned by his generals, and his kingdom divided into the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Median kingdoms, 820 B. C.—See *Assyria.*

The tower of Babel built	B. C. 2247	and names his capital after himself, *Nineveh.—Lenglet*	B. C. 2069
The kingdom of Babylon begins	2245	Babylon taken by Ninus	2059
Ashur builds a city, afterwards called Nineveh	2245	The Assyrian empire ends	820
The astronomical observations are begun at Babylon by the Chaldeans.—*Blair; Lenglet*	2234	Belesis governs in Babylon	766
Belus, king of Assyria, extends his empire over the neighboring states, defeats the Babylonians, and makes them tributary.—*Usher*	2124	Babylon taken by Esar-haddon	680
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria,		Nebuchadnezzar reigns	604
		He takes Jerusalem.—*Lenglet*	587
		He is driven from among men	569
		Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus	538
		Taken by Darius.—*Usher*	511

The city of Babylon was, anciently, the most magnificent in the world; and in later times famous for the empire established under the Seleucidæ. Its greatness was so reduced in succeeding ages, that Pliny says, in his time it was but a desolate wilderness; and at present the place where it stood is scarcely known to travellers.—*Rollin's Ancient Hist.*

BACCHANALIA, games celebrated in honor of Bacchus. They arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and were there called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B. C.—*Diodorus.* They were celebrated in Rome under the name of *Bacchanalia.*

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace.—*Vossius.* After twenty-five years of age, a tax was laid upon bachelors in England, 12*l.* 10s. for a duke, and for a common person, one shilling, 7 William III. 1695 Bachelors were subjected to a double tax on their male and female servants, in 1785.

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game (decidedly one of the oldest known to our times), about 1224 B. C. It is

stated by some to have been invented in Wales in the period preceding the Conquest.—*Henry.*

BADAJOS, SIEGE OF. This important barrier fortress had surrendered to the French, March 11, 1811, and was invested by the British under lord Wellington on March 18, 1812, and stormed and taken on April 6, following. This victory was not only a glorious military achievement in itself, but it obliged the French, who had entered Portugal for the purpose of plunder, to commence a precipitate retreat from that kingdom.

BADEN, HOUSE OF, descended from Herman, son of Berthold I. duke of Zahringen, who died A. D. 1074. From Christopher, who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceed the branches of Baden-Baden, and Baden-Dourlach. This family makes a most conspicuous figure in the annals of Germany, and is allied to all the principal families in the empire.

BADEN, TREATY OF, between France and the emperor, when Landau was ceded to the former, Sept. 7, 1714. Baden was formerly a margravate; it was erected into a grand duchy, as a member of the Rhenish Confederation, in 1806. Its territorial acquisitions by its alliances with France, were guaranteed by the congress of Vienna, in 1815. The grand Duke granted his people freedom of the press, a burgher guard, trial by jury, and the right of public meeting. Feb. 29. Troops revolt at Rastadt, May, 1849. Insurrection at Carlsruhe;—the grand Duke flees, May 13, 1849. Insurrection subdued by the Prussians, June, 1849.

BAFFIN'S-BAY, discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616. The nature and extent of this discovery were much doubted until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. These voyagers returned home in 1818. See article *North West Passage.*

BAGDAD, built by Almansor, and made the seat of the Saracen empire. A. D. 762—taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. It has since been often taken by the Persians, and from them again by the Turks.—*Blair.*

BAGPIPE. This instrument is supposed by some to be peculiar to Ireland and Scotland; but it must have been known to the Greeks, as, on a piece of Grecian sculpture of the highest antiquity, now in Rome, is represented a bagpiper dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, A. D. 51.

BAHAMA ISLES. These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by this great navigator on the night of the 11th October, 1492.—The Bahamas were not known to the English till 1667. Seized for the crown of England, 1718, when the pirates who inhabited them surrendered to Captain Rogers.

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the Conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3d Edward I. the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away, 1274. Bail was further regulated, 23 Henry VI.; 2 Philip and Mary and in later reigns.

BAILIFFS OR SHERIFFS, are said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the Conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff, 1548. There are still some places where the chief-magistrate is called bailiff as the high bailiff of Westminster. The term *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behavior.—*Blackstone.*

BALANCE OF POWER, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control ambition; the principle is said to be a discovery of the Italian politicians of the fifteenth century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France—*Robertson.* By the treaty of Munster, the principle of a balance of power was first recognized by treaty October 24, 1648.

BALLADS. They may be traced in British history to the Anglo-Saxons.—*Turner.* Andhelme, who died A. D. 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, that those might sing who could."—*Bede.* Alfred sung ballads.—*Malmsbury.* Canute composed one.—*Turner.* Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars.—*Viner.*

BALLADS, NATIONAL. "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws."—*Fletcher of Saltoun.* A British statesman has said, "Give me the writing of the ballads of the country, and while I place at your command every other species of composition, I will fix public opinion, and rule public feeling, and sway the popular sentiment, more powerfully than all your writers, political and moral, can do by any other agency or influence." The beautiful and frequently touching ballads of Dibdin, particularly those of the sea, inspired many a brave defender of his country in the late war; Dibdin died Jan. 20, 1833.

BALLETS. They arose in the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between Hen. VIII. of Eng. & Francis I. of France, in the field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.—*Guicciardini.* In the next century, they reached the summit of their glory in the splendid pomps of the courts of Tuscany and Lorraine; and their most zealous patron, Louis XIV., bore a part in one, 1664.

BALLOON. Galien of Avignon wrote on aerostation, in 1755. Dr. Black gave the hint as to hydrogen, in 1767. A balloon was constructed in France by MM. Montgolfier, in 1783, when Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes ascended at Paris. Pilâtre Desrozier and M. Romain perished in an attempted voyage from Boulogne to England, the balloon having taken fire, June 14, 1785. At the battle of Fleurus, the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, and convey the observations by telegraph, June 17, 1794. Garnerin ascended in a balloon to the height of 4,000 feet, and descended by a parachute, Sept. 21 1802. Gay-Lussac ascended at Paris to the height of 23,000 feet, Sept. 6, 1804. Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night, and the balloon, being surrounded by fire-works, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground, and killed, July 6, 1819.

BALLOON, THE NASSAU. The great Nassau balloon, of immense dimensions, and which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and, after having been eighteen hours in the air, descended at Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7, 1836.

BALTIMORE, the third city in population and fifth in commerce in the United States; founded 1729; named from lord Baltimore, the proprietor of the Maryland patent. In 1765 it contained but 50 houses; chartered as a city in 1797. Population in 1790, 13,503; in 1810, 35,583; in 1830, 80,625; in 1840, 102,313, including 3,199 slaves. A handsome monument in the city commemorates its successful defence against the attack of the British under general Ross, Sept. 12, 1814.

BALTIMORE, BATTLE OF, between the British army under general Ross and the Americans; the British in making an attack upon the town were unsuc-

cessful, and after a desperate engagement were repulsed with great loss; the gallant general who led the enterprise was killed, Sept. 12, 1814.

BANK. The first established was in Italy, A. D. 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The name bank is derived from *banco*, a bench, which was erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The mint in the tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money, and destroyed the credit of the mint, in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares; and this became the origin of banking in England.—

Bank of Venice formed	1157	Bank of Hamburgh	1619
Bank of Geneva	1345	Bank of Rotterdam	1635
Bank of Barcelona	1401	Bank of Stockholm	1688
Bank of Genoa	1407	Bank of England	1694
Bank of Amsterdam	1607	Bank of the United States	1791 and 1816

BANK OF ENGLAND, (See *preceding article*,) originally projected by a merchant named Patterson. It was incorporated by William III. in 1694, in consideration of 1,200,000*l*., the then amount of its capital, being lent to government. The capital has gone on increasing from one period to another up to the present time, as the discretion of parliament allowed; and the same authority has also at different intervals prolonged the privileges of the bank, and renewed its charter. When first established the notes of the bank were at 20 per cent. discount; and so late as 1745, they were under par. Bank bills were paid in silver, 1745. The first bank post-bills were issued 1754; small notes were issued 1759; cash payments were discontinued February 25, 1797, when notes of *one* and *two* pounds were put into circulation. Silver tokens appeared in January, 1798; and afterwards Spanish dollars, with the head of George III. stamped on the neck of Charles IV., were made current. Cash payments were resumed partially, Sept. 22, 1817, and the restriction had altogether ceased in 1821. For a number of years the financial measures of the crown have been largely aided by loans from this great reservoir of wealth. The average amount of the Bank of England notes in circulation is as follows:—

In 1718 (earliest account)	£1,829,930	In 1815	£26,803,520
1778	7,030,680	1820	27,174,000
1790	10,217,000	1830	20,620,000
1800	15,450,000	1835	18,215,220
1810	23,904,000	1840	17,231,000

The circulation of notes, in 1845, exceeded 27 millions, and the bullion in the bank fluctuated between 15 and 16 millions. The returns of issues, &c. are now made weekly. To secure the credit of the Bank it was enacted, "that no other banking company should consist of more than six persons," 6 Anne 1707. There are branch banks of the Bank of England in many of the chief towns of the kingdom; as Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Swansea, &c., all formed since 1828. See *Funds*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, first one established 1791. Cap. $10,000,000. —A new one with cap. of $35,000,000, 1816. The act of Congress rechartering it vetoed by president Jackson, July 10, 1832. The "removal of the deposits" of the U. S. government from the bank, by order of president Jackson, signed by R. B. Taney, secretary of the Treasury, (W. J. Duane the late secretary having refused to sign the order,) Sept. 23, 1833. Resolution of the Senate that the removal was uncalled for, and the responsibility assumed by the president unconstitutional, &c., introduced by Mr

Webster and passed (26 to 20) March 28, 1834. Senate refused to enter on their journal the president's protest against their resolution, May 7, 1834. Noted resolution of the Senate "expunging" from their journals their resolution of 1834, passed 24 to 19, Jan. 16, 1837.—Sub-Treasury Bill passed Jan. 1840, repealed Aug. 9, 1841. The U. S. Bank newly incorporated by Pennsylvania, March 29, 1836: suspended payment Feb. 5, 1841. Bill for establishing a "Fiscal Bank of the U. S." passed the House of Representatives Aug. 6, 1841; vetoed by president Tyler Aug. 16. Another bill for a "Fiscal Corporation" vetoed Sept. 9, 1841, followed by a resignation of all the Cabinet, except Mr. Webster.

BANKRUPTCY. Suspension of specie payments by the banks of New England and New-York, May 10—16, 1837;—legalized for one year by legislature of N. Y. Banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., also suspended same month. General bankruptcy law passed by Congress Aug. 9, 1841.

BANKRUPTS, IN ENGLAND, first law enacted regarding them, 35 Henry VIII. 1543. Again, 3 of Elizabeth, 1560; again, 1 James I. 1602; again, 1706; and more recently. It was determined by the King's Bench that a bankrupt may be arrested except in going and coming from any examination before the commissioners, May 13, 1780. The lord chancellor (Thurlow) refused a bankrupt his certificate because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming, July 17, 1788. Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats, 1812. The new bankrupt bill, constituting a new bankrupt court, passed October 1831.—*Statutes at Large.*

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1700	-	-	-	- 38	1800	-	-	- 1339	1830	-	-	1467
1725	-	-	-	- 416	1810	-	-	- 2000	1835	-	-	- 954
1750	-	-	-	- 432	1820	-	-	- 1358	1840	-	-	1308
1775	-	-	-	- 520	1825	-	-	- 2683	1844	-	-	1064

According to a return to parliament made at the close of February 1826, there had become bankrupt *in the four months preceding*, 59 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was, however, the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

BANNOCKBURN, BATTLE OF, between king Robert Bruce, of Scotland, and Edward II. of England; the army of Bruce consisted of 30,000 Scots, and that of Edward of 100,000 English, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug pits, which he had covered, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete, the king narrowly escaping, and 50,000 English were killed or taken prisoners, June 25, 1314.—*Barbour.*

BANNS. In the feudal law, banns were a solemn proclamation of any thing, and hence arose the custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage. The use of matrimonial banns is said to have been introduced into the Gallican church, about A. D. 1210; and banns of marriage are proclaimed in the church of England to this day.

BAPTISM. The sacrament of admission instituted by Christ and practised by all sects professing Christianity, except Quakers. St. John, the forerunner of our Saviour, is eminently called *the Baptist*, as being the first that publicly baptized with a spiritual intention. Christ came from Galilee to Jordan, and was baptized by John. A. D. 30. Originally the people were baptized in rivers; but in the reign of Constantine, A. D. 319, in great cities they built chapels, or places specially to baptize in, which in the eastern countries was

by dipping the person all over. Now, in the western and colder parts, they use sprinkling; at first every church had not a baptistery belonging to it; our fonts answer the same end.—*Pardon.*

BAPTISTS, OR ANABAPTISTS, a sect distinguished from other Christians by their opinions respecting baptism, began their doctrine about A. D. 1525, but much earlier dates are mentioned. They suffered much persecution in England in the sixteenth century. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635. Of Baptist missions, it may be said, that the Moravian brethren led the way to their benevolent enterprises, about 1732.—See *Anabaptists.*

BARBADOES, the first English settlement in the West Indies. This mother plantation gave rise to the sugar trade in England about 1605; and was, with other Caribbee islands, settled by charter granted to the earl of Marlborough, 2 Charles I. 1627. Barbadoes has suffered severely from elemental visitations: in a dreadful hurricane in 1780, more than 4000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. A large plantation with all its buildings was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering every thing in its peregrination, Oct. 1784. An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires, May and Dec. 1796. Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane, August 10, 1831. The history of *Inkle and Yarico*, which Addison, in his *Spectator*, has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island.

BARBER. This trade was practised at Rome in the third century B. C. In England, barbers formerly exhibited a head, or *pole*, at their doors; and the barber's *pole* until lately used by them was a burlesque imitation of the former sign

BARBER-SURGEONS. Formerly the business of a surgeon was united to that of a barber, and he was denominated a barber-surgeon. A company was formed under this name in 1308, and the London company was incorporated, 1st Edward IV. 1461. This union of profession was dissolved by a statute of Henry VIII

BARDS. The profession of bard appeared with great lustre in Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; Alexander the Great had a bard named Cherylus; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The druids among the English were philosophers and priests, and the bards were their poets. They were the recorders of heroic actions, in Ireland and Scotland, almost down to our own times. Ossian flourished in the third century, Merlin in the fifth. The former speaks of a prince who kept a hundred bards. Irish sonnets are the chief foundations of the ancient history of Ireland.—See *Ballads.*

BARNET, BATTLE OF, between the houses of York and Lancaster, when Edward IV gained a decisive and memorable victory over the earl of Warwick, Easter-day, April 14, 1471.—*Brooks.*

BAROMETERS. Torricelli, a Florentine, having discovered that no principle of suction existed, and that water did not rise in a pump owing to nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, in 1643, and Descartes explained the phenomena. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668; pendant barometers in 1695; marine in 1700.

BARONS. The dignity of baron is extremely ancient: its original name in England was *Vavasour*, which, by the Saxons was changed into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank are named in the history of England, and undoubtedly had assisted in, or had been summoned to parliament; but such is the deficiency of public records, that the first

precept to be found is of no higher date than the 49th Henry III., 1265. The first who was raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created Baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. Barons first summoned to parliament, 1205. Took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of the forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration: they attended parliament in complete armor in the reign of Henry III.—*Beatson.*

BARONETS, the first among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary: instituted by James I., 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619. Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625.

BARRISTERS. They are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. about 1291; but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. There are various ranks of barristers, as King's Counsel, Sergeants, &c.

BARROW'S STRAITS. Discovered by Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat. 74° 26′ N., and long. 113° 47′ W. The strait was entered on the 2d August, 1819. The lowest state of the thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARTHOLOMEW, Massacre of St. This dreadful massacre in France commenced at Paris on the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. More than seventy thousand Hugonots, or French Protestants, were murdered throughout the kingdom, by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of the queen-dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother. The masaacre was attended with circumstances of demoniacal cruelty, even as regarded the female and the infant.

BASTILE of PARIS. A royal castle, built by Charles V. king of France, in 1369, *et seq.* for the defence of Paris against the English, completed in 1383. It was afterwards used as a state prison, like the Tower of London, and became the scene of the most deplorable suffering and frightful crimes. It was of such strength that Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the intestine war that desolated France between the years 1587 and 1594; yet it was pulled down by the infuriated populace, July 14, 1789, and thus was commenced the French revolution. On the capture of this great monument of slavery, the governor and other officers were seized, and conducted to the Place de Grève, and having had their hands cut off, they were then beheaded. The furious citizens having fixed their heads on pikes, carried them in triumph through the streets. "The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner ever known, died here, November 19, 1703.—See *Iron Mask.*

BATAVIA. The capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, fortified by that people, 1618. Twelve thousand Chinese massacred here in one day, 1740. Taken by the English, January, 1782. Again, by the British, under general sir Samuel Auchmuty, to whom the garrison surrendered, Aug. 8, 1811.

BATHS, long used in Greece, and introduced by Mæcenas into Rome. The thermæ of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks were sumptuous. The marble Laocoon was found in the baths of Titus, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla.—*Strabo.*

BATTEL ROLL. After the battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of England, and subjected it to the Norman yoke, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the Battel-roll; and among these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed, 1066.

BATTLE, Wager of. A trial by combat, formerly allowed by English laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. In a case of appeal of murder, *Ashford* v. *Thornton*, before the King's Bench in London, April 1818, the court allowed that the law gave the defendant a right to his wager of battle; but the appellant, the brother of a lovely girl, whom Thornton had first violated and then murdered, not accepting the challenge, the murderer was discharged. A statute was immediately passed, putting an end to this mode of trial, 59 George III., 1819.—*Statutes at large.*

BATTERING-RAM. *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, some of which are still in use, invented by Artemones, about 441 B. C. These ponderous engines by their own weight exceeded the utmost effects of our battering cannon.—*Desaguliers.* Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the old walls of St. Paul's church, previously to rebuilding the new edifice in 1675.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos was the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, and placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watch-word.—*Lenglet.* The following are the principal and most memorable battles mentioned in general history, and are those also that are most commonly referred to:

	B. C.
Actium (*the empire of Rome is confirmed to Augustus*)	31
Arbela (*Fall of Persia*)	331
	A. D.
Aboukir (*Turks*)	July 26, 1799
Acre (*Siege commenced*)	Mar. 18, 1799
—— (*Sir Sydney Smith*)	May 27, *ibid*
—— (*Storming of*)	Nov. 3, 1840
Adrianople (*Constantine*)	323
Albuera	May 16, 1811
Alford (*Covenanters*)	July 2, 1645
Alexandria (*Abercrombie*)	Mar. 21, 1801
—— (*Abercrombie*)	May 17, 1799
Algiers (*Exmouth*)	Aug. 27, 1816
—— (*French*)	July 4, 1830
Alderton Moor	1643
Agincourt	Oct. 25, 1415
Aliwal (*India*)	Jan. 20, 1846
Almanza, in Spain	April 4, 1707
Amoy (*City taken*)	Aug. 27, 1841
Almeida	Aug. 5, 1811
Anjou, or Breagne	1421
Antoign	Aug. 13, 1792
Arcola	Nov. 19, 1796
Ascalon (*Richard I.*)	Sept. 3, 1191
Assaye (*Wellesley*)	Sept. 23, 1803
Auerstadt	Oct. 14, 1806
Augsburg	Aug. 24, 1796
Austerlitz	Dec. 2, 1805
Badajos	Mar. 11, 1811
Balkan, passage of the	July 26, 1829
Baltimore	Sept. 12, 1814
Bannockburn	June 25, 1314
Barnet (*Edward IV.*)	April 14, 1471
Barrosa	Mar. 6, 1811
Bautzen	May 20, 1813
Bayonne	Mar. 19, 1794
Belgrade	1456
——	1717
Bennington (*Amer & Brit.*)	Aug. 1777
Bergen	April 13, 1759
——	Sept. 19 and Oct. 2, 1799
Bergen-op-Zoom (*taken*)	1747
——	Mar. 6, 1814
Berezina	Sept. 7, 1812
Berwick	A. D. 1378
Bilboa (*British legion*)	Dec. 24, 1836
Blackheath (*Cornish Rebels defeated*)	1497
Blackrock (*Amer. & Brit.*)	Dec. 3, 1813
Bladensburg	Aug. 24, 1814
Blenheim (*Marlborough*)	Aug. 2, 1704
Borodina	Sept. 7, 1812
Bosworth	Aug. 22, 1485
Bothwell Bridge, Scotland	1679
Boyne, Ireland	July 1, 1690
Bovines (*French and Germans*)	1214
Boxtel	Sept. 17, 1794
Brandywine	Sept. 11, 1777
Brechin, Scotland	1452
Brenau (*Austrians and Bavarians*)	1743
Breslau	Nov. 22, 1757
Briar's Creek	1779
Brienne	Feb. 29, 1814
Bridgewater (*Americans and British*)	July 25, 1814
Buena Vista (*Amer. and Mexicans*)	Feb. 22, 1847
Buenos Ayres (*Popham*)	June 21, 1806
—— —— (*Whitelock*)	July 6, 1807
Bunker's Hill	June 17, 1775
Busaco	Sept. 27, 1810
Brownstown (*Canada*)	Aug. 8, 1812
	B. C.
Cannæ (*Victory of Hannibal*)	216
Carthage (*taken by Publius Scipio*)	146
Chœronea (*Tolmidas*)	447
—— (*Philip*)	338
—— (*Sylla*)	86
Cnidos (*Lysander killed*)	394
Cranon, in Thessaly	322
Cyzicum	406
	A. D.
Calais taken	Jan. 7, 1558
Calcutta (*India*)	June 1756
Camden (*Amer. & Brit.*)	Aug. 16, 1780
—— (*Amer. & Brit.*)	April 25, 1781
Campo Santo	1743
Canton (*Bogue forts taken*)	Feb. 26, 1841
Castel Nuovo	Sept. 29, 1806
Castella	April 13, 1813

BATTLES, *continued.*

A. D.

Cassano (*Prince Eugene*) - - 1705
Castlebar (*French*) - - Aug. 28, 1798
Castiglione - - July 2, 1796
Castillon, in Guienne - - - 1453
Charleroi - - - - 1690
Charleroi Fleurus - - June 17, 1794
Charleston (*taken by the British*) May 12, 1780
Chepultepec (*Am. & Mex.*) Sept. 12-14, 1848
Chippewa - July 5 and 25, 1814
——— - - - - Oct. 1814
Ciudad Rodrigo (*invested*) June 11, 1812
——— (*stormed*) - Jan. 19, 1812
Clontarf, Ireland - - - 1039
Constantina (*Algiers*) - Oct. 13, 1837
Contreras (*Amer. and Mexicans*) - 1848
Corunna, (*Moore*) - - Jan. 16, 1809
Cowpens (*Amer. & Brit.*) - - 1781
Craney island (*Americans and Brit.*) June 21, 1813
Cressy (*Ich Dien*) - - Aug. 25, 1346
Culloden (*Pretender*) - April 16, 1746
Cunnersdorf - - - Aug. 12, 1759
Detroit (*surrendered*) - Aug. 16, 1812
Dettingen (*George II.*) - - - 1743
Dresden - - - Aug. 26, 1813
Dreux, in France - - - - 1562
Drogheda (*taken by storm*) - - 1649
Dumblain (*Sheriff-Muir*) - Nov. 12, 1715
Dunbar - - - Sept. 3, 1650
——— (*King of Scots taken*) - - 1296
———, Siege of, - - - - 1337
Dungan Hill - - - July 10, 1647
Dunkirk - - - - Sept. 7, 1793
Dunsinane - - - - - 1054
Durham, Nevil's Cross - - 1346
Eastport (*Americans and British*) July 1814
Edgehill fight - - Oct. 23, 1642
Erie, Fort - - - Aug. 15, 1814
Erzeroum (*Turks and Prussians*) - 1745
Eutaw Springs - - - - 1781
Evesham - - - Aug. 4, 1265
Eylau - - - - Feb. 8, 1807
Fairfield (*Amer. & Brit.*) - - 1779
Falkirk, (*Wallace*) - - July 22, 1298
Flatbush, L. I. (*Am. & Brit.*) Aug. 27, 1776
Flodden - - - - Sept. 9, 1513
Fontainebleau - - - Feb. 17, 1814
Fontenoy - - - - April 30, 1745
Fort du Quesne - - July 9, 1755
French Town, Canada - Jan. 22, 1813
Friedburg - - - June 4, 1745
Friedland - - - - June 14, 1807

B. C.

Granicus - - - - - 334

A. D.

Germantown - - - Oct. 4, 1777
Gisors (*Dieu et mon droit*) - - 1198
Guilford - - - - Mar. 16, 1781
Halidon Hill, Berwick - July 19, 1333
Halle (*Bernadotte*) - - Oct. 17, 1806
Hanau (*Wrede*) - Oct. 29, 1813
Hastings (*Conquest*) - Oct. 14, 1066
Hexham (*Yorkists defeated*) May 15, 1464
Hochkirchen - - Oct. 14, 1758
Hohenlinden - - Nov. 3, 1800

B. C.

Ipsus (*Antigonus slain*) - - - 301
Issus (110,000 *Persians slain*) - 333

A. D.

Jarnac - - - - Mar. 3 1569
Jemappe - - - Nov. 5, 1792
Jena - - - - - Oct. 14, 1806
Ket and Warwick - - - 1549
Killiecrankie, Scotland - July 27, 1689
Kowno - - - - Dec. 14, 1812
Krasnoi - - - - Nov 16, 1812

B. C.

Leuctra - - - - - - 370

A. D.

Laffeldt (*Duke of Cumberland*) - - 1747
Landshut (*Prussians and Austrians*) 1745
——— (*Austrians*) - April 21, 1809
Langside - - - May 13, 1568
Leipzic - - - - Oct. 16, 1813
Lepanto (*Greeks*) - - May 9, 1829
Lewes - - - - May 14, 1264
Lexington (*Amer. revolution*) April 19, 1775
Ligny - - - - June 16, 815
Lincoln - - - - Feb. 2, 1141
——— - - - - May 19, 1217
Lisle (*taken by the Allies*) - - 1708
Lissa - - - - - Dec. 5, 1796
Lodi - - - - May 10, 1757
Long Island - - - Aug. 27, 1776
Lutzen - - - - May 2, 1813
Lutzingen (*Gustavus slain*) - - 1632

B. C.

Mantinea (*Epaminondas slain*) - 363
Munda, in Spain - - - - 45

A. D.

McHenry, Fort (*Americans and Brit.*) Oct. 13, 1814
Malplaquet (*Marlborough*) - - 1709
Manheim - - - - May 30, 1793
——— - - - July 12, 1794
——— - - - - Sept. 23, 1795
Mantua - - - - May 29, 1796
——— - - - - Jan. 31, 1797
Marengo - - - - June 14, 1800
Marignan, Italy - - Sept. 15, 1515
Marston Moor - - July 3, 1644
Mexico - - Sept. 12-14, 1848
Milan - - - - April 27, 1799
Minden - - - - Aug. 1, 1759
Mittau (*Swedes and Russians*) - 1705
Mockern - - - April 1, 1813
——— - - - Oct. 14, 1813
Mohartz, Hungary - - - - 1687
Molwitz - - - - April 10, 1741
Monmouth (*Amer. & Brit.*) - June 28, 1778
Monterey (*Mexico*) - Sept. 24, 1846
Montmorenci - - Aug. 10, 1759
Moodkee, India - Dec. 18, 1845
Morea (*Castle surrenders*) Oct. 23, 1828
Moscow (*burnt*) - Sept. 4, 1812
Moskwa - - - Sept. 7, 1812
Moscow (*retaken*) - Oct. 22, 1812
Narva (*Charles XII. of Sweden*) - 1700
Naseby - - - - June 14, 1645
Newark - - - - - - 1644
Newbury - - - - - - 1643
——— (*second battle*) - Oct. 20, 1644
New London (*burnt by the British*) - 1781
New Orleans - - Jan 8, 1815
Niagara, Fort - - - Nov. 1813
Nisbet - - - - May 7, 1402
Norfolk (*burnt by the British*) June 1779
Northallerton, (*or the battle of the Standard*) - - - - 1138

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A. D.
Norwalk (*burnt by the Brit.*)	Aug. 22, 1779
Novi (*Suwarrow*)	Aug. 16, 1799
———	Jan. 8, 1800
Ogdensburg (*British and Americans*)	Feb. 22, 1813
Oporto	May 11, 1809
Otterburn (*Chevy Chase*)	1308
Oudenard (*Marlborough*)	July 11, 1708
	B. C.
Pharsalia	48
Philippi (*Roman Republic ends*)	42
	A.D.
Palo Alto (*1st of Amer. & Mex.*)	May 8, 1846
Parma (*Austrians and French*)	1734
——— (*Suwarrow*)	July 12, 1799
Patay (*Joan of Arc and the English*)	1429
Pavia (*French and Austrians*)	Feb. 24, 1525
Pensacola (*taken by general Jackson*)	Nov. 20, 1814
Peterwarden	Aug. 5, 1717
Pfaffendorf	Aug. 15, 1760
Pinkey	Sept. 10, 1547
Plattsburg (*Americans and British*)	Sept. 11, 1814
Poitiers	Sept. 19, 1356
Prague	Nov. 9, 1620
———	May 6, 1757
Princeton (*Amer. & Brit.*)	Jan. 2, 1777
Pultowa (*Charles XII.*)	July 8, 1709
Pultusk	Dec. 26, 1806
Pyrences	July 28, 1813
Quatre Bras	June 16, 1815
Quebec (*or the plains of Abraham*)	Sept. 13, 1759
——— (*death of Montgomery*)	Dec. 21, 1775
———	April 28, 1760
Queenstown (*Amer. & Brit.*)	Oct. 13, 1812
Ramilies (*Marlborough*)	May 23, 1706
Resaca de la Palma (*Mexico*)	May 9, 1846
Rosbach	Nov. 17, 1382
———	Nov. 5, 1787
Sackett's Harbor (*Americans and British*)	1813
Salamanca	July 22, 1812
San Maretal (*Spaniards*)	Aug. 4, 1813
Saratoga (*Burgoyne's surrender*)	Oct. 17, 1777
Savannah (*taken by the British*)	Dec. 29, 1778
Schwerdnitz	Aug. 16, 1762
Sedgemoor	July 5, 1685
Seidlitz (*Poles*)	Mar. 31, 1831
Sempach	July 9, 1386
Seringapatam	1791
——— (*Tippoo reduced*)	1791
——— (*Tippoo killed*)	May 4, 1799
Shrewsbury	July 21, 1403
Skenesborough	July 7, 1777
Smolensko	Aug. 27, 1812

	A. D.
Sobraon (*India*)	Feb. 10, 1846
Solway Moss	Nov. 25, 1542
St. Albans (*York and Lancaster*)	1455
——— (*second*)	1461
St. Denis (*Montmorenci*)	1567
St Dizier, France	Jan. 27, 1814
St. Sebastian	May 8, 1836
Stamford	Mar. 15, 1470
Stony Point (*taken by the Americans*)	1779
Stratton (*poet Waller*)	May 16, 1643
Talavera de la Reyna	July 27, 1809
Tarragona	Jan. 24, 1812
Tewkesbury	May 4, 1471
Thames (*Americans and Brit.*)	Sept. 1813
Thermopylæ (*Greeks*)	July 13, 1822
Tirlemont (*French and Allies*)	1705
Toplitz (*Austrians and Prussians*)	1762
———	Aug. 30, 1813
Tournay	May 8, 1793
Toulon	Oct. 1, 1793
Toulouse	April 10, 1814
Towton	Mar. 29, 1461
Trenton (*Amer. & Brit.*)	Dec. 26, 7, 1776
Turin (*French and Germans*)	1706
Ulm	June 21, 1800
—— (*surrendered*)	Oct. 29, 1805
Valenciennes	May 23, 1793
Varna (*surrenders*)	Oct. 11, 1825
Vera Cruz (*taken by Amer. Gen. Scott*)	March 27, 1847
Villa Franca	April 10, 1812
Vimiera (*Wellington*)	Oct. 21, 1808
Vittoria, Spain	1702
———	June 21, 1813
Wagram	July 5, 1809
Wakefield	Dec. 31, 1460
Warsaw	Oct. 10, 1794
———	Nov. 8, *ibid*
——— (*taken*)	Sept. 8, 1831
Washington (*burnt by the British*)	Aug. 1814
Waterloo	June 18, 1815
White Plains (*Amer. & Brit.*)	Oct. 28, 1776
———	Nov. 30, *ibid*
Wilna (*Poles*)	June 12, 1831
Worcester	Sept. 13, 1642
——— (*Charles II.*)*	1651
Wyoming massacre	July 1778
York (*Canada*) captured by Americans	April 27, 1813
York Town (*surrender of Cornwallis*)	Oct. 19, 1781
	B. C.
Zama (*Scipio and Hannibal*)	202
Zela (*Cæsar: veni, vidi, vici*)	47
	A. D
Zeuta, Hungary (*Prince Eugene*)	1697
Zurich	1799

BAVARIA, HOUSE OF. The dukedom founded in the eleventh century: this house has the same origin as that of Saxony, and is a branch of the Guelphian family; Henry Guelph was made duke of Bavaria by Conrad II., emperor of Germany, who reigned in 1024. Otho, count Wittelpatch, was made duke in 1179; and Maximilian I. elector in 1624. Bavaria was

* This battle and defeat of Charles put a period to the civil war in England.

N. B.—Many of the above battles are described more fully under each name.

erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte in December 1805; and obtained by the treaty of Presburg the incorporation of the whole of the Italian and German Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, and lordships in Germany. This kingdom joined the coalition against France in Oct. 1813. Bavarian chamber recommends freedom of the press, &c., by almost unanimous vote, Oct. 17, 1847. Riots at Munich on account of Lola Montes, the king's mistress, Feb. 9, 1848. Violent movement at Munich; the king abdicates in favor of his son, Maximillian II., March 22, 1848.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

1805 Maximilian Joseph, the preceding elector, created king.
1825 Louis, 13th October;—abdicated, March 22, 1848.
1848 Maximilian II.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY. This important historical document was wrought by Matilda, the queen of William I., and represents the facts of the Conquest, from the signature of the will of the Confessor down to the crowning of William, 1066.—*Rapin.* This curious monument of antiquity embroidered by Matilda, is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the train of events, commencing with the visit of Harold to the Norman court, and ending with his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the town-house of Rouen.—*Agnes Strickland.*

BAYONETS. The short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket. This weapon was invented at Bayonne, in France (whence the name), about 1670. According to the abbe Lenglet, it was first used in battle by the French, in 1603, "with great success against an enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty."

BAZAAR, OR COVERED MARKET. The word is of Arabic origin. The bazaar of Ispahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle.

BEADS. The Druids appear to have used beads. They were early used by Dervises and other holy men of the East. They were in general use in Roman Catholic devotions, A. D. 1213. The bead-roll was a list of deceased persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers were recited, which the devout counted by a string of beads.—*Butler.*

BEARDS. Various have been the customs of most nations respecting them. The Tartars, out of a religious principle, waged a long and bloody war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards after the rites of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B. C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B. C. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews. In England, they were not fashionable after the Conquest. A. D. 1066, until the thirteenth century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. The Russians, even of rank, did not cut their beards until within these few years; and Peter the Great, notwithstanding his enjoining them to shave, was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force.

BEARDS ON WOMEN. A bearded woman was taken by the Prussians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter I. 1724: her beard measured 1½ yards. A woman is said to have been seen in Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair.—*Dict. de Trévoux.* The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard.

BEAUVAIS, HEROINES OF. On the town of Beauvais being besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, the women under the conduct of Jeanne de la Hachette, or Laine, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke was obliged to raise the siege, July 10, 1472. In memory of their noble exploits during the siege, the females of

Beauvais walk first in a procession on the anniversary of their deliverance —*Henault.*

BECKET'S MURDER. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, Dec. 29, 1171. Four barons hearing Henry II. say, in a moment of exasperation, "What an unhappy prince am I, who have not about me one man of spirit enough to rid me of this insolent prelate," resolved upon Becket's assassination; and rushing with drawn swords into the cathedral of Canterbury, where he was at vespers, they announced their design, when he cried out, "I charge you, in the name of the Almighty, not to hurt any other person here, for none of them have been concerned in the late transactions." The confederates then strove to drag him from the church; but not being able to do so, on account of his resolute deportment, they killed him on the spot with repeated wounds, all which he endured without a groan. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and set with jewels, in 1220; and were taken up and burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 1539.—*Stowe.*

BED. The practice was universal in the first ages, for mankind to sleep upon the skins of beasts.—*Whittaker.* This was the custom of the early Greeks and Romans, and of the Britons, before the Roman invasion. They were afterwards changed for loose rushes and heather. Straw followed, and was used in the royal chambers of England so late as the close of the fifteenth century. The Romans were the first who used feathers.

BEER. See *Ale.* A beverage of this sort is made mention of by Xenophon, in his famous retreat, 401 B. C. Beer was drunk generally in England in the thirteenth century. By a law of James I., when there was a kind of duty paid on "*ale called bere,*" one quart of the best thereof was to be sold for a penny. Subjected to excise in 1660. In England the number of retailers in 1834 amounted to about 60,000. See *Brewers.*

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, is also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B. C. There are 292 species of the bee, or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Strange to say, bees were not originally natives of New England: they were introduced into Boston by the English, in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent; the first planters never saw any.—*Hardie's America.*

BEET-ROOT. It is of recent cultivation in England. Margraff first produced sugar from the white beet-root, in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; and the chemists of France at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. A refinery of sugar from beet-root was lately erected at the Thames-bank, Chelsea.

BEGUINES. Nuns, first established at Liege, and afterwards at Nivelle, in 1207. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges is the most extensive of modern times.—Some of these nuns once fell into the extravagant error that they could, in this life, arrive at the highest moral perfection, even to impeccability. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311.

BEHEADING—or *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1074, when Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed.—*Salmon's Chron.* English history is filled with instances of this mode of execution, particu-

larly in the reigns of Henry VIII., and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood, greatest virtues, and most innocent lives, thus suffered death.*

BEHRING'S STRAIT. Explored by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia whose name it bears. Behring thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728.

BELGIUM. Late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. Under the dominion of France so late as A. D. 1369; formed into a kingdom in 1831.

Became an acquisition of the house of Austria - - - - 1477
Charles V annexed the Netherlands to the crown of Spain - - - 1556
Seven provinces, under William, prince of Orange, revolt, owing to the tyranny of Philip II.; freed - - - 1579
The ten remaining provinces are given to the archduke - - - 1598
These again fall to Spain - - - 1648
Seven again ceded to Germany - 1714
And three to France - - - 1748
Austrians expelled; but their rule afterwards restored - - - - 1789
The French entered Belgium Nov. 1, 1792
United to France - Sept. 30, 1795
Placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange - - - 1814
The revolution commences at Brussels Aug. 25, 1830
The Provisional Government declares Belgium independent - Oct. 4, 1830
The Belgian troops take Antwerp; the Dutch are driven to the citadel, from whence they cannonade the town, Oct. 27, 1830
Belgian independence acknowledged by the Allied Powers, announced by Van der Weyer - - Dec. 26, 1830
Duke de Nemours elected king; but his father, the king of France, refuses his consent - - Feb. 3, 1831
M. Surlet de Chokier is elected regent of Belgium - - Feb. 24, 1831
Leopold, prince of Coburg, is elected king - - - July 12, 1831
He enters Brussels - - July 19, 1831
The king of the Netherlands recommences the war - Aug. 3, 1831
[France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues.]
A conference of the ministers of the five great powers is held in London, which terminates in the acceptance of the 24 articles of pacification - Nov. 15, 1831
Leopold marries Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe - - Aug. 9, 1832
The French army returns to France Dec. 27, 1832
Riot at Brussels (see *Brussels*); much mischief ensues - - April 6, 1834
Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London - April 19, 1839

This last treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of November 15, 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs, offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland, was declared inadmissible.

BELGRADE, BATTLE OF, between the German and Turkish armies, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, fought 1456. Belgrade was taken by Solyman, 1522; and re-taken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it again reverted to the Turks in 1690. Taken by prince Eugene in 1717 (*see next article*), and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790.

BELGRADE. SIEGE OF. The memorable siege, so often quoted, was undertaken in May, 1717, under prince Eugene. On August 5, of that year, the Turkish army of 200,000, approached to relieve it, and a battle was fought, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men; after which Belgrade surrendered. Belgrade has been frequently besieged. See *Sieges*.

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* Among other instances (besides queens of England), may be mentioned the Lady Jane Grey, beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554; and the venerable countess of Salisbury—the latter remarkable for her resistance of the executioner. When he directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it; telling him, that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a criminal. He pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in a horrifying manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. May 27, 1541.—*Hume.*

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE; an ecclesiastical ceremony of the Romish church, used in excommunication, *which see.*

BELLES-LETTRES, OR POLITE LEARNING. We owe the revival of the belles-lettres in Europe, after the darkness of previous ages to Brunetto, Latini, and other learned men in different countries, about A. D. 1272.—*Gen. Hist.* Learning greatly promoted by the Medici family in Italy, about 1550.—*Fontana.* Literature began to flourish in France, Germany, and England, about this time. The belles-lettres commenced in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and flourished in that of Anne.

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor o them, about 569 B. C. To him is also ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans.

BELLS. Used among the Jews, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and heathens. The responses of the Dodonæan oracle were in part conveyed by bells.—*Strabo.* The monument of Porsenna was decorated by pinnacles, each surmounted by bells.—*Pliny.* Introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nole, in Campagna, about A. D. 400. First known in France in 550. The army of Clothair II., king of France, was frighted from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second Excerption of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., *as a defence, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning*, about 900. First cast in England by Turkeytel, chancellor of England, under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tunable set to be put up at Croyland abbey, 960.—*Stowe.*

Great Bell of St. Pauls, weighs -	lbs. 8,400	St. Peter's, at Rome - -	lbs. 18,607
Great Tom of Lincoln - -	9,894	Great Bell at Erfurth - -	28,224
Great Tom of Oxford - - -	17,000	St. Ivan's Bell, Moscow - -	127,836
Bell of the Palazzo, Florence	17,000	Bell of the Kremlin -	443,772

The last is the great unsuspended bell, the wonder of travellers. Its metal alone is valued, at a very low calculation, at £66,565 sterling. In its fusion great quantities of gold and silver were thrown in as votive offerings by the people.

BELLS, BAPTISM OF. They were early anointed and baptized in churches.—*Du Fresnoy.* The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the name of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c., in 1501.—*Weever.* The great bell of Notre Dame, in Paris, was baptized by the name of Duke of Angoulême, in 1816. On the Continent, in the Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity.—*Ashe.*

BENEDICTINES. An order of monks founded by Benedict, who was the first that introduced the monastic life into the western part of Europe, in the beginning of the sixth century. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note, as the Benedictine. It spread over a large portion of Europe, but was superseded in the vast influence it possessed over other religious communities, about A. D. 1100. The Benedictines appeared early in England; and William I. built them an abbey on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066.
William de Warrenne, earl of Warren, built them a convent at Lewes, in Essex, in 1077. At Hammersmith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames.—*Leigh.* Of this order, it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonized.—*Baronius*

BENEFICES. Clerical benefices originated in the twelfth century; till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. All that should become vacant in the space of six months were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534.—*Notitia Monastica.* The number of benefices in England, according to parliamentary returns, is 10,533, and the number of glebe-houses 5,527; these are exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, prebendaries, priest-vicars, lay-vicars, secondaries, and similar church preferments. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 12,000. The number of benefices in Ireland is 1456, to which there are not more than about 900 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses.—See *Church of England.*

BENEFIT OF CLERGY. A privilege first enjoyed only by clergymen, but afterwards extended to lettered laymen, relating to divers crimes, and particularly manslaughter. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said "*Legit ut clericus,*" the offender was only burnt in the hand, otherwise he suffered death, 3 Edward I., 1274. This privilege was abolished with respect to murderers and other great criminals, as also the claim of sanctuary, by Henry VIII., 1513.—*Stowe.* Benefit of clergy was wholly repealed by statute 7 and 8 George IV., June 1827.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS PUBLIC CHARITIES, &c., IN THE UNITED STATES. The known voluntary contributions by citizens of Boston alone, during 45 years, ending 1845, was ascertained to be (see details in American Almanac, 1846) as follows:

For theological education and other religious objects	$1,054,966	For miscellaneous objects (such as monuments, &c.)	438,321
For purposes of instruction	1,095,594		
For charitable purposes	2,162,412	Total	$4,751,293

[Exclusive of the contributions in churches, for the poor, &c. The population of Boston, in 1800, was about 25,000; in 1845, about 114,000. Few cities can boast of such munificence, in proportion to the number of inhabitants.]

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—some of the principal in the United States.

	Formed.	*Income,* 1849.		*Formed.*	*Income.* 1849.
Amer. Board of Com. Foreign Missions	1810	$260,897	Amer. Education Society	1816	$32,754
Amer. Sunday Sch. Union	1824	207,764	" Colonization Society	1819	17,414
" Bible Society	1816	284,514	" Seamen's Friend Society		23,497
" Tract Society	1814	308,423	Miss. Soc. Methodist Church	1819	99,635
" Home Miss. Society	1826	157,460	Presbyterian Board Missions		126,013

United States ship, Jamestown, sailed from Boston for Cork, loaded with provisions, to be given to the distitute Irish March 28th, 1847. The frigate Macedonian sailed from New York on same errand, July 8, 1847.

Abbott Lawrence gave $50,000 to Harvard College, for scientific department, June, 1847.

BENGAL. Of the existence of Bengal as a separate kingdom, there is no record. It was ruled by governors delegated by the sovereigns of Delhi in 1340, when it became independent, until 1560. It afterwards fell to the Mogul empire.—See *India.*

The English were first permitted to trade to Bengal	A. D. 1534	Calcutta taken by Surrjah Dowla; and the dreadful affair of the Black-hole	1756
Factories of the French and Danes	1664	Retaken by Colonel Clive	1757
First factory at Calcutta	1690	Imperial grant, vesting the revenues of Bengal in the Company, by which the virtual sovereignty of the country was obtained	Aug. 12, 1765
The settlements first placed in a state of defence	1694	Celebrated India-bill; Bengal made the chief presidency	June 16, 1773
Calcutta bought, and fortified	1700		
Its garrison consisted of only 129 soldiers, of whom but 55 were Europeans	1706		

See *India.*

BERESINA, Battle of. Total defeat of the French main army by the Russians on the banks of the Beresina, followed by their disastrous passage of it when escaping out of Russia. The French lost 20,000 men in the battle, and in their retreat the career of their glory was closed, Nov. 28, 1812.

BERGEN, Battle of, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, April 14, 1759. The allies again defeated by the French with great loss, Sept. 19, 1799. In another battle, fought Oct. 2, same year, the allies lost 4,000 men; and on the 6th, they were again defeated before Alkmaer, losing 5,000 men. On the 20th, the duke of York entered into a convention by which he exchanged his army for 6,000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, whose works were deemed impregnable, taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and again in 1794. Here a gallant attempt was made by the British, under Graham, to carry the fortress by storm, but it was defeated; after forcing an entrance their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, March 8, 1814.

BERLIN. Founded by the margrave Albert, surnamed the Bear, in 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. This city was taken by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, in 1760, but they were obliged to retire in a few days. On Oct. 27, 1806, thirteen days after the battle of Jena, the French entered Berlin, and from its palace Napoleon issued his famous Berlin decree.—See *next article.*

BERLIN DECREE a memorable interdict against the commerce of England. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops were to be treated as prisoners of war; the whole world, in fact, was to cease from any communication with Great Britain: issued by Bonaparte from the court of the Prussian king, shortly after the battle of Jena (which, for the time, decided the fate of Prussia), Nov. 21, 1806.—See *Jena.*

BERMUDAS, or SOMMERS' ISLES, discovered by Joao Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1527; but they were not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Sommers was cast away upon them. They were settled by a statute of 9 James I., 1612. Awful and memorable hurricane here, October 31, 1780. Another, by which a third of the houses was destroyed, and all the shipping driven ashore, July 20, 1813.

BERNARD, MOUNT St. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginian army by this pass into Italy; and it was by the same route that Bonaparte led his troops to the plains of Lombardy, before the battle of Marengo, fought June 14, 1800.

BERNARDINE MONKS. This order was founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, in the twelfth century. On the summit of the Great St. Bernard is a large community of monks, who entertain in their convent all travellers gratis for three days.—*Brooke.*

BERWICK. This town was the theatre of many bloody contests between the English and Scots; and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river. Berwick was burned in 1173, and again in 1216. It was taken from the Scots, and annexed to England, 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1502. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to general Monk. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the fortifications, which were formerly very strong, have been much neglected.

BETHLEHEM, the birth-place of Christ. The Bethlehemite monks, who

had an order in England in 1257, are named from this once distinguished city. It now contains a church, erected by the famous St. Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—*Ashe.*

BEYROUT. This city, which was colonized from Sidon, was destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 566. It was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after a frequent change of masters, fell into the power of Amurath IV., since when it remained with the Ottoman empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. Total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout, the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon, Oct. 10, 1840.

BIARCHY. When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons twins, Eurysthenes and Procles; and the people not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed them both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B. C. The descendants of each reigned alternately for 800 years.—*Herodotus.*

BIBLE. The first translation from the Hebrew into the Greek was made by seventy-two interpreters, by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus; it is thence called the Septuagint version, and was completed in seventy-two days, at Alexandria, 277 B. C.—*Josephus.* It was commenced 284 B. C.—*Lenglet.* In 283.—*Blair.* The Jewish sanhedrim consisted of seventy or seventy-two members; and hence, probably, the seventy or seventy-two translators of Josephus.—*Hewlett.* The seventy-two were shut up in thirty-six cells, and each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison, it was found that the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or a letter.—*Justin Martyr.*

BIBLE, Ancient copies of the. The oldest version of the Old and New Testament belonging to the Christians, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the fourth or fifth century, and published in 1455. The next in age is the Alexandrine MS., in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I., and said to have been copied nearly about the same time. The most ancient copy of the Jewish Scriptures existed at Toledo, about A. D. 1000; and the copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

BIBLE, Bishops'. Bishop Alley prepared the Pentateuch; bishops Davis and Sandys, the Historical Books: bishop Bentham, the Psalms, &c.; bishop Horne, the prophets; bishop Grindal, the Minor Prophets; bishops Parkhurst and Barlow, the Apocrypha; bishop Cox, the Gospels and Acts; and archbishop Parker, the remainder. Printed A. D. 1568.

BIBLE, Division of the. The Bible was divided into twenty-two books by the Jews, the number of letters in their alphabet. The Christians divided the Bible into thirty-nine books. The Hebrew division into chapters was made by the rabbi Nathan, about 1445. Our Bible was divided into chapters, and a part into verses, by archbishop Langton, who died in 1228; and this division was perfected by Robert Stephens, about 1534.

BIBLE, Editions of the. The vulgate edition, in Latin, was made by St. Jerome, A. D. 405; and is that acknowledged by the Catholic church to be authentic: it was first printed by Guttenberg at Mayence, 1450—55. (See *Books.*) The first perfect edition in English was finished, as appears from the colophon, by Tindal and Coverdale, Oct. 4, 1535. A revision of this edition was made, 1538–9. This last was ordered to be read in churches,

1549. In 1604, at the conference at Hampton-court (see *Conference*), a new translation was resolved upon, which was executed 1607–11, and is that now generally used in Great Britain. J. Eliot's Indian Bible, one of the first books printed in North America, at Cambridge, 1663. The Bible was first printed in Ireland, at Belfast, in 1704. Permitted by the pope to be translated into the language of the Catholic states, 1759. The Bible was printed in

Spanish	1478	Russian	1581	Manks	1771
German	1522	Hungarian	1589	Italian	1776
English	1534	Polish	1596	Bengalee	1801
French	1535	Modern Greek	1638	Tartar	1813
Swedish	1541	Turkish	1666	Persian	1815
Danish	1550	Irish	1685	African	1816
Dutch	1560	Portuguese	1748	Chinese	1820

Editions of the Old and New Testament, separately, appeared in several instances at earlier dates, particularly in European languages. The Polyglot Bible, edited by Walton, bishop of Chester, in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persic, Greek, and Latin languages, 1657.—*Wood's Fasti. Oxon.*

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed 1698; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701; Society, in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1709; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1801; Hibernian Bible Society, 1806; City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1812; American Bible Society (which now has numerous branches), founded 1816; American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist), founded at New-York, 1838. A bull from the pope against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty parties with an infamous mark: with us, the punishment of this offence, formerly, was death. The first act respecting it was passed 5 Edward I. 1276.—*Viner's Statutes.* Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1602. Subjected to the same punishments as grand or petit larceny, 35 George III. 1794.—*Statutes at large.*

BILL OF RIGHTS. One of the great foundations of the British constitution, was obtained from Charles I. by parliament, 1628. This bill recognized the legal privileges of the subject; and notwithstanding the employment of all manner of arts and expedients to avoid it, Charles was constrained to pass it into a law. The Bill of Rights, declaratory of the rights of British subjects, passed 1 William and Mary, February 1689. This is the only *written* law respecting the liberties of the people, except *Magna Charta.*—*Viner's Statutes.*

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. Invented by the Jews, as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, A. D. 1160.—*Anderson.* Bills were used in England, 1307.—The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4th Richard II., 1381. Regulated, 1698—first stamped, 1782—duty advanced, 1797—again, June 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 George IV. 1828. A new act regulating bills of exchange, passed 3 Victoria, July 1839.

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled about A. D. 1536, but in a more formal and recognized manner in 1593, after the

great plague of that year; and however imperfect they still are, they yet afford valuable materials for computation on the duration of life; no complete series of them has been preserved. The following are returns, showing the numbers at decennial distances, within the last sixty years:—

In the year 1780, Christenings	16,634	In the year 1780, Burials	20,507
1790, Christenings	18,980	1790, Burials	18,038
1800, Christenings	19,176	1800, Burials	23,068
1810, Christenings	19,930	1810, Burials	19,892
1820, Christenings	26,158	1820, Burials	19,348
1830, Christenings	27,028	1830, Burials	23,524
1840, Christenings	30,387	1840, Burials	26,774

BILLIARDS. Invented by the French, by whom, and by the Germans, Dutch, and Italians, they were brought into general vogue throughout Europe.—*Nouv. Dict.* The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, in the reign of Charles IX., about 1571. Slate billiard-tables were introduced in England in 1827.

BIRDS. Divided by Linnæus into six orders; by Blumenbach into eight; and by Cuvier into six. Man is especially enjoined not to harm the nest of the bird: "If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree, or on the ground, *whether they be* young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young."—*Duteronomy*, xxii. 6.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. This town existed in the reign of Alfred, A. D. 872; but its importance as a manufacturing town commenced in the reign of William III. Birmingham was besieged and taken by prince Rupert in 1643. The great works of Soho were established by the illustrious engineer, Matthew Boulton, in 1764.

BIRTHS. Parish registers of them, and of marriages and burials, were instituted by Cromwell, earl of Essex, 28 Henry VIII. 1536. The births of children were taxed in England, viz.: birth of a duke, 30*l.*—of a common person, 2*s.*—7 William III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The instances of four children at a birth are numerous; but the most extraordinary delivery recorded in modern times is that of a woman of Konigsberg, who had five children at a birth, September 3. 1783.—*Phillips.* The wife of a man named Nelson, a journeyman tailor, of Oxford-market, London, had five children at a birth, in October 1800.—*Annals of London.*

BISHOPS. The name was given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also a like officer; but now it means only that person who has the government of church affairs in a certain district. In England, the dignity is coeval with Christianity. St. Peter, the first bishop of Rome, was martyred A. D. 65. The bishops of Rome assumed the title of pope in 138, the rank was anciently assumed by all bishops; but it was afterwards ordained that the title of pope should belong only to the occupant of St. Peter's chair.—*Warner.*

BISHOPS OF ENGLAND. The first was appointed in A. D. 180. See *York*, *London.* They were made barons, 1072. The *Congé d' Elire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement of king John with the clergy. Bishops were elected by the king's *Congé d' Elire*, 26 Henry VIII. 1535. Seven were deprived for being married, 1554. Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, 1555–6. See *Cranmer.* Bishops were excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I. 1640. Twelve were committed for high treason, in protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed while they remained deprived of their votes, 1641. Regained their seats, Nov. 1661. Seven were sent to the tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, contrived to bring the Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power, and were tried and acquit-

ted, June 29–30, 1688. The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops were suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689, and were deprived 1690.—*Warner's Eccles. Hist.* The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, and that of Ripon created, in 1836. An order in council, in Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon. This order, as regarded the union of the sees, rescinded in 1846.—See *Manchester.*

BISHOPS OF IRELAND. Bishops are said to have been consecrated in this country as early as the second century. The bishopric of Ossory, first planted at Saiger, was founded A. D. 402. thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick.

BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND. They were constituted in the fourth century. The see of St. Andrew's was founded by Hergustus, king of the Picts, who, according to a legendary tale of this prelacy, encouraged the mission of Regulus, a Greek monk of Patræ, about A. D. 370. The bishops were deprived of their sees, and episcopacy abolished in Scotland at the period of the revolution 1688–9. *Warner's Eccles. Hist.*—There are now, however, six bishops belonging to the Scotch Episcopal Church, viz: Aberdeen, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Moray, and St. Andrew's.

BISHOPS, PRECEDENCY OF, was settled by statute 31 Henry VIII. to be next to viscounts, they being barons of the realm, 1540; and they have the title of *Lord*, and *Right Rev. Father in God.* The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace.* The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to the seniority of consecration. A late contest in Ireland between the bishops of Meath and Kildare for precedency was decided in favor of the former, who now ranks after the archbishop of Dublin. The others rank according to consecration.

BISHOPS IN AMERICA. The first was the Right Rev. Doctor Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784. The bishops of New-York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 4. 1787; and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. The first Catholic bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll of Maryland, in 1789.

BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR. An intercalary day was thrown into every fourth year to adjust the calendar, and make it agree with the sun's course. It originated with Julius Cæsar, who ordered a day to be counted before the 24th of February, which among the Romans was the 6th of the calends, and which was therefore reckoned twice, and called *bissextile*: this added day we name the 29th of February every fourth year, 45 B. C.—See *Calendar* and *Leap Year.*

BITHYNIA. Conquered by Crœsus, about 560 B. C.; and again by Alexander, 332 B. C. It afterwards recovered its liberty; but its last king bequeathed it to the Romans, 40 B. C. In modern history Bithynia makes no figure, except that from its ruins rose the Othman Turks, who, in A. D. 1327, took Prusa, its capital, and made it the seat of their empire before they possessed Constantinople.

BLACK BOOK, a book kept in the English monasteries, wherein details of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Henry VIII., 1535, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution; hence the vulgar phrase "I'll set you down in the black book."

BLASPHEMY. This crime is recognized both by the civil and canon law of

England. Justinian adjudged it the punishment of death. In Scotland, the tongue was amputated. Visited by fine and imprisonment, 9 & 10 William III., 1696–7.—*Statutes at large.* In England this offence has been subjected, on some late occasions, to the visitation of the laws. *Daniel Isaac Eaton* was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 13th March, 1812. A protestant clergyman, named *Robert Taylor*, was tried in London twice for the same crime, and as often convicted. *Taylor* was last brought to the bar, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, for (among other things) reviling the Redeemer in his discourses, July, 1831. Even as late as in Dec. 1840, two prosecutions against publishers of blasphemous writings, subjected the offenders to the sentence of the court of Queen's Bench.

BLAZONRY. The bearing coats-of-arms was introduced, and became hereditary in families in France and England, about A. D. 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades.—*Dugdale.*

BLEACHING. This art was known early in Egypt, Syria, and India. Known in ancient Gaul.—*Pliny.* In the last century an improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are now immense bleachfields in both countries, particularly in Lancashire, and in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Renferew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The chemical process of Berthollet was introduced in 1795.—*Blanchiment des Toiles.*

BLENHEIM, Battle of; between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria, whom Marlborough signally defeated with the loss of 27,000 in killed, and 13,000 prisoners, Tallard being among the latter: the electorate of Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The nation testified its gratitude to the duke by the gifts of the honor of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him one of the finest seats in the kingdom, known as the domain and house of Blenheim. Fought Aug. 2, 1704.—*Hume.*

BLINDING, by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages they changed the penalty of total blindness to a diminution of sight. Blinding the conquered was a practice in barbarous states; and a whole army was deprived of their eyes by Basilius, in the eleventh century. See *Bulgarians.* Several of the Eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads. See article *Eastern Empire.*

BLISTERS. They were first made, it is said, of cantharides.—*Freind.* Blisters are said to have been first introduced into medical practice by Aretæus, a physician of Cappadocia, about 50 B. C.—*Le Clerc's Hist. of Physic.*

BLOOD Circulation of the, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cisalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas; improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, commonly called Fatl er Paolo, whose real name was Peter Sarpi, certainly discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honor of the positive discovery of the circulation of the blood belongs to Harvey, an English physician, by whom it was fully confirmed, 1628.—*Freind's Hist. of Physic.*

BLOOD, Drinking of. Anciently a mode was tried of giving vigor to the system by administering blood as a draught. Louis XI., in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed

strength. 1438.—*Henault.* Eating blood was prohibited to Noah, *Gen.* ix. and to the Jews, *Lev.* xvii. The prohibition repeated by the apostles at the council of Jerusalem, *Acts* xv.

BLOOD, TRANSFUSION OF. In the fifteenth century an opinion prevailed that the declining strength and vigor of old people might be repaired by transfusing the blood of young persons, drawn from their veins, into those of the infirm and aged. It was countenanced in France by the physicians, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects ensued from the operation. Some of the principal nobility having died, and others turned raving mad, it was suppressed by an edict. Attempted in France in 1797. Practised more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823.—*Med. Jour.* "One English physician, named Louver, or Lower, practised in this way; he died in 1691."—*Freind's Hist. of Physic.*

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, and his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, and had got him to Tyburn, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends. Blood afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, stole the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower: yet, notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of £500 *per annum* settled on him by Charles II. 1673.

BLUE STOCKING. This term is applied to literary ladies, and was originally conferred on a society of literary persons of both sexes. One of the most active promoters of the society was Benjamin Stillingfleet, the distinguished naturalist and miscellaneous writer, who always wore blue worsted stockings, and hence the name: the society existed in 1760, *et seq.*—*Anec. of Bowyer.* The beautiful and fascinating Mrs. Jerningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversaziones* of lady Montague; and this peculiarity also fastened the name upon accomplished women.

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III. This board of superinspection was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade was appointed, Sept. 2, 1786.

BOATS. Their invention was so early, and their use so general, the art cannot be traced to any age or country. Flat-bottomed boats were made in England in the reign of the Conqueror: the flat-bottomed boat was again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690. The life-boat was first suggested at South Shields; and one was built by Mr. Greathead, the inventor, and was first put to sea, Jan. 30, 1790.

BOCCACCIO'S BOOK, IL DECAMERONE, a collection of a hundred stories or novels, not of moral tendency: feigned to have been related in ten days, and, as is said by Petrarch, "possessing many charms." A copy of the first edition (that of Valdafer, in 1471) was knocked down, at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for £2260, June 17, 1812. This identical copy was afterwards sold, by public auction, for 875 guineas, June 5, 1819.

BŒOTIA, the country of which Thebes was the capital. Thebes was equally celebrated for its antiquity, its grandeur, and the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The country was known successively as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, Cadmeis, and Bœotia; and it gave birth to Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and the accomplished and beautiful Corinna.

BŒOTIA *continued.*

Arrival of Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea	B. C. 1493
Reign of Polydore	1459
Labdacus ascends the throne	1430
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laïus	1388
Œdipus, not knowing his father Laïus, kills him in an affray, confirming the oracle as to his death by the hands of his son	1276
Œdipus encounters the Sphinx, and resolves her enigmas	1266
War of the Seven Captains	1225
Thebes besieged and taken	B. C. 1216
Thersander reigns in Thebes	1215
The Thebans abolish royalty, and ages of obscurity follow	1128
* * * * *	
Battle of Chæronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians	447
Epaminondas defeats the Lacedemonians at Leuctra, restores his country to independence, and puts it in a condition to dictate to the rest of Greece	371
Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians, near Chæronea	338

Here the greatness of this country ends. Alexander destroyed Thebes, the capital, 335 B. C., when the house of Pindar alone was left standing, and all the inhabitants were either killed or sold as slaves.—*Strabo.*

BOGS. Commonly the remains of fallen forests, covered with peat and loose soil. Moving bogs are slips of land carried to lower levels by accumulated water. Acts relating to Ireland, for their drainage, passed, March, 1830 The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland, at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England, at near 1,000,000 of acres.

BOH, a fierce barbarian general, son of Odin, lived 60 B. C. The exclamation of his name petrified his enemies, and is yet used to frighten children.

BOHEMIA. This country was originally governed by dukes: the title of king was obtained from the emperor Henry IV. The kings at first held their territory of the Empire, but they at length threw off the yoke: the crown was elective till it came into the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary.—See *Germany.*

The Sclavonians, seizing Bohemia, are ruled by dukes	A. D. 550
City of Prague founded	795
Introduction of Christianity	894
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III., who spreads devastation through the country	1041
The regal title is conferred on Uratislas, the first king	1061
The regal title is farther confirmed to Ottoacre I.	1199
Reign of Ottoacre II., who carries his arms into Prussia	1258
Ottoacre, refusing to do homage to the emperor Rodolphus, is by him vanquished, and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola	1282
In the reign of Winceslas III. mines of silver are first discovered, and agriculture is encouraged and improved (*et seq.*)	1284
Winceslas IV. becoming odious for his vices, is assassinated	1305
John, count of Luxemburgh, is chosen to succeed	1310
Silesia is made a province of Bohemia	1342
King John slain at the battle of Crecy fought with the English	346
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first Reformers, are burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection; when Sigismund, who betrayed them, is deposed, and the Imperialists are driven from the kingdom	1415 & 1416
Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary	1427
The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a protestant chief	1440 to 1458
Ladislas VI., king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad	1471
The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown	1527
The elector palatine Frederick is driven from Bohemia	1618
The crown is secured to the Austrian family by the treaty of	1649
Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia	1742
Prague taken by the Prussians	1744
The memorable siege of Prague	1757
Revolt of the peasantry	1775
The French occupy Prague	1806

See *Germany.*

BOILING TO DEATH. A capital punishment in England, by statute 23 Henry VIII., 1532. This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by Rouse, the bishop of Rochester's cook, when the offence of poisoning was made treason, and it was enacted to to be punished by boiling the criminal to death! Margaret Davie, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, in 1541.

BOLOGNA. Distinguished for its many rare and magnificent specimens of architecture. Its ancient and celebrated university was founded by Theodosius, A. D. 433. Pope Julius II., after besieging and taking Bologna, made his triumphal entry into it with a pomp and magnificence by no means fitting (as Erasmus observes) for the vicegerent of the meek Redeemer, Nov. 10, 1506. Here, in the church of St. Patronius, which is remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line, at the close of the seventeenth century. Taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; restored to the pope in 1815; Austrians expelled by the people, August 8, 1848.

BOMBAY, India. Given as part of the marriage-portion of the princess Catherine of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II., 1661. Granted by William III. to the East India Company in 1688, and it now forms one of the three presidencies. An awful fire raged here, and a number of lives were lost. Feb. 27, 1803.—See *India.*

BOMBS, invented at Venlo, in 1495, but according to some authorities near a century after. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only in the Dutch and Spanish armies. Bomb-vessels were invented in France, in 1681.—*Voltaire.* The Shrapnel shell is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy; a thirteen-inch bomb-shell weighs 198 lbs.

BONDAGE, or VILLANAGE, was enforced under William I. A villain in ancient times meant a peasant enslaved by his lord. A release from this species of servitude was ordered on the manors of Elizabeth, in 1574. See *Villain.*

BONE-SETTING. This branch of the art of surgery cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620, before which time it was rather imperfectly understood.—*Bell.* The celebrity obtained by a practitioner at Paris, about 1600, led to the general study of bone-setting as a science —*Freind's Hist of Physic.*

BOOKS. Ancient books were originally boards, or the inner bark of trees; and bark is still used by some nations, as are also skins, for which latter parchment was substituted. Papyrus, an Egyptian plant, was adopted in that country. Books whose leaves were vellum, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B. C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred, and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The Pentateuch of Moses, and the history of Job, are the most ancient in the world; and in profane literature, the poems of Homer, though the names of others still more ancient are preserved.

BOOKS, Prices of. Jerome states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given for one on cosmography, by Alfred, about A. D. 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for above 30*l.*; and a Homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat; and they usually fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l.* to 40*l.* each, in 1400. In our own times, the value of some volumes is very great. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, has been declared worth 500 guineas.—*Butler.* A yet more superb copy is at present insured in a London office for 3,000*l.*—*Times. Il Decamerone* of Boccacio, edition of 1471, was bought at the duke of Roxburgh's sale by the duke of Marlborough for 2260*l.*, June 17, 1812.—*Phillips.* A copy of the "Mazarin Bible," being the first edition and first book ever printed (by Guttemberg at Mentz in 1455) was sold at auction in London

in April 1846 for 50*l*. This copy, the only one known to exist except 19 in public libraries, is now in a private library in New York.

BOOKS, PRINTED. The first printed books were trifling hymns and psalters, and being printed only on one side, the leaves were pasted back to back. The first printing was, as a book, the *Book of Psalms*, by Faust and Schæffer, his son-in-law, Aug. 14, 1457. Several works were printed many years before; but as the inventors kept the secret to themselves, they sold their first printed works as manuscripts. This gave rise to an adventure that brought calamity on Faust; he began in 1450 an edition of the Bible, which was finished in 1460. See article *Devil and Dr. Faustus*. The second printed was *Cicero de Officiis*, 1466.—*Blair*. The first book printed in England was *The Game and Play of the Chesse*, by Caxton, 1474. The first in Dublin was the *Liturgy*, in 1550. The first classical work printed in Russia was *Corn. Nepotis Vitæ*, in 1762. *Lucian's Dialogues* was the first Greek book printed in America (at Philadelphia), 1789. Books of astronomy and geometry were all destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edward VI. 1552.—*Stowe's Chronicles*.

The above is from *Haydn;* but according to *Pettigrew*, (*Biblio. Sussex.*) the first book printed with movable types was the Latin Bible, printed by John Guttemberg at Mayence, about 1455. It was in two folio volumes; and so excellent was the workmanship, both in type, ink, paper, and press-work, that it has scarcely been surpassed since. The succeeding editions for 200 years were much inferior. This edition is called the *Mazarin Bible*, as a copy was first found in the library of cardinal Mazarin. Only 20 copies are now known to exist—all but one being in public libraries in Europe. [See previous article.] Specimens of the *block books*, printed with engraved wooden blocks, instead of type, are now very rare. Of the *Biblia Pauperum*, done in this way, only two copies exist, one of which belongs to a citizen of New York.

BOOK-BINDING. The book of St. Cuthbert, the earliest ornamented book, is supposed to have been bound about A. D. 650. A Latin Psalter in oak boards was bound in the ninth century. A MS. copy of the four evangelists, the book on which Eng. kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick, A. D. 1100. Velvet was the covering in the fourteenth century; and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the fifteenth century; it was stamped and ornamented about 1510. Leather came into use about the same time. Cloth binding superseded the common boards, generally, about 1831. Caoutchouc, or India-rubber backs to account-books and large volumes introduced 1841.

BOOK-KEEPING. The system by double-entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of algebra which was published by Burgo, at Venice, then a great commercial state, in the fifteenth century. It was made known in England by James Peele, who published his *Book-keeping* in 1569.—*Anderson*.

BOOK TRADE of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The number of new works published in successive years is thus stated:

	Gt. Brit.	*France.*	*Germany.*		*Gt. Brit.*	*France.*	*Germany*
1828	842	—	5,654	1836	1,332	—	7,891
1830	1,142	—	5,926	1849	—	—	—
1834	1,220	—	6,074	1850	—	7,208	—

The number of printed books received from 1814 to 1847 inclusive, under the copyright acts, from the trustees of the British Museum, amount to 55,474, or 1681 each year.

England.—The whole number of books printed in England during 14 years, from 1666 to 1680, was 3,550; equal to 253 yearly;—but deducting the

reprints, pamphlets, single sermons, and maps, the annual average of new books may be computed at much less than 100.

The number of new works, exclusive of "all pamphlets and other tracts," issued during 56 years, as appears from a "Complete Catalogue of Modern Books published from the beginning of the century (1700) to 1756," was 5,280; equal to a yearly average of 94.

The number of new works, exclusive of reprints and pamphlets, issued during eleven years, from 1792 to 1802 inclusive, was 4,096; equal to 372 each year.

The number of new publications issued in 27 years, from 1800 to 1827, including reprints altered in size and price, but excluding pamphlets, was, according to the London Catalogue, 19,860:—deducting one fifth for reprints, we have 15,888, equal to 588 each year.

Mr. McCulloch estimates the number of volumes of new publications produced annually in Great Britain (exclusive of reprints, pamphlets, and periodical publications not in volumes) at about 1,500; and the average impression of each volume at 750 copies;—annual total, 1,125 000 volumes:—value at 9*s.* a volume, £506.250. "The number of reprinted volumes, particularly of school-books, is very great; and if to these we add the reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and all other publications, exclusive of newspapers, the total publication value of the new works of all sorts, and new copies of old works that are annually produced, may be estimated at about £750,000."

France.—The activity of the French press has been very greatly increased since the downfall of Napoleon. The count Daru, in a very instructive work (*Notions Statistiques sur la Librarie*), published in 1827, estimated the number of printed sheets, exclusive of newspapers, produced by the French press in 1816 at 66 852.883; and in 1825, at 128,011,483; and we believe that the increase from 1825 down to the present period has been little if any thing inferior.

The first six months of the year 1837, as stated by the "Foreign Quarterly review," there were printed in France, 3,413 works, in French and other languages; also 571 engravings and lithographs.

Germany.—The book-trade of Germany is greatly facilitated by the book-fairs held at Leipsic at Easter and Michælmas, which are attended by the booksellers of Germany, and by many of those of the neighboring countries, as France, Switzerland Denmark, &c. This trade began to flourish in 1814; the number of works then annually offered for sale was about 2,000; but the number has been gradually increasing, having for the first time exceeded 5,000 in 1827; and it now exceeds 7 000.

"An Augsburg paper states," (says the "Foreign Quarterly Review," 1836,) "that, on a moderate calculation, 10,000 000 of volumes are annually printed in Germany, and as every half-yearly fair catalogue contains the names of more than 1,000 German writers, it may be assumed, that there are now living upwards of 50 000 persons who have written one or more books The total value of all the books published annually in Germany is estimated from 5 to 6,000,000 dollars."

Russia.—In the year 1836, 674 original works, and 124 translations were published in Russia, exclusive of 46 periodicals.

Sweden.—There are only 28 or 30 printing presses in Sweden; 10 in Stockholm, 3 in Gottenburg, 2 in Upsal, 2 in Norköping, and 1 in several other places.

BOOK-TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. The number of new works which appeared in the United States, in 1834 and 1835, amounted to 1,013, formin-

1,300 volumes and the cost of which may be estimated at $1,220,000. In 1836, the number was considerably increased, and the cost of the books published in that year cannot be computed at less than $1,500,000. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hartford furnished 19 20ths of the amount.

Another statement for the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, is as follows:—originals 1,030, reprints, 854; total, 1,884;—number of volumes printed (1,000 for each edition), 1,884,000.

In most cases the editions of one and the same work are larger and more frequent in the United States than in any other country. Many reprinted English works have here passed three or four editions, while the publishers of the original in England have but one. In one instance, the sale of a book in America amounted to 100,000 copies, whereas in England only four editions, of 1,000 copies each, were disposed of.

The amount of literary productions in America has more than doubled during the last ten years. The sales of five book-selling establishments amounted in 1836, to $1,350,000.

The following statement will show the relative proportion of native and imported literary productions in 1834:

	Original.	*Reprint.*		*Original.*	*Reprint.*
Education	73	9	Poetry	5	3
Divinity	37	18	Travels	8	10
Novels and Tales	19	95	Fine Arts	8	0
History and Biography	19	17	Miscellaneous works	59	43
Jurisprudence	20	3			

Thus it appears in American literature the scientific and practically useful predominate, and that works of imagination are chiefly derived from foreign sources. The school-books are almost all written or compiled in the United States; and some idea of the extensive business done in them may be formed from the circumstance, that of some of the most popular compilations in geography, from 100,000 to 300 000 copies have been sold in ten years; so that, in many instances, works of this kind produce a permanent income, as well to the author as the publisher. During the last five years, the number of American original works in proportion to reprints, has nearly doubled.

[The preceding paragraph is derived from statistics in the *Booksellers' Advertiser*, edited by G. P. Putnam, New York, 1835. Since then, no complete register has been kept of publications in successive years: but the following list is compiled from the semi-monthly register in the *Literary World*.]

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS—*January to June*, 1849.

	Original.	*Reprint.*		*Original.*	*Reprint.*
Education	36	7	Travels	21	7
Divinity	25	25	Metaphysics	3	8
Novels and Tales	18	28	Miscellaneous	25	10
History	20	12	Law, Juvenile, Periodical	not ascertained.	
Biography	15	6			
Political Economy	3	0			
Medicine	12	11			
Science	11	9	For six months	200	128
Poetry	11	6		Total, 328.	

The number of new publications for the year 1849 would thus be 656, exclusive of law and juvenile books, and occasional pamphlets and periodicals.

BOOTS. They are said to have been the invention of the Carians, and were made of iron, brass, or leather; of the last material some time after their invention, boots were known to the Greeks, for Homer mentions them about 907 B. C.

BORODINO OR MOSKWA, BATTLE OF, one of the most sanguinary in the records of the world, fought Sept. 7, 1812, between the French and Russians; commanded on the one side by Napoleon, and on the other by Kutusoff

240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory, because the loss of the other was so immense; but it was rather in favor of Napoleon, for the Russians subsequently retreated, leaving Moscow to its fate. The road being thus left open, the French entered Moscow, Sept. 14, with little opposition. But a signal reverse of fortune now took place, which preserved the Russian empire from ruin, and paved the way to the downfall of the French military power over Europe. See *Moscow.*

BOROUGH. Anciently a company of ten families living together. The term has been applied to such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III. 1265. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326—and into the Irish, 1365.

BOROUGH ENGLISH. This was an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits. Its origin is thus explained: in feudal times the lord is said to have claimed the privilege of spending the first night with the vassal's bride, and on such occasions the land was made to descend to the next son, in consequence of the supposed illegitimacy of the elder. This kind of tenure is mentioned as occurring A. D. 834. It existed in Scotland, but was abolished by Malcolm III. in 1062.—*Haydn.*

BOSPHORUS, now called *Circassia.* The history of this kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 530 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders. The descendants of Archeanactes of Mytilene settled in this country, but they were dispossessed by order of the emperor Spartacus, in 438 B. C. Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by Claudius, and his kingdom soon afterwards made a province of the empire, A. D. 40. The strait of the Bosphorus was closed by the Turks, Sept. 8, 1828. It was blockaded by the Russian squadron under admiral Greig, Dec. 31, same year. See *Dardanelles.*

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, founded in August 1630. Here commenced the American Revolution. British soldiers fired on the people, 1770. The celebrated "Tea-party" here, took place 1773. The port closed by parliament 1774. British army evacuated Boston in March 1776. [See *Lexington* and *Bunker Hill.*] The cause of American freedom was nowhere more actively sustained than by the people of Boston. Benjamin Franklin was born here, Jan. 17, 1706. John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a Bostonian. Boston incorporated as a city, 1822. Population in 1700, 7000; in 1790, 18,038; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1845, 114,366. Tonnage of vessels in 1840, 220,243 tons.

BOSWORTH FIELD, BATTLE OF, the thirteenth and last between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., the former being slain, Aug. 22, 1485. The crown of Richard was found in a hawthorn bush, on the plain where the battle was fought, and Henry was so impatient to be crowned, that he had the ceremony performed on the spot with that very crown. In the civil contests between the "Roses," many of the most ancient families in the kingdom were entirely extinguished, and no less than 100,000 human beings lost their lives.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the philosophy of botany. The *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus, written about 320 B. C. Authors on botany are numerous from the earlier ages of the world, to the close of the 15th century, when the science became better understood. The study was advanced by Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others, between 1535 and 1600.—*Melchior Adam.* The system and arrangement of Linnæus, the first botanist of modern times, made known about 1750. Jussieu's sys-

tem, in 1758. At the time of Linnæus's death, A. D. 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species of all denominations now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000.

BOTANY BAY, originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, Phillips, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in January, 1788. The bay had been discovered by captain Cook in 1770, and the place took its name from the great variety of herbs which abounded on the shore. The colony was fixed at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay. See *New South Wales* and *Transportation*.

BOTTLES, of glass, were first made in England, about 1558.—See *Glass*. The art of making glass bottles and drinking glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79 A. D., for these articles and other vessels have been found in the Ruins of Pompeii. A bottle which contained two hogsheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in January, 1747–8.

BOULOGNE, France. Taken by the British in 1542, but restored to France upon the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels, and sinking five. Aug. 3, 1801. Prince Louis Napoleon made a descent here with about fifty followers, Aug. 6, 1840.—See *next article* and *France*.

BOULOGNE FLOTILLA. This celebrated armament against England excited much attention for some years, but the grand demonstration was made in 1804. In that year. Bonaparte had assembled 160,000 men and 10 000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England. The coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps. It is supposed that this French armament served merely for a demonstration, and that Bonaparte never seriously intended the invasion.

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS, in the United States. Award of the king of the Netherlands on the boundary between Maine and the British possessions, Jan. 10, 1831 (rejected by both parties). Collisions between the people of Maine and New Brunswick in the disputed territory on the Aroostock, 1838-9, suspended by a mutual agreement between sir J. Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, governor Fairfield, of Maine, and general Scott, of the U. S. army. March 21, 1839. This boundary settled by the Treaty of Washington, 1842. Oregon boundary—49th parallel agreed upon as the northern boundary of the United States, in Oregon, by treaty signed at Washington, June 1846.

BOUNTIES. They were first granted on the exportation of British commodities—a new principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first bounties granted on corn, were in 1688. First legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703. Bounties have been granted on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods.—*Elements of Commerce*.

BOUNTY, MUTINEERS of the Ship. Memorable mutiny on board the *Bounty*, armed ship returning from Otaheite, with bread-fruit. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands. April 28, 1789, and they reached the Island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a perilous voyage of nearly 4000 miles, in which their preservation was next to miraculous. The mutineers were tried Sept. 15, 1792, when six were condemned, of whom three were executed. See *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, House of. Anthony de Bourbon was the chief of the branch of Bourbon, so called from a fief of that name which fell to them by marriage with the heiress of the estate. Henry IV. of France and Navarre, justly

styled the Great, was son of Anthony, and came to the throne in 1589. The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713.—*Rapin.* The Bourbon Family Compact took place, 1761. The Bourbons were expelled France, 1791, and were restored, 1814. Re-expelled, and again restored, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the persons of Charles X. and his family in 1830, a consequence of the revolution of the memorably days of July in that year.—See *France.*

BOURBON, Isle of, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1545. The French first settled here in 1672, and built several towns. The island surrendered to the British, July 2, 1810. It is near the Isle of France, and the two are styled the Mauritius. There occurred an awful hurricane here in February 1829, by which immense mischief was done to the shipping, and in the Island. See *Mauritius.*

BOURDEAUX (or Bordeaux) was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England, by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought his royal captive, John, king of France, to this city after the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, and here held his court during eleven years: his son, Richard II., (of Eng.) was born at Bourdeaux, in 1362. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bourdeaux was entered by the victorious British army, after the battle of Orthes, fought Feb. 25, 1814.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by Madame *Antoinette Bourignon*, a fanatic, who, in 1658, took the habit of St. Augustin, and travelled into France, Holland, England, and Scotland. In the last she made a strong party and some thousands of sectarists, about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith or practice, but in an inward feeling and supernatural impulse. This visionary published a book entitled the *Light of the World*, in which, and in several other works, she maintained and taught her pernicious notions. A disciple of hers, named Court, left her a good estate. She died in 1680.

BOWLS, or BOWLING an English game, played as early as the thirteenth century, and once in great repute among the higher ranks. Charles I. played at it. It formed a daily share in the diversions of Charles II., at Tunbridge.—*Mémoires de Grammont.*

BOWS and ARROWS. See *Archery.* The invention of them is ascribed to Apollo. Known in England previous to A. D. 450. The use of them was again introduced into England by the Conqueror, 1066; and greatly encouraged by Richard I., 1190.—*Baker's Chronicle.* The usual range of the long-bow was from 300 to 400 yards; the length of the bow was six feet, and the arrow three. Cross-bows were fixed to a stock of iron or wood, and were discharged by a trigger.

BOXING, or PRIZE-FIGHTING, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, and a favorite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, an advantage which gives the British soldier great superiority in battles decided by the bayonet. A century ago, boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham-court—Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, built 1742. Schools were opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1790. Owing to the dishonest practices in the "ring," selling the victory, and one combatant allowing the other to beat him, &c., the fights have been fewer of late, and the number of the patrons of boxing have declined.

BOYLE LECTURES. Instituted by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), an exceedingly good man and philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and unbounded benevolence. He instituted eight lectures in vindication of the Christian religion, which were delivered at St. Mary-le-

Bow church, on the first Monday in each month, from January to May, and September to November—endowed 1691.

BOYNE, Battle of, between king William III. and his father-in-law, James II., fought July 1, 1690. The latter was signally defeated, his adherents losing 1500 men, and the Protestant army about a third of that number. James immediately afterwards fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed in the battle.

BRABANT. It was erected into a duchy A. D. 620, and devolved upon Lambert I. count of Louvain, in 1005, and from him descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the seventeenth century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant, and Walloon. These provinces underwent many changes in most of the great wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French 1746 —again in 1794 by their Republic; and it now forms part of the kingdom of Belgium, under Leopold, 1831. See *Belgium.*

BRACELETS. They were early worn and prized among the ancients; we read of them in almost all nations; those that were called *armillæ* were usually distributed as rewards for valor among the Roman legions.—*Nouv. Dict.* Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies; and armlets are female ornaments to the present day.

BRAGANZA, House of, owes its elevation to royalty to a remarkable and bloodless revolution in Portugal, A. D. 1640, when the nation, throwing off the Spanish yoke, which had become intolerable, advanced John, duke of Braganza, to the throne, on which this family continues to reign.—*Abbé Vertot.*

BRAHMINS, a sect of Indian philosophers, reputed to be so ancient that Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis;* and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The modern Brahmins derive their name from Brahme, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They never eat flesh, and abstain from the use of wine and all carnal enjoyments.—*Strabo.* The modern Indian priests are still considered as the depositaries of the whole learning of India.—*Holwell.*

BRANDENBURGH, Family of, is of great antiquity, and some historians say it was founded by the Sclavonians, who gave it the name of *Banber*, which signifies *Guard of the Forests.* Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, fortified Brandenburgh, A. D. 923, to serve as a rampart against the Huns. He bestowed the government on Sifroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of Margrave, which signifies protector of the marches or frontiers, in 927. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, who was made elector in 1417. See *Prussia.*

BRANDYWINE, Battle of, between the British royalist forces and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell to the possession of the victors, September 11, 1777.

BRASS. Its formation was prior to the Flood, and it was discovered in the seventh generation from Adam.—*Bible.* Brass was known among all the early nations.—*Usher.* The Britons from the remotest period were acquainted with its use.—*Whittaker.* When Lucius Mumonius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B. C., the riches he found were immense, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition since known under the name of *Corinthian Brass.* This, however, may well be doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold

and silver with copper; and the Syriac translation of the Bible says, that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass. Articles made of this brilliant composition, though in themselves trivial and insignificant, were yet highly valued.—*Du Fresnoy.*

BRAZIL. It was discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven upon its coasts by a tempest in 1500. He called it the Land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently called Brazil on account of its red wood, and was carefully explored by Amerigo Vespucci, about 1504. The gold mines were first opened in 1684; and the diamond mines were discovered 1730 (see *Diamonds*). The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and most of the nobles embarked for Brazil. A revolution took place here in 1821. Brazil was erected into an empire, when Don Pedro assumed the title of emperor, in November 1825. He abdicated the throne of Portugal, May 2, 1826; and that of Brazil, in favor of his infant son, now emperor, April 7, 1831, and returned to Portugal, where a civil war ensued.—See *Portugal.*

BREAD. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. Baking bread became a profession at Rome, 170 B. C. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to the famine which then raged, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A. D. 1594.—*Henault.* In the time of James I. the usual bread of the poor was made of barley; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; and the poor use potato-bread in many parts of Ireland. Earth has been eaten as bread in some parts of the world: near Moscow is a portion of land whose clay will ferment when mixed with flour. The Indians of Louisiana (?) eat a white earth with salt; and the Indians of the Oronooko eat a white unctuous earth.—*Greig; Phillips.*

BREAKWATER AT PLYMOUTH. The first stone of this stupendous work was lowered in the presence of the army and navy, and multitudes of the great, August 12, 1812. It was designed to break the swell at Plymouth, and stretches 5280 feet across the Sound; it is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom, and more than thirty at the top, and consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841; and cost a million and a half sterling. The architect was Rennie. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid Feb. 1, 1841.

BREAST-PLATES. The invention of them is ascribed to Jason, 937 B. C. The breast-plate formerly covered the whole body, but it at length dwindled in the lapse of ages to the diminutive gorget of modern times. See *Armor.*

BREDA. This city was taken by prince Maurice of Nassau in 1590; by the Spaniards in 1625; and again by the Dutch in 1637. Charles II. resided here at the time of the Restoration, 1660. See *Restoration.* Breda was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Dutch the same year. The French garrison was shut out by the burgesses in 1813, when the power of France ceased here.

BREECHES. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, it was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about A. D. 394, the *braccari*, or breeches-makers, were expelled from Rome; but soon afterwards the use of breeches was adopted in other countries, and at length it became general.

BREMEN, a venerable Hanse town, and duchy, sold to George I. as elector of Hanover, in 1716. It was taken by the French in 1757; they were driven out by the Hanoverians in 1758; and it was again seized in 1806. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813. See *Hanse Towns.*

BRESLAU, Battle of, between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated, but the engagement was most bloody on both sides, Nov 22, 1757, when Breslau was taken; but was regained the same year. This city was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them January 5, 1807, and again in 1813.

BREST. It was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C.—possessed by the English, A. D. 1378—given up to the duke of Brittany, 1391. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the amount of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley-slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by a fire, July 10, 1784. From this great depot of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war.

BRETHREN in INIQUITY. The designation arose from persons covenanting formerly to share each other's fortune, in any expedition to invade a country, as did Robert de Oily and Robert de Ivery, in William I.'s invasion of England, 1066.

BRETIGNY, Peace of, concluded with France at Bretigny, and by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limousin, Bigorre, Angoumois, aud Rovergne, and renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; England was also to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, who had been long prisoner in London, May 8, 1360.

BREVIARIES. The breviary is a book of mass and prayer used by the church of Rome. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary; and both the clergy and laity use it publicly and at home. It was in use among the ecclesiastical orders about A. D. 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the type called brevier at the present day.

BREWERS. The first are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.—*Tindal.* "One William Murle, a rich maultman or bruer, of Dunstable, had two horses all traped with gold, 1414."—*Stowe.* There are about 1700 public brewers in England, about 200 in Scotland, and 250 in Ireland: these are exclusively of retail and intermediate brewers, of which there are in England about 1400; there are, besides, 28,000 victuallers, &c., who brew their own ale. In London, there are about 100 wholesale brewers, many of them in immense trade. Various statutes relating to brewers and the sale of beer have been enacted from time to time. See *Beer.*

BRIBERY. In England an indictable offence to bribe persons in the administration of public justice. Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished the land for bribery, in 1288; he was chief justice of the Common Pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the King's Bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l.* for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe, January 1784.

BRIBERY at ELECTIONS, as in the preceding cases, made an indictable offence. Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery at

an election, March 14, 1776. An elector of Durham convicted, July 1803; and several similar instances have occurred since.

BRICKS, for building, were used in the earliest times in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Used in England by the Romans, about A. D. 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886.—*Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I. 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, the number exceeded 1,100,000,000; and in 1840 it amounted to 14,000,000,000. See *Building*.

BRIDAL CEREMONIES. Among the more rational ceremonies observed by the ancients, was the practice of conducting the bride to the house of her spouse on a chariot, which was afterwards burned; it originated with the Thebans, and was intended as a symbol of the bride's future dependence on her husband, from whom there was no chariot to convey her back to her parents; it is mentioned 880 B. C.

BRIDEWELL. Originally the name of a royal palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London; it was built anew by Henry VIII. in 1522, and was given to the city by Edward VI. in 1553. There are several prisons of this name throughout England. The first London Bridewell was in a locality near to Bride's well; but this is no reason, as is justly observed, why similar prisons, not in a similar locality, should have this name.

BRIDGES. So early and general, and the expedients for their construction so various, their origin cannot be traced; they were first of wood. The ancient bridges in China are of great magnitude, and were built of stone. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A. D. 103. The Devil's bridge in the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built resting on two high rocks, so that it could scarcely be conceived how it was erected, and many fabulous stories were invented to account for it At Shaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it; a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet wagons heavily laden passed over without danger. This bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799. Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls completed July 29, 1848.

BRIDGES IN ENGLAND. The ancient bridges in England were of wood, and were fortified with planks and merlined; the first bridge of Stone was built at Bow, near Stratford, A. D. 1087. Westminster bridge, then the finest erected in these realms, and not surpassed by any in the world, except in China, was completed in twelve years, 1750. The other London bridges are Blackfriars, completed 1770; London, (rebuilt) 1831; Southwark, of iron, 1819. The first iron bridge, on a large scale, was erected over the Severn, in Shropshire, 1779. The finest chain suspension bridge is that of the Menai Strait, completed in 1825. Hungerford suspension bridge, 1845.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, styled the father of canal navigation in that country, in 1758: Mr. Brindley was the architect. The canal commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton-bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the navigable river Irwell; its length is twenty-nine miles.

BRIEF. A written instrument in the Catholic church, of early but uncertain date. Briefs are the letters of the pope dispatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, and hence the name, and are without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are

distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and always written on parchment; a brief is sealed with red wax, the seal of the fisherman, or St Peter in a boat, and always in presence of the pope; they are used for graces and dispensations, as well as business.

BRIENNE, Battle of, between the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, and the French, fought on the 1st, and resumed on the 2d February, 1814. The allies were defeated with great loss; this was one of the last battles in which the French achieved victory, previously to the fall of Napoleon.

BRISTOL. This city, one of the principal in England, was built by Brennus, a prince of the Britons, 380 B. C. It was granted a charter and became a distinct county in the reign of Edward III. Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maude, the empress, against king Stephen, 1138. Bristol was attacked with great fury by the forces of Cromwell, 1655. Riot at Bristol, on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city, attended by a large police and special force, to open the sessions. He being politically obnoxious to the lower order of the citizens, a riot ensued, which was of several days' continuance, and which did not terminate until the mansion-house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), and nearly 100 houses were burned, and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831. Trial of the rioters, Jan. 2, 1832; four were executed, and twenty-two transported. Suicide of col. Brereton during his trial by court-martial, Jan. 9, same year.

BRITAIN. The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts were the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, and were the first inhabitants of Britain. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called Albion, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Albion to only one.—*Pliny.* The Romans first invaded Britain under Julius Cæsar, 55 B. C., but they made no conquests. Tho emperor Claudius, and his generals, Plautius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola, in the reign of Domitian, A. D. 85.

First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar	B. C. 55	Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York	A. D. 306
Cymbeline, king of Britain	4	The Roman forces are finally withdrawn from Britain	420 to 426
Expedition of Claudius into Britain,	A. D. 40	The Saxons and Angles are called in to aid the natives against their northern neighbors the Picts and Scots	449
London founded by the Romans	49	Having expelled these, the Anglo-Saxons attack the natives themselves, driving them into Wales	455
Caractacus carried in chains to Rome	51	Many of the natives settle in Armorica, since called Brittany	457
The Romans defeated by Boadicea; 70,000 slain, and London burnt	61	The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven kingdoms	457
A vast army of Britons is defeated by Suetonius, and 80,000 slain	61	Reign of the renowned Arthur	506
Reign of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, and in the world	179	Arrival of St. Augustin (or Austin), and establishment of Christianity	596
Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum	207	Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, began his reign	678
He dies at York	211	The Saxon Heptarchy ends	828
Carausius, a tyrant, usurps the throne of Britain	286	See *England*, and also Tabular Views, p. 75, &c.	
He is killed by Alectus, who continues the usurpation	293		
Constantius recovers Britain by the defeat of Alectus	296		

That Britain formerly joined the Continent has been inferred from the similar cliffs of the opposite coasts of the English Channel, and from the constant encroachments of the sea in still widening the channel. For instance, a large part of the cliffs of Dover fell, estimated at six acres, Nov. 27, 1810. *Phillips's Annals.*

BRITISH MUSEUM. The origin of this great national institution was the

grant by parliament of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of vertù were enumerated in the catalogue of curiosities. The act was passed April 5, 1753; and in the same year Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for the reception of these treasures. The museum has since been gradually increased to an immense extent by gifts, bequests, the purchase of every species of curiosity, MSS., sculpture and work of art, and by the transference to its rooms of the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries, the Elgin marbles, &c. George IV. presented to the museum the library collected at Buckingham-house by George III.—See *Cottonian Library, and other collections.*

BROAD SEAL OF ENGLAND, first affixed to patents and other grants of the crown, by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1048.—*Baker's Chron.*

BROCADE. A silken stuff variegated with gold or silver, and raised and enriched with flowers and various sorts of figures, originally made by the Chinese.—*Johnson.* The trade in this article was carried on by the Venetians. —*Anderson.* Its manufacture was established with great success at Lyons, in 1757.

BROCOLI: an Italian Plant.—*Pardon.* The white and purple, both of which are varieties of the cauliflower, were brought to England from the Isle of Cyprus, in the seventeenth century.—*Anderson.* About 1603.—*Burns.* The cultivation of this vegetable was greatly improved in the gardens of England and came into great abundance about 1680.—*Anderson.*

BROKERS. Those both of money and merchandise were known early in England. See *Appraisers.* Their dealings were regulated by law, and it was enacted that they should be licensed before transacting business, 8 and 9 William III. 1695-6. The dealings of stock-brokers were regulated by act 6 George I. 1719, and 10 George II. 1736.—*Statutes at large.* See *Pawnbrokers.*

BRONZE, known to the ancients, some of whose statues, vessels, and various other articles, made of bronze, are in the British Museum. The equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris, (demolished Aug. 10, 1792,) was the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 lbs. weight of bronze. Bronze is two parts brass and one copper, and the Greeks added one fifteenth of lead and silver.

BROTHELS, were formerly allowed in London, and considered a necessary evil, under the regulation of a good police. They were all situated on the Bankside, Southwark, and subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; and they were visited weekly by the Sheriff's officers, and the severest penalties being enacted against keeping infected or married women, 8 Henry II. 1162.—*Survey of London.* Brothels tolerated in France, 1280. Pope Sixtus IV. licensed one at Rome, and the prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.—*Ital. Chron.*

BROWNISTS, a sect founded by a schoolmaster in Southwark, named Robert Brown, about 1615. It condemned all ceremonies and ecclesiastical distinctions, and affirmed that there was an admixture of corruptions in all other communions. But the founder subsequently recanted his doctrines for a benefice in the church of England.—*Collins's Eccles. Hist.*

BRUCE'S TRAVELS, undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. The illustrious Bruce, the "Abyssinian Traveller," set out in June 1768, and proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jidda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions, reached Gondar, the capital of Abys-

sinia, in Feb. 1770. On Nov. 14th, 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes—a sight of the sources of the Nile. Bruce returned to England in 1773, and died in 1794.

BRUNSWICK, House of. This house owes its origin to Azo, of the family of Este. Azo died in 1055, and left, by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph III., duke of Bavaria), a son who was Guelph IV., the great-grandfather of Henry the Lion. This last married Maude, daughted of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as being the founder of the Brunswick family. The dominions of Henry the Lion were the most extensive of any prince of his time; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., he drew the emperor's resentment on him, and in the diet of Wurtzburg, in 1179, he was proscribed. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, from whom is descended the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony, to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but on Henry's intercession, Brunswick and Lunenburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick has divided into several branches. The present duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel is sprung from the eldest; the duke of Brunswick-Zell was from the second; and from this last sprang the royal family of England. A revolution took place at Brunswick, when the ducal palace was burnt, and the reigning prince obliged to retire and seek shelter in England, Sept. 8, 1830.

BRUSSELS, founded by St. Gery of Cambray, in the seventh century. The memorable bombardment of this city by Marshal Villeroy, when 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed, 1695. Taken by the French, 1746. Again, by Dumouriez, 1792. The revolution of 1830 commenced here, Aug. 25.—See *Belgium*. This town is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. There is here a noble building, called the *Hôtel de Ville*, whose turret is 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Riot in Brussels, in which the costly furniture of 16 principal houses was demolished, in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange, 5th April, 1834.

BUBBLE COMPANIES, in commerce, a name given to projects for raising money upon false and imaginary grounds, much practised, often with disastrous consequences, in France and England, in 1719 and 1721. Many such projects were formed in England and Ireland in 1825. See *Companies*, and *Law's Bubble*.

BUCCANEERS. These piratical adventurers, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America, soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. The principal commanders of the first expedition were, Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan, who murdered thousands, and plundered millions. The expedition of Van Horn, of Ostend, was undertaken in 1603; that of Gramont, in 1685; and that of Pointis, in 1697.

BUCHANITES. Hundreds of deluded fanatics, followers of Margaret Buchan, who promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, and prophesied the end of the world. She appeared in Scotland in 1779, and died in 1791, when her followers dispersed.

BUCHAREST, Treaty of. The preliminaries of peace ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier limit of those empires, signed May 28, 1812. The subsequent war between those powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, London. Buckingham-house, built 1703, was pulled down in 1825, and the new palace commenced on its site; and after

expenditure which must have approached a million sterling, it was completed, and was taken possession of by queen Victoria, July 13, 1837.

BUCKLERS. Those used in single combat were invented by Prœtus and Acrisius, of Argos, about 1370 B. C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them their bucklers, which were of gold and silver, 309 B. C. See article *Armor*.

BUCKLES. The wearing of buckles commenced in the reign of Charles II.; but people of inferior rank, and such as affected plainness in their garb, wore strings in their shoes some years after that period: these last were however, ridiculed for their singularity in using them.

BUDA; once called the Key of Christendom. It was taken by Solyman II. at the memorable battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects were carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1540. Retaken by the Imperialists, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. See *Hungary*.

BUENA VISTA, BATTLE OF, between the American force, of about 5,000 men, under general Taylor and general Wool; and the Mexicans, about 20,000, under Santa Anna: the latter defeated with the loss of 2500 killed and wounded. American loss, 264 killed, 450 wounded. This victory securing to the Americans the whole of the northern provinces of Mexico, Feb. 22, 1847.

BUENOS AYRES. The capital was founded by Pedro Mendoza, in 1535. It was taken by the British under sir Home Popham, June 21, 1806; and was retaken, after an attack of three days, Aug 12, the same year. The British suffered a great repulse here under general Whitelock, who was disgraced, July 6, 1807. Declaration of independence of this province, July 19, 1816; the treaty was signed February 1822. To put a stop to a war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, England and France blockaded the port of Buenos Ayres, Oct. 24, 1845; the troops of Buenos Ayres under general Rosas, defeated by the combined forces, Nov. 20, 1845.

BUFFOONS. These were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. The shows of the buffoons were discouraged by Domitian, and were finally abolished by Trajan, A. D. 98. Our ancient kings had *jesters*, who are described as being, at first, practitioners of indecent raillery and antic postures; they were employed under the Tudors. Some writers state that James I. converted the jesters into poet-laureates; but poet-laureates existed long before; Selden traces the latter to 1251.—*Warton*.

BUILDING. The first structures were of wood and clay, then of rough stone, and in the end the art advanced to polished marble. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians; and as ornaments and taste arose, every nation pursued a different system. The art of building with stone may be referred in England to Benedict, or Benet, a monk, about A. D. 670. The first bridge of this material in England was at Bow, in 1087. Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England, in 886. Brick-building was generally introduced by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost built of wood. The increase of building in London was prohibited within three miles of the city gates by Elizabeth, who ordered that one family only should dwell in one house, 1580.

BULGARIANS. They defeat Justinian, A. D. 687; and are subdued by the emperor Basilius, in 1019. On one occasion, this emperor having taken 15,000 Bulgarians prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen

home. Bulgaria was governed by Roman dukes till 1186; subdued by Bajazet, 1396.—*Univ. Hist.* vol. xvii.

BULL, OR EDICT OF THE POPE. This is an apostolical rescript, of ancient use, and generally written on parchment. The bull is, properly, the seal, deriving its name from *bulla*, and has been made of gold, silver, lead, and wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul; and on the other, the name of the pope, and the year of his pontificate. The celebrated golden bull of the emperor Charles IV. was so called because of its golden seal; and was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremburg, A. D. 1356. Bulls denouncing queen Elizabeth and her abettors, and consigning them to hell-fire, accompanied the Spanish Armada, 1588.

BULL-BAITING, OR BULL-FIGHTING. This atrociously criminal sport of Spain and Portugal is somewhat equivalent in those countries to the fights of the gladiators among the Romans. It is recorded as being an amusement at Stamford so early as the reign of John, 1209. Bull-running was a sport at Tutbury in 1374. In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Clink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the Commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Windham, who made a singular speech in favor of the custom, May 24, 1802.—*Butler.* It has since been declared illegal. See *Cruelty to Animals.* Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1260: abolished there, "except for *pious* and *patriotic* purposes," in 1784. There was a bull-fight at Lisbon, at Campo de Santa Anna, attended by 10,000 spectators, on *Sunday*, June 14, 1840.

BULLETS. Those of stone were in use A. D. 1514; and iron ones are first mentioned in the *Fœdera*, 1550. Leaden bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century, and continue to be those in use in all nations for musketry. The cannon-ball in some Eastern countries is still of stone, instead of iron.—*Ashe.*

BUNKER HILL, BATTLE OF, (near Boston,) between the British under Howe, and the Americans under Prescott and Putnam, June 17, 1775. British loss, 1054 killed and wounded; American, 453. The latter obliged to retreat for want of powder. But this, the first important battle of the revolution, has always justly been regarded as a great victory for the American cause, and is so commemorated by the granite obelisk on the battle-ground, of which the corner-stone was laid by general La Fayette, in 1825. It was finished July 23, 1842, at the cost altogether of about $100,000, raised by voluntary contributions. The height is 220 feet. Its completion celebrated by a procession, &c., and an oration by Daniel Webster; president Tyler and 50,000 people present, June 17, 1843.

BUONAPARTE'S EMPIRE OF FRANCE. Napoleon Bonaparte, the most extraordinary man of modern times, ruled over France, and subdued most of the nations of the Continent, in the early part of the present century. See his various military and other achievements under their respective heads throughout the volume:—

Napoleon born at Ajaccio, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1769	Deposes the French directory, and becomes first consul - Nov. 9, 1799
He first distinguishes himself in the command of the artillery at *Toulon* - 1793	Sends overtures of peace to the king of England - - - Jan. 1 1800
He embarks for Egypt - May 10, 1798	His life attempted by an "infernal machine" - - - Dec. 24, 1800
Is repulsed before Acre - May 27, 1799	
He returns from Egypt - Aug. 23, 1799	

BUONAPARTE'S EMPIRE OF FRANCE, *continued.*

Elected president of the Italian, late Cisalpine, republic - Jan. 25, 1802
Elected consul for 10 years - May 8, 1802
Made first consul for life - Aug. 2, 1802
Accepts the title of emperor from the senate in name of the people May 18, 1804
Crowned emperor by the pope Dec 2, 1804
Crowned king of Italy - May 26, 1805
Divorced from the empress Josephine Dec. 16, 1809
Marries Maria Louisa - April 7, 1810
A son, the fruit of this marriage, born, and styled king of Rome - March 20, 1811
His overtures of peace to England rejected - - - April 14, 1812
[The reverses of Bonaparte now follow in quick succession.]
He renounces the thrones of France and Italy, and accepts of the Isle of Elba for his retreat - April 5, 1814
Embarks at Fréjus - - April 28, 1814
Arrives at Elba - - May 3, 1814
Again appears in France; he quits Elba and lands at Cannes - March 1, 1815
Enters Lyons - - March 10, 1815
Arrives at Fontainebleau March 20, 1815
Joined by all the army - March 22, 1815
The allies sign a treaty for his extermination - - - March 25, 1815
He abolishes the slave-trade March 29, 1815
Leaves Paris for the army - June 12, 1815
Is defeated at Waterloo - June 18, 1815
Returns to Paris - June 20, 1815
And abdicates in favor of his infant son - - - June 22, 1815
Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort - July 3, 1815
He surrenders to Capt. Maitland, of the *Bellerophon* - - July 15, 1815
Transferred at Torbay to the *Northumberland*, and sails for St. Helena Aug. 8, 1815
Arrives at St. Helena (where it is decreed by the allied sovereigns he shall remain for life) - Oct. 15, 1815
The family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the law of amnesty - - - Jan. 12, 1816
Death of Bonaparte - May 5, 1821
His will registered in England - Aug. 1824
His son, ex-king of Rome, dies July 22. 1832
The French chambers decree, with the consent of England, that the ashes of Napoleon be removed from St. Helena, and brought to France - May 12, 1840
They are exhumed - Oct. 16, 1840
The *Belle Poule*, French frigate, arrives at Cherbourg with the remains of Napoleon, in the care of the prince de Joinville - - Nov. 30, 1840
They are interred with great solemnity in the Hôtel des Invalides - Dec. 15, 1840

BURGESS, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with its corporations. Burgesses were called to parliament in England A. D. 1265; in Scotland, in 1326; and in Ireland, about 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places which they are elected to represent in parliament, 1 Henry V. 1413.—*Viner's Statutes.* See *Borough.*

BURGLARY. Until the reign of George IV. this crime, in England, was punished with death.

BURGOS, SIEGE OF. Wellington entered Burgos after the battle of Salamanca, which was fought July 22, 1812, and the castle was besieged by the British and allied army, and several attempts were made to carry it by assault, but the siege was abandoned in October, same year. The castle and fortifications were blown up by the French in June 1813.

BURGUNDY. This kingdom begins in Alsace, A. D. 413. Conrad II. of Germany being declared heir to the kingdom, is opposed in his attempt to annex it to the empire, when it is dismembered, and on its ruins are formed the four provinces of Burgundy, Provence, Viennes, and Savoy, 1034. Burgundy becomes a circle of the German empire, 1521. It falls to Philip II. of Spain, whose tyranny and religious persecutions cause a revolt in the Batavian provinces, 1566. After various changes, Burgundy annexed to France, and formed into departments of that kingdom.

BURIAL. The earliest and most rational mode of restoring the body to earth. The first idea of it was formed by Adam, on his observing a live bird covering a dead one with leaves. Barrows were the most ancient graves. See *Barrows.* Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in 210.—*Eusebius.* The first Christian burial-place was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758. Vaults were erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woollen shrouds used in England, 1666. Linen scarfs introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woollen shrouds used, 1733. Burials were taxed, 1695—again, 1673.. See *Cemeteries.*

BURIALS. Parochial registers of them, and of births and marriages, were in

stituted in England by Cromwell, Lord Essex, about 1536.—*Stowe.* A tax was exacted on burials in England: for the burial of a duke, £50, and for that of a common person 4*s.*, under William III., 1695, and Geo. III. 1783.—*Statutes.* See *Bills of Mortality.*

BURKING. A new and horrible species of murder committed in England. It was thus named from the first known criminal by whom the deed was perpetrated being called *Burke.* His victims were strangled, or made lifeless by pressure, or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were afterwards sold to the surgeons for the purpose of dissection. Burke was executed at Edinburgh in February, 1829. The crime has been more recently perpetrated by a gang of murderers in London. The monster named *Bishop* was apprehended in November 1831, and executed with *Williams*, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor Italian boy, named Carlo Ferrari, a friendless wanderer, and therefore selected as being less likely to be sought after (they confessing to this and other similar murders), December 5, same year.

BURMESE EMPIRE. Founded in the middle of the last century, by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty.—See *India.*

BURNING ALIVE. This punishment was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, on the betrayers of councils, incendiaries, and for incest in the ascending and descending degrees The Jews had two ways of burning alive: one with wood and faggots to burn the body, the other by pouring scalding lead down the throat of the criminal, *combustio animæ*, to burn the soul.—See *Suttees.*

BURNING ALIVE, IN ENGLAND. Even in England (see *preceding article*) burning alive was a punishment upon the statute-book. The Britons punished heinous crimes by burning alive in wicker baskets. See *Stonehenge.* This punishment was countenanced by bulls of the pope; and witches suffered in this manner.—See *Witches.* Many persons have been burned alive on account of religious principles. The first sufferer was sir William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, 3 Henry IV., February 9, 1401. In the reign of the cruel Mary numbers were burned, among others, Ridley, bishop of London; Latimer, bishop of Rochester; and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, who were burned at Oxford in 1555 and 1556. Numerous others suffered this dreadful death in Mary's reign.*

BURNING THE DEAD. The antiquity of this custom rises as high as the Theban war; it was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and the poet Homer abounds with descriptions of such funeral obsequies. The practice was very general about 1225 B. C., and was revived by Sylla, lest the relics of the dead in graves should be violated; and to this day the burning of the dead is practised in many parts of the East and West Indies.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was not unknown to Archimedes, but the powers of these instruments are rendered wonderful by the modern improvements of Settalla: of Tchirnhausen, 1680; of Buffon, 1747; and of Parker and others, more recently. The following are experiments of the fusion of substances made with Mr. Parker's lens, or burning mirror:

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* It is computed, that during the three years of Mary's reign in which these shocking violences and barbarities were carried on, there were 277 persons brought to the stake; besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and laborers, 55 women, and 4 children. The unprincipled agents of this merciless queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter especially was a man of brutal character, who seemed to derive a savage pleasure in witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS, *continued.*

Substances fused.	*Weight.*	*Time.*	*Substances fused.*	*Weight.*	*Time.*
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds.	A topaz	3 grains	45 seconds.
Silver	20 grains	3 seconds.	An emerald	2 grains	25 seconds.
Copper	33 grains	20 seconds.	A crystal pebble	7 grains	6 seconds.
Platina	10 grains	3 seconds.	Flint	10 grains	30 seconds.
Cast iron	10 grains	3 seconds.	Cornelian	10 grains	75 seconds.
Steel	10 grains	12 seconds.	Pumice stone	10 grains	24 seconds.

Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things, not capable of melting, at once become red-hot like iron.

BURYING ALIVE. A mode of death adopted in Bœotia, where Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B. C. The Roman vestals were subjected to this horrible kind of execution for any levity in dress or conduct that could excite a suspicion of their virtue. The vestal Minutia was buried alive on the charge of incontinence, 337 B. C. The vestal Sextilia was buried alive 274 B. C. The vestal Cornelia A. D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; the famous Duns Scotus is of the number. The assassins of Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, were (two of them) sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, October, 1831.—See *Greece.*

BUSTS. This mode of preserving the remembrance of the human features is the same with the *hermæ* of the Greeks. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds from which he cast wax figures, 328 B. C.—*Pliny.* Busts from the face in plaster of Paris were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A. D. 1466.—*Vasari.*

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* oxen, and the *Lanii*, whose office was to kill. The butchers' trade is very ancient in England; so is their company in London, although it was not incorporated until the second year of James I. 1604.—*Annals of London.*

BUTTER. It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps, instead of oil, in the third century. In 1675, there fell in Ireland, during the winter time, a thick yellow dew, which had all the medicinal properties of butter. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk.—*Mungo Park.*

BUTTONS, of early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited by a statute, thereby to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 George I. 1721. The manufacture owes nothing to encouragement from any quarter of late years, although it has, notwithstanding, much improved.—*Phillips.*

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England, on his voyage round the globe, June 21, 1764, and returned May 9, 1766. In his voyage he discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, August 16, 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet, "Foul-weather Jack."—*Bellchambers.*

BYZANTIUM. Now Constantinople, founded by a colony of Athenians, 715 B. C.—*Eusebius.* It was taken by the Romans, A. D. 73, and was laid in ruins by Severus in 196. Byzantium was rebuilt by Constantine in 338; and after him it received the name of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*

C.

CABAL. A Hebrew word, used in various senses. The rabbins were cabalists, and the Christians so called those who pretended to magic. In English history, the Cabal was a council which consisted of five lords in administration, supposed to be pensioners of France, and distinguished by the appellation of the *Cabal*, from the initials of their names: Sir Thomas Clifford, the lord Ashley, the duke of Buckingham, lord Arlington, and the duke of Lauderdale; 22 Charles II. 1670.—*Hume.*

CABINET COUNCIL. There were councils in England so early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, A. D. 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758, and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. The cabinet council, in which secret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his chosen friends, and the great officers of state, to be afterwards laid before the second council, now styled the privy council, was instituted by Alfred the Great, about A. D. 896. *Spelman.* The modern cabinet council, as at present constituted, was reconstructed in 1670, and usually consists of the following twelve members:*

Lord president.	Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state.
Lord chancellor.	President of the board of control.
Lord privy seal.	President of the board of trade.
First lord of the treasury.	Master of the mint.
Chancellor of the exchequer.	First lord of the admiralty.

In 1841 the number was 14, and included the Secretary at War, the Woods and Forests, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Mint and the Board of Trade being united in right hon. H. Labouchere. The cabinet ministers of the various reigns will be found under the head *Administrations of England.*

CABLES. Their use was known in the earliest times: a machine for making the largest, by which human labor was reduced nine-tenths, was invented in 1792. This machine was set in motion by sixteen horses, when making cables for ships of large size. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy in 1812.

CADDEE, OR LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE. The celebrated league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons, to resist domestic tyranny, A. D. 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray league, 1424.

CADE'S INSURRECTION. Jack Cade, an Irishman, a fugitive from his country on account of his crimes, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." Cade entered London in triumph, and for some time bore down all opposition, and beheaded the lord treasurer, Lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed; and Cade, finding himself deserted by his followers, fled: but a reward being offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.

CADIZ, formerly Gades, was built by the Carthaginians 530 B. C.—*Priestley.* One hundred vessels of the armament preparing, as the Spanish Armada,

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* The term *cabinet council* is of comparatively modern date, and originated thus: the affairs of state, in the reign of Charles I. were principally managed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington; to these were added the earl of Northumberland, for ornament; the bishop of London for his place, being lord treasurer; the two secretaries, Vane and Windebank, for service and intelligence; only the marquis of Hamilton, by his skill and interest, meddled just so far, and no further, than he had a mind. These persons made up the committee of state, reproachfully called the *junto*, and afterwards, enviously, the *cabinet council*.—LORD CLARENDON.

against England, were destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake, 1587 Cadiz was taken by the English, under the earl of Essex, and plundered, September 15, 1596. It was attempted by sir George Rooke in 1702, but he failed. Bombarded by the British in 1797, and blockaded by their fleet, under lord St. Vincent, for two years, ending in 1799. Again bombarded by the British, on board whose fleet were 18,000 land forces, October 1800. Besieged by the French, but the siege raised after the battle of Salamanca in 1812. Massacre of the inhabitants by the soldiery, March 10, 1820. Cadiz was declared a free port in 1829.

CÆSARS, ERA OF THE; OR SPANISH ERA, is reckoned from the first of January 38 B. C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV., of Arragon, abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It continued to be used in Portugal till 1455. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar, and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; if before the Christian era subtract thirty-nine.

CAI-FONG, in China. This city being besieged by 100,000 rebels, the commander of the forces who was sent to its relief, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments: his stratagem succeeded, and every man of the besiegers perished; but the city was at the same time overflowed by the waters, and 300,000 of the citizens were drowned in the overwhelming flood, A. D. 1642.

CAIRO, OR GRAND CAIRO. The modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques, and the splendid sepulchres of its caliphs in what is called the city of the dead: it was built by the Saracens, in A. D. 969. Burnt to prevent its occupation by the Christian invaders, called Crusaders, in 1220. Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans, and their empire subdued, 1517. Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, June, 1754, when 40 000 persons perished. Set on fire by a lady of the beglerbeg, Dec., 1755. Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, July 23, 1798. Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated, June 27, 1801.

CALAIS. Taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, Aug. 4, 1347, and held by England 210 years. It was retaken in the reign of Mary, Jan. 7, 1558, and the loss of Calais so deeply touched the queen's heart, historians say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards. Calais was bombarded by the English, 1694. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April 24, 1814. See *France*.

CALCUTTA. The first settlement of the English here was made in 1689. It was purchased as a Zemindary, and Fort William built in 1698. Calcutta was attacked by a large army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants, in June, 1756. On the capture of the fort, 146 of the British were crammed into the Black-hole prison, a dungeon about 18 feet square, from whence twenty-three only came forth the next morning alive. Calcutta was retaken the following year, and the inhuman Soubah put to death. Supreme court of Judicature established 1773. College founded here 1801.—See *Bengal* and *India*.

CALEDONIA. Now *Scotland*. The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael* or *Gaelmen*, or *Gadel-doine*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died A. D. 99, distinguishes this portion of Britian by the appellation of *Caledonia;* but the etymology of the word seems undetermined. Venerable Bede says, that it retained this name until A. D. 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear

to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coasts of Gaul. About the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era, they were invaded (as stated by some authorities), by the Scuyths or Scythians (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country. Hence the origin of that distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons, which is still so remarkable between the Highlanders and the inhabitants of the southern borders

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about - B. C. 330
The Picts from the north of England settle in the southern borders - - 140
Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, with little success, in the reign of Galdus, otherwise called Corbred II. - - - - A. D. 79
He is signally defeated by the forces of Corbred - - - - - 80
Christianity is introduced into Caledonia in the reign of Donald I. - - 201
The country is invaded by the Scuyths, or Scots, and the government is overthrown, about - - A. D. 306
The Caledonian monarchy is revived by Fergus II. - - - - - 404
After many sanguinary wars between the Caledonians, Picts, and Scots, Kenneth II. obtains a victory over the Picts, unites the whole country under one monarchy, and gives it the name of *Scotland* - - - 838 to 843

See SCOTLAND.

The origin of the Scots, it should be stated, is very uncertain; and the history of the country until the eleventh century, when Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, reigned (1057) is obscure, and intermixed with many and improbable fictions.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. By means of this magnificent canal, the nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain, and those also of Ireland, to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others, 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and this safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was completed, and opened in 1822.

CALENDAR. The Roman calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, A. D. 738 B. C. The year of Romulus was of fifty days less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not, of course, correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B. C. corrected this calendar, by adding two months; and Julius Cæsar, desirous to make it more correct, fixed the solar year as being 365 days and six hours, 45 B. C. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes: and not of 365 days six hours. This difference, at the time of Gregory XIII. had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March. To obviate this error, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that *that* year should consist of 365 days only; and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century: thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style*.

CALICO. The well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company, in 1631. Calico printing, and the

Dutch loom engine, were first used in 1676.—*Anderson.* Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn, in 1700; and again, in 1721. They were first made a branch of manufacture in Lancashire, in 1771. See *Cotton.*

CALIFORNIA, Lower, discovered by Grigalon, sent by Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, 1534; explored by Cortes himself, 1536, and by his subordinate Ulloa, 1538. First settlement by Viscaino and a small colony sent out by Philip II. of Spain, 1596. Viscaino explored the coast and founded St. Diego and Monterey, and was the first *Spaniard* in *Upper* California, 1602.

CALIFORNIA, Upper, discovered by sir Francis Drake, and named New Albion, 1596. The Spanish colonists having been expelled by the ill-used natives, the country was granted by Charles II. of Spain to the Jesuits in 1697. Jesuit missions and *Presidios* established in New California 1769. Eighteen missions established up to 1798. California a province of Mexico, 1824; the Mexican governor expelled from Monterey, 1836. California explored by the United States expedition, under Wilkes, co-operating with that of Fremont, overland, in 1841–3. Another expedition under Fremont, 1845–6. Mexican war began 1845. San Francisco taken possession of by Com. Montgomery, July 8, 1845. Com. Stockton takes possession of Upper California May–August, 1846, and institutes United States military government. Movements of general Kearney, lieutenant Emory, &c. 1846. California secured to the United States by the treaty with Mexico, 1848. Gold placers first discovered on the grounds of captain Suter, February, 1848. Great emigration from the United States commenced November, 1848. Convention at Monterey for forming a state constitution, Aug. 31, 1849. Constitution adopted by popular vote, and P. H. Burnet chosen first governor, Dec. 1849.

CALIPH. In Arabic, vicar, or apostle; the title assumed by the Sophi of Persia, in the succession of Ali, and by the Grand Seigniors as the successors of Mahomet. The caliphat was adopted by Abubeker, the father of the Prophet's second wife, in whose arms he died, A. D. 631. In process of time the soldans or sultans engrossed all the civil power, and little but the title was left to the caliphs, and that chiefly in matters of religion.—*Sir. T. Herbert.*

CALLIGRAPHY. Beautiful writing, in a small compass, invented by Callicrates, who is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B. C. The modern specimens of this art are, many of them, astonishing and beautiful. In the sixteenth century, Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, creed, decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to whom he presented it at Hampton-court, all within the circle of a silver penny, enchased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done as to be plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole of the privy council, and several ambassadors then at court, 1574. —*Holinshed.*

CALLAO, in Peru. Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city, A. D. 1687. The same phenomenon took place in 1746, when all the inhabitants perished, with the exception of one man, who was standing on an eminence, and to whose succor a wave providentially threw a boat.

CALOMEL. The mercurial compound termed calomel is first mentioned by Crollius, early in the seventeenth century, but must have been previously known. The first directions given for its preparation were those announced by Beguin, in 1608. It is said that corrosive sublimate was known some centuries before.

CALVARY, Mount. The place where the Redeemer suffered death, A. D. 33. Calvary was a small eminence or hill adjacent to Jerusalem, appropriated to the execution of malefactors. See *Luke* xxiii. 33. Adrian at the time of his persecution of the Christians erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, A. D. 142. Here is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, whither pilgrims flock from all Christian countries.

CALVINISTS. Named after their founder, John Calvin, the celebrated reformer of the Christian church from the Romish superstition and doctrinal errors. Calvin was a native of Noyon, in Picardy; but adopting the principles of the Reformers, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christianæ Religionis*, in 1533, published about two years afterwards. He subsequently retired to Basle, and next settled in Geneva. Although he differed from Luther in essential points, still his followers did not consider themselves as different on this account from the adherents of Luther. A formal separation first took place after the conference of Poissy, in 1561 where they expressly rejected the tenth article of the confession of Augsburg, besides some others, and took the name of Calvinists.

CAMBRAY. The town whence the esteemed manufacture called cambric takes its name. This city was taken by the Spaniards by a memorable surprise, in 1595. Cambray was taken and retaken several times. In the war of the French revolution it was invested by the Austrians, August 8, 1793, when the republican general, Declay, replied to the Imperial summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do *that*, but his soldiers knew how to fight." In the late war it was seized by the British under general sir Chas. Colville, June 24, 1815. The citadel surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court.

CAMBRAY, League of. This was the celebrated league against the republic of Venice, comprising the pope, the emperor, and the kings of France and Spain; and whereby Venice was forced to cede to Spain her possessions in the kingdom of Naples, entered into Dec. 10, 1508.

CAMBRICS. A fabric of fine linen used for ruffles.—*Shakspeare.* Cambrics were first worn in England, and accounted a great luxury in dress, 22 Elizabeth, 1580.—*Stowe.* The importation of them was restricted, in 1745; and was totally prohibited by statute of 32 George II. 1758. Readmitted in 1786, but afterwards again prohibited: the importation of cambrics is now allowed.

CAMBRIDGE, once called Granta., and of most ancient standing, being frequently mentioned in the earliest accounts of the oldest British historians. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of king William Rufus. The university is said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of East Angles, about A. D. 631; but it lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much. Cambridge now contains thirteen colleges and four halls, of which first, Peter-house is the most ancient, and King's College the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world.

CAMERA LUCIDA. Invented by Dr. Hooke, about 1674.—*Wood's Ath. Ox.* Also an instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, in 1807. The camera obscura, or dark chamber, was invented, it is believed, by the celebrated Roger Bacon, in 1297; it was improved by Baptista Porta, the writer on natural magic, about 1500.—*Moreri.* Sir I. Newton remodelled it. By the recent invention of M. Daguerre, the pictures of the camera are rendered permanent; the last was produced in 1839.

CAMERONIANS. A sect in Scotland which separated from the Presbyterians, and continued to hold their religious meetings in the fields.—*Burnet.*

CAMP. All the early warlike nations had camps, which are consequently most ancient. The disposition of the Hebrew encampment was, we are told, at first laid out by God himself. The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such Roman encampments are existing to this day in numerous places in England and Scotland. The last camp in England was formed at Hyde Park in 1745.

CAMPEACHY-BAY. Discovered about A. D. 1520; it was taken by the English in 1659; and was taken by the Buccaneers, in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood cutters made their settlement here, in 1662.

CAMPERDOWN, BATTLE OF. Memorable engagement off Camperdown, south of the Texel, and signal victory obtained by the British fleet under admiral Duncan, over the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral de Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, which were either taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797.

CAMPO FORMIO, TREATY OF, concluded between France and Austria, the latter power yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic. This memorable and humiliating treaty resulted from the ill success of Austria on the Rhine. By a secret article, however, the emperor took possession of the Venetian dominions in compensation for the Netherlands, Oct. 17, 1797.

CANADA. This country was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, A. D. 1499, and was settled by the French, in 1608, but it had been previously visited by them. Canada was taken by the English, in 1628, but was restored in 1631. It was again conquered by the English, in 1759, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. This country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791; and it was during the debates on this bill in the British parliament, that the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose.

CANADIAN INSURRECTION. The Papineau rebellion commenced at Montreal, Dec. 6, 1837. The Canadian rebels came to an engagement at St. Eustace, Dec. 14, following. The insurgents surrounded Toronto, and were repulsed by the governor, sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838. Lord Durham, governor general, Jan. 16, 1838. Lount and Mathews hanged as traitors, April 12, 1838. Lord Durham resigned, Oct. 9, 1838. Rebellion again manifested itself in Beauharnais, Nov. 3, 1838. The insurgents concentrated at Napierville under command of Nelson and others, Nov. 6; some skirmishes took place, and they were routed with the loss of many killed and several hundred prisoners. Sir John Colborne announced the suppression of the rebellion in his dispatches dated Nov. 17, 1838. Lord Gosford, governor of Lower Canada, proclaims martial law, and a reward of £1,000 for Papineau, Dec. 5, 1837. M'Leod (charged with the destruction of the *Caroline*, American steamer, at Schlosser, Dec. 30, 1837) acquitted at Utica, Oct. 12, 1841. President Van Buren's proclamation warning citizens of the United States against meddling with the Canadian insurrection. Sir Charles Metcalfe, governor-general, 1844. Earl of Elgin appointed governor-general, took the oath, Jan. 30, 1847. Riots at Montreal, and burning of the Parliament House by a mob (caused by the dissatisfaction about the act for paying losses by the late rebellion to some of the rebels themselves), Aug. 15, 1849. Movements in favor of annexation to the United States. Warning against such movements as high treason, proclaimed in the dispatch of earl Grey, the British colonial secretary, Feb. 1850.

CANALS. The most stupendous in the world is a canal in China, which passes over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities, commenced in the tenth century. The canal of Languedoc which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean

was commenced in 1666. That of Orleans, from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in 1675. That between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, commenced 1709. That from Stockholm to Gottenburg, commenced 1751. That between the Baltic and North Sea at Kiel, opened 1785. That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790. The first canal made in England was by Henry I., when the river Trent was joined to the Witham, A. D. 1134. That from the Durance to Marseilles, France, 83,000 metres, of which 17,000 are subterranean passages through the Alps, finished July 8, 1847. In England, there are 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. In Ireland, there are but 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers, and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick, making in all 510 miles.—*Williams.*

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES. Act for commencing the great Erie canal in New York, passed chiefly through the influence of De Witt Clinton. 1817. The canal (363 miles long) completed; a grand celebration, 1825. Chesapeake and Delaware canal opened, &c., July 4, 1829.

CANARY ISLANDS. These islands were known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles.* The first meridian was referred to the Canary isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B. C. They were re-discovered by a Norman, named Bethencourt, A. D. 1402; and were seized by the Spaniards, who planted vines, which flourish here, about 1420. The canary-bird, so much esteemed in all parts of Europe, is a native of these isles; it was brought into England in 1500.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, whose centre is Mount Ida, so famous in history. It was seized by the Saracens, A. D. 808, when they changed its name. Taken by the Greeks, in 961; sold to the Venetians, 1194, and held by them till the Turks obtained it, after a 24 years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished, 1669.

CANDLE. The Roman candles were composed of strings surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood, fatted, were used for light among the lower classes in England about A. D. 1300. At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury, and dipped candles usually burnt. The wax-chandlers' company was incorporated, 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese candles (see *Candleberry Myrtle*) are made from the berries of a tree, and they universally burn this wax, which is fragrant, and yields a bright light.

CANDLEMAS-DAY. A feast instituted by the early Christians, who consecrated on this day all the tapers and candles used in churches during the year. It is kept in the reformed church in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who, submitting to the law under which she lived, presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. Owing to the abundance of light, this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. The practice of lighting the churches was discontinued by English Protestants by an order of council 2 Edward VI. 1548; but it is still continued in the church of Rome.

CANNÆ, BATTLE OF. One of the most celebrated in history, and most fatal to the Romans. Hannibal commanded on one side 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards; and Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, 88,000 Romans, of whom 40 000 were slain.—*Livy.* The victor, Hannibal, sent three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights on the field, as a trophy to Carthage. Neither party perceived an awful earthquake which occurred during the battle. The place is now denominated the field of blood; fought May 21, 216 B. C.—*Bossuet.*

CANNIBALISM has prevailed from the remotest times. The Greeks inform us that it was a primitive and universal custom, and many of the South

American tribes and natives of the South Sea Islands eat human flesh at the present day, and the propensity for it prevails more or less in all savage nations. St. Jerome says, that some British tribes ate human flesh; and the Scots from Galloway killed and eat the English in the reign of Henry I. The Scythians were drinkers of human blood. Columbus found cannibals in America See *Anthropophagi.*

CANNON. They are said to have been used as early as A. D. 1338. According to some of our historians they were used at the battle of Cressy in 1346; but this Voltaire disputes. They are said to have been used by the English at the siege of Calais, 1347. Cannon were first used in the English service by the governor of Calais, 6 Richard II. 1383.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* Louis XIV., upon setting out on his disastrous campaign against the Dutch, inscribed upon his cannon, "The last argument of kings." See *Artillery.*

CANNON, REMARKABLE. The largest known piece of ordnance is of brass, cast in India in 1685. At Ehrenbreitstein castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblentz on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it weighs 180lbs. and its charge of powder 94lbs. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon in 1529. In Dover castle is a brass gun called queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, which was presented to her by the States of Holland; this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the States, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus,

"Charge me well, and sponge me clean,
I'll throw a ball to Calais Green."

Some fine specimens are to be seen in the Tower. A leathern cannon was fired three times in the King's Park, Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1788.—*Phillips.*

CANON. The first ecclesiastical canon was promulgated, A. D. 380.—*Usher.* Canonical hours for prayers were instituted in 391. The dignity of canon existed not previously to the rule of Charlemagne, about 768.—*Paschier.* Canon law was first introduced into Europe by Gratian, the celebrated canon law author, in 1151, and was introduced into England, 19 Stephen, 1154.—*Stowe.*

CANONIZATION of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted in the Romish church by pope Leo III. in 800.—*Tallent's Tables.* Saints have so accumulated, every day in the calendar is now a saint's day.—*Henault.*

CANTERBURY. The *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned A. D. 560. Its early cathedral was erected during the Heptarchy, and was several times burnt, and rebuilt. It was once famous for the shrine of Becket (see *Becket*) and within it are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince.

CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. This see was settled by St. Austin, who preached the gospel in England A. D. 596, and converted Ethelbert, king of Kent. The king, animated with zeal for his new religion, bestowed great favors upon Austin, who fixed his residence in the capital of Ethelbert's dominions. The church was made a cathedral, and consecrated to Christ, although it was formerly called St. Thomas, from Thomas à Becket, murdered at its altar, December 1171. The archbishop is primate and metropolitan of all England and is the first peer in the realm, having precedency of all officers of state and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see hath yielded to the church of Rome, 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. St. Austin was the first bishop, 596. The see was made superior to York, 1075.

—See *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at £2816. 17*s*. 9*d*.—*Beatson*.

CANTHARIDES. A venomous kind of insects which, when dried and pulverized, are used principally to raise blisters. They were first introduced into medical practice by Aretæus, a physician of Cappadocia, about 50 B. C.—*Freind's History of Physic*.

CANTON. The only city in China with which Europeans have been allowed up to the present time to trade. Merchants first arrived here for this purpose in 1517. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. Various particulars relating to this city will be found under the article *China*. In 1822, a fire destroyed 15,000 houses at Canton; and an inundation swept away 10,000 houses and more than 1000 persons in October 1833.

CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIAN RUBBER, is an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incision from two plants that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazils, called *Hævia caoutchouc* and *Siphonia elastica*, and vulgarly called syringe trees. It was first brought to Europe from South America, about 1733.—See *India Rubber*.

CAP. The Romans went for many ages, without regular covering for the head, and hence the heads of all the ancient statues appear bear. But at one period the cap was a symbol of liberty, and when the Romans gave it to their slaves it entitled them to freedom. The cap was sometimes used as a mark of infamy, and in Italy the Jews were distinguished by a yellow cap, and in France those who had been bankrupts were for ever after obliged to wear a green cap. The general use of caps and hats is referred to the year 1449; the first seen in these parts of the world being at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen, from which time they took the place of chaperons or hoods. A statute was passed that none should sell any hat above 20*d*. (40 cts.) nor cap above 2*s*. 8*d*. (66 cts.) 5 Henry VII. 1489.

CAPE BRETON, discovered by the English in 1584. It was taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745; and re-taken in 1748. It was finally possessed by the English, when the garrison and marines, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, and eleven ships of the French navy were captured or destroyed, 1758. Ceded to England at the peace of 1763.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, settled by the Portuguese, in 1610: but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by admiral Holmes, in 1661. All the British settlements, factories, and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, de Ruyter, in 1665. This Cape was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE; the geographical and commercial centre of the East Indies: it was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, in 1486, and was originally called the "Cape of Tempests," and was also named the "Lion of the Sea" and the "Head of Africa." The name was changed by John II., king of Portugal, who augured favorably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. The Cape was doubled, and the paasage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama, Nov. 20, 1497. Planted by the Dutch, 1651. Taken by the English, under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke, Sept. 16, 1795, and restored at the peace in 1802; again taken by sir David Baird and sir Home Popham, Jan. 8, 1806; and finally ceded to England in 1814. Emigrants began to arrive here from Britain in March, 1820. The Caffres have made several irruptions on the British settlements here; and they committed dreadful ravages at Grahamstown, in Oct. 1834. Battle between the English and the Boors, Aug. 26, 1848.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS. These islands were known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades; but were not visited by the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, A. D. 1446

CAPE ST. VINCENT, BATTLES OF. Admiral Rooke, with twenty ships of war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693. Battle of Cape St. Vincent, one of the most glorious achievements of the British navy. Sir John Jervis, being in command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, gave battle to the Spanish fleet of 27 ships of the line off this Cape, and signally defeated the enemy, nearly double in strength, taking four ships, and destroying several others, Feb. 14, 1797. For this victory Sir John was raised to the English peerage, by the titles of baron Jervis and earl St. Vincent, with a pension of 3000*l.* a year.

CAPET, HOUSE OF, the third race of the kings of France. Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, the first of this race (which was called from him Capevigians), was raised to the throne for his military valor, and public virtues, A. D. 987.—*Henault.*

CAPITOL, the principal fortress of ancient Rome, in which a temple was built to Jupiter, thence called *Jupiter Capitolinus.* The foundation laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B. C. The Roman Consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which precious metal the roof was composed, whilst its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. Destroyed by lightning, 188 B. C.; by fire, A. D. 70. The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, A. D. 86.

CAPPADOCIA. This kingdom was founded by Pharnaces, 744 B. C. The successors of Pharnaces are almost wholly unknown, until about the time of Alexander the Great, after whose death Eumenes, by defeating Ariarathes II. became king of Cappadocia.

Pharnaces is declared king - B. C. 744
His successors are unknown for nearly three centuries.
* * * * * *
Reign of Ariarathes I. - - - 362
Perdiccas takes Cappadocia, and Ariarathes is crucified - - - - 322
Defeat of the Parthians - - - 217
Irruption of the Trocmi - - - 164
Mithridates, surnamed Philopator, ascends the throne - - - 162
Orophernes dethrones Philopator - 161
Attalus assists Philopator, and Orophernes dethroned - - - - 154
Philopator joins the Romans against Aristonicus, and perishes in battle - 153
His queen, Laodice, desirous of usurping the throne, poisons five of her own children, the sixth and only remaining child is saved, and the queen put to death - - - - - 153
This young prince reigns as Ariarathes VII. - - - - - 153
Gordius assassinates Ariarathes VII. - 97
Ariarathes VIII. assassinated - - 96
Cappadocia declared a free country by the senate of Rome - - - - 95
The people elect a new king Ariobarzanes I. - - - - - - 94
His son, Ariobarzanes II. reigns - 65
He is dethroned by Marc Antony - 38
Archelaus, the last king of Cappadocia, dies, and bequeathes his kingdom to the Roman empire - A. D. 17

CAPRI. The Capreæ of the Romans, and memorable as the residence of Tiberius, and for the debaucheries he committed in this once delightful retreat, during the seven last years of his life: it was embellished by him with a sumptuous palace, and most magnificent works. Capri was taken by sir Sidney Smith, April 22, 1806.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS. A sort of Franciscans to whom this name was given, from their wearing a great *Capuchon*, or cowl, which is an odd kind of cap, or hood, sewn to their habit, and hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi, about A. D. 1525. Although the

rigors of this order have abated, still the brethren are remarkable for their extreme poverty and privations.—*Ashe.*

CAR. Its invention is ascribed to Ericthonius of Athens, about 1486 B. C. The covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were in use among the Romans. Triumphal cars were introduced by Romulus, according to some; and by Tarquin the Elder, according to others.

CARACCAS. One of the early Spanish discoveries, A. D. 1498. The province declared its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810. In 1812, it was visited by a violent convulsion of nature; thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; the rivers were blackened or their courses changed; and many towns swallowed up, and totally destroyed.

CARBONARI. A dangerous and powerful society in Italy, a substitute for freemasonry, which committed the most dreadful outrages, and spread terror in several states; they were suppressed, however, by the Austrian government in Sept. 1820.

CARDINALS. They are properly the council of the pope, and constitute the conclave or sacred college. At first they were only the principal priests, or incumbents of the parishes in Rome. On this footing they continued till the eleventh century. They did not acquire the exclusive power of electing the popes till A. D. 1160. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1630; some say in 1623.—*Du Cange.*

CARDS. Their invention is referred to the Romans; but it is generally supposed that they were invented in France about the year 1390 to amuse Charles VI. during the intervals of a melancholy disorder, which in the end brought him to his grave.—*Mezérai, Hist. de France.* The universal adoption of an amusement which was invented for a fool, is no very favorable specimen of wisdom.—*Malkin.* Cards are of Spanish, not of French origin.—*Daines Barrington.* Picquet and all the early games are French. Cards first taxed in England, 1756. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2*s.* 6*d.* per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827, the stamp duty was reduced to 1*s.*, and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1840.—*Parl. Reports.*

CARICATURES originated, it is said, with Bufalmaco, an Italian painter: he first put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences, since followed by bad masters, but more particularly in caricature engravings, about 1330.—*De Piles.* A new and much improved style of caricatures has latterly set in; and the productions in this way of a clever but concealed artist, using the initials H. B., are political satires of considerable humor and merit.—*Haydn.*

CARLISLE. The frontier town and key of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. The castle, founded in 1092, by William II., was made the prison of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, in 1568. Taken by the parliament forces in 1645, and by the pretender in 1745.

CARLSBAD, CONGRESS OF, on the affairs of Europe: The popular spirit of emancipation that prevailed in many of the states of Europe against despotic government, led to this congress, in which various resolutions were come to, denouncing the press, and liberal opinions, and in which the great continental powers decreed measures to repress the rage for limited monarchies and free institutions, August 1, 1819.

CARMELITES, OR WHITE FRIARS, named from Mount Carmel, and one of the four orders of mendicants, distinguished by austere rules, appeared in 1141. Their rigor was moderated about 1540. They claim their descent in an un-

interrupted succession from Elijah, Elisha, &c. Mount Carmel has a monastery, and the valley of Sharon lies to the south of the mount, which is 2000 feet high, shaped like a flatted cone, with steep and barren sides: it is often referred to in Jewish histories.

"See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies."—*Pope.*

CAROLINA, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1550. A body of English, amounting to about 850 persons, landed and settled here in 1667; and Carolina was granted to lord Berkeley and others a few years afterwards. See *N. & S. Carolina.*

CARPETS They were in use, at least in some kind, as early as the days of Amos, about 800 B. C.—*Amos* ii 8. Carpets were spread on the ground, on which persons sat who dwelt in tents; but when first used in houses, even in the East, we have no record. In the 12th century carpets were articles of luxury; and in England, it is mentioned as an instance of Becket's splendid style of living, that his sumptuous apartments were every day in winter strewn with clean straw or hay; about A. D. 1160. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust went to England, and established the carpet manufacture, about 1750. There, as with most nations Persian and Turkey carpets, especially the former, are most prized. The famous Axminster, Wilton, and Kidderminster manufacture is the growth of the last hundred years. The manufacture of Kidderminster and Brussels carpets has much advanced within fifteen years, at Lowell, Mass. and Thomsonville Conn.

CARRIAGES. The invention of them is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, who produced the first chariot about 1486 B. C. Carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1547; but they were of very rude construction, and rare. They seem to have been known in England in 1555; but not the art of making them. Close carriages of good workmanship began to be used by persons of the highest quality at the close of the sixteenth century. Henry IV. had one, but without straps or springs. Their construction was various: they were first made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and were then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. They were first let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hotel Fiacre; and hence their name. See *Coaches.*

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES. Their author was René des Cartes, the French philosopher, who promulgated them in 1647. He was an original thinker: his metaphysical principle "I think, therefore I am." is refuted by Mr. Locke; and his physical principle, that "nothing exists but substance," is disproved by the Newtonian philosophy. His celebrated system abounds in great singularities and originalities; but a spirit of independent thought prevails throughout it, and has contributed to excite the same spirit in others. Des Cartes was the most distinguished philosopher of his time and country.—*Dufresnoy.*

CARTHAGE, founded by Dido, or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, 869 B. C. She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became so powerful as to dispute the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars, and the total demolition of that city. Taken by Scipio, and burned to the ground, 146 B. C. when the flames raged during seventeen days, and many of the inhabitants perished in them, rather than survive the subjection of their country. The Roman senate ordered the walls to be razed, that no trace might remain of this once powerful republic.—*Eusebius.*

CARTHAGE, *continued.*

Dido arrives in Africa, and builds Byrsa. —*Blair* - - - B. C. 869
First alliance of the Carthaginians with the Romans - - - - 509
The Carthaginians in Sicily are defeated by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes. *Herodotus, l.* vii. - - 480
They send 300,000 men into Sicily - 407
The siege of Syracuse - - - 396
The Carthaginians land in Italy - 379
Their defeat by Timoleon - - 340
They are defeated by Agathocles, and immolate their children on the altar of Saturn, thereby to propitiate the gods - 310
The first Punic war begins - - 264
The Carthaginians defeated by the Romans in a naval engagement - - 260
Xantippus defeats Regulus - - 255
Regulus is crucified - - - - 256
Asdrubal defeated by Metellus - - 251
Romans defeated before Lilybœum - 250
End of the first Punic war - - 241
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries - - - 241
Hamilcar Barcas is sent into Spain; he takes with him his son, the famous Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans - B. C. 237
Hamilcar is killed in battle by the Vettones - - - - - 227
Asdrubal is assassinated - - - 220
Hannibal subjects all Spain, as far as the Iberus - - - - 219
The second Punic war begins - - 211
First great victory of Hannibal - - 217
Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men - - - 217
Great battle of Cannæ (*which see*) - 216
New Carthage taken by Pub. Scipio - 210
Asdrubal, brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain in Italy - - - 207
The Carthaginians expelled Spain - - 206
Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica - - - - - 204
Hannibal recalled from Italy - - 203
Great battle of Zama (*which see*) - 202
An ignominious peace ends the second Punic war - - - - 201
The third Punic war begins - - 149
Destruction of Carthage, which is burned to the ground - - - - 146

CARTHAGENA or NEW CARTHAGE, in Spain; built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 227 B. C. From here Hannibal set out in his memorable march to invade Italy, crossing the Alps, 217 B. C. Carthagena, in Colombia, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1584. It was pillaged by the French of £1,200,000 in 1697; and was bombarded by admiral Vernon in 1740-1, but he was obliged, though he took the forts, to raise the siege.

CARTHUSIANS. A religious order founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired from the converse of the world, in 1084, to Chartreuse, in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their rules were formed by Basil VII., general of the order, and were peculiarly distinguished for their austerity. The monks could not leave their cells, nor speak, without express leave; and their clothing was two hair cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all coarse. The general takes the title of prior of the Chartreuse, the principal monastery, from which the order is named.—*Auberti; Mirai Origines Carthus.*

CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL. They were designed in the chambers of the Vatican, under Julius II. and Leo X., about 1510 to 1515. The seven of them that are preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton-court palace, in 1629. These matchless works represent—1, The miraculous draught of Fishes; 2, the Charge to Peter; 3, Peter and John healing the Lame at the gate of the Temple; 4, the Death of Ananias; 5, Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck with Blindness; 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, by the people of Lystra; 7, Paul preaching at Athens.

CARVING. We have scriptural authority for its early introduction. See *Exodus* xxxi. The art of carving is first mentioned in profane history 772 B. C. and is referred to the Egyptians. It was first in wood, next in stone, and afterwards in marble and brass. Dipœnus and Scyllis were eminent carvers and sculptors, and opened a school of statuary, 568 B. C.—*Pliny.* See article *Sculptures.* Carvers of meat, called by the Greeks *deribitares*, are mentioned by Homer.

CASHMERE SHAWLS. The district from whence come these costly shawls is described as being "the happy valley, and a paradise in perpetual spring." The true Cashmere shawls can be manufactured of no other wool than that Thibet. They were first brought to England in 1666; but they were well imitated by the spinning at Bradford, and the looms of Huddersfield.

Shawls for the omrahs, of the Thibetian wool, cost 150 rupees each, about the year 1650.—*Bernier.*

CASTEL NUOVO, Battle of. The Russians defeated by the French army, Sept. 29, 1806. Castel Nuovo has several times suffered under the dreadful visitation of earthquakes: in the great earthquake which convulsed all Naples and Sicily, in 1783, this town was almost obliterated. It is recorded that an inhabitant of Castel Nuovo, being on a hill at no great distance, looking back, saw no remains of the town, but only a black smoke; 4000 persons perished; and in Sicily and Naples, more than 40,000.

CASTIGLIONE, Battle of. One of the most brilliant victories of the French arms, under general Bonaparte, against the main army of the Austrians, commanded by general Wurmser: the battle lasted five days successively, from the 2d to the 6th July, 1796. Bonaparte stated the enemy's loss in this obstinate conflict at 70 field-pieces, all his caissons, between 12 and 15,000 prisoners, and 6000 killed and wounded.

CASTILE. The most powerful government of the Goths was established here about A. D. 800. Ferdinand, count of Castile, assumed the title of king in 1020. Ferdinand of Arragon married Isabella of Castile, and nearly the whole of the Christian dominions in Spain were united in one monarchy, 1474. See *Arragon* and *Spain.*

CASTLES. Anciently British castles were tall houses, strongly fortified, and built on the tops of hills, with gates and walls. The castle of the Anglo Saxon was a tower-keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. There were eleven hundred castles built in England by the nobles, by permission of king Stephen, A. D. 1135, and 1154: most of these were demolished by Henry II., who deprived the barons of such possessions, on his accession, in 1154.

CATACOMBS; the early depositories of the dead. The name first denoted the tombs of Saints Peter and Paul at Rome, and afterwards the burial-places of all martyrs. They were numerous in Egypt; and Belzoni, in 1815 and 1818, explored many catacombs both in that country and Thebes, built 3000 years ago: among others, a *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient sculpture, the temple of Psammaticus the Powerful, whose sarcophagus, formed of the finest oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured, he brought to England. Many other nations had their catacombs; there were some of great extent at Rome. The Parisian catacombs were projected A. D. 1777. The bodies found in catacombs, especially those of Egypt, are called mummies. See *Embalming.*

CATANIA, or CATANEA. At the foot of mount Etna. Founded by a colony from Chalcis, 753 B. C. Ceres had a temple here, in which none but women were permitted to appear. This ancient city is remarkable for the dreadful overthrows to which it has been subjected at various times from its vicinity to Etna, which has discharged, in some of its eruptions, a stream of lava four miles broad and fifty feet deep, advancing at the rate of seven miles in a day. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna, in 1669. By an earthquake which happened in 1693, Catania was nearly swallowed up, and in a moment more than 18,060 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins of the city. An earthquake did great damage, and a number of persons perished here, Feb. 22, 1817.

CATAPHRYGIANS. A sect of heretics, so called because they were Phrygians, who followed the errors of Montanus. They made up the bread of the eucharist with the blood of infants, whom they pricked to death with needles, and then looked upon them as martyrs.—*Pardon.*

CATAPULTÆ. Ancient military engines for throwing stones of immense weight, darts, and arrows; invented by Dionysius, 399 B. C.—*Josephus.* They

were capable of throwing darts and javelins of four and five yards length.—*Pardon.*

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. The title of Catholic was first given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonsus I. of Spain, who was thereupon surnamed *the Catholic;* A. D. 739 The title of *Catholic* was also given to Ferdinand V., 1474. See *Spain.*

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. Sergius L. Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having squandered away his fortune by his debaucheries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship, he secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, as dissolute as himself, to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder; and on seeing five of his accomplices arrested, he retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the condemned conspirators at home, while Petreius attacked Catiline's ill-disciplined forces, and routed them, and the conspirator was killed in the engagement, about the middle of December, 63 B. C. His character has been branded with the foulest infamy, and to the violence he offered to a vestal, he added the murder of his own brother; and it is said that he and his associates drank human blood to render their oaths more firm and inviolable.—*Sallust.*

CATO, SUICIDE OF. Termed as the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." Cato, the Roman patriot and philosopher, considered freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man:" unable to survive the independence of his country, he stabbed himself at Utica. By this rash act of suicide, independently of all moral considerations, Cato carried his patriotism to the highest degree of political frensy; for Cato, dead, could be of no use to his country; but had he preserved his life, his counsels might have moderated Cæsar's ambition, and have given a different turn to public affairs. Feb. 5, 45 B. C. —*Montesquieu.*

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY. The mysterious plot of a gang of low and desperate politicians, whose object was the assassination of the ministers of the crown, with a view to other sanguinary and indiscriminate outrages, and the overthrow of the government: the conspirators were arrested Feb. 23, 1820; and Thistlewood and his four principal associates, Brunt, Davison, Ings, and Tidd, after a trial commenced on April 17th, which ended in their conviction, were executed according to the then horrid manner of traitors, on May 1, following.—*Haydn.*

CAUCASUS. A mountain of immense height, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, inhabited anciently by various savage nations who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. It was covered with snow in some parts, and in others was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations: its people were at one time supposed to gather gold on the shores of their rivulets, but they afterwards lived without making use of money. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures, according to ancient authors, 1548 B. C. The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasiæ Portæ,* and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians, called Huns, made their way, when they invaded the provinces of Rome, A. D. 447.—*Strabo. Herodotus.*

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING. The branch of the art so called is a method of burning the colors into wood or ivory. Gausias, a painter of Sicyon, was the inventor of this process. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycere, whom he represented as sitting on the ground, and making garlands of flowers; and from this circumstance the picture, which was

bought afterwards by Lucullus for two talents, received the name of *Stephanoplocon*, 335 B. C.—*Plinii Hist. Nat.*

CAVALIERS. This appellation was given as a party name in England to those who espoused the cause of the king during the unhappy war which brought Charles I. to the scaffold. They were so called in opposition to the Roundheads, or friends of the parliament, between 1642 and 1649.—*Hume.*

CAVALRY. Of the ancient nations the Romans were the most celebrated for their cavalry, and for its discipline and efficiency. Attached to each of the Roman legions was a body of horse 300 strong, in ten turmæ; the commander was always a veteran, and chosen for his experience and valor. In the early ages, the Persians brought the greatest force of cavalry into the field: they had 10,000 horse at the battle of Marathon, 490 B. C.: and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B. C.—*Plutarch.*

CAYENNE. First settled by the French in 1625, but they left it in 1654. It was afterwards successively in the hands of the English, French, and Dutch. These last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809, but was restored to the French at the peace in 1814. In this settlement is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper, so esteemed in Europe.

CELESTIAL GLOBE. A celestial sphere was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 B. C. A planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B. C. The celestial globe was divided into constellations after the age of Perseus. The great celestial globe of Gottorp, planned after a design of Tycho Brache, and erected at the expense of the duke of Holstein, was eleven feet in diameter: and that at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, erected by Dr. Long, is eighteen feet. See *Globes.*

CELESTINS. A religious order of monks, reformed from the Bernardins by pope Celestine V. in 1294. The order of nuns was instituted about the same period.

CELIBACY, and the monastic life, preached by St. Anthony in Egypt, about A. D. 305. The early converts to this doctrine lived in caves and desolate places till regular monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected at the council of Nice. A. D. 325. Celibacy was enjoined on bishops only in 692. The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy in 1073. Its observance was finally established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. Among the illustrious philosophers of antiquity, the following were unfriendly to matrimony:—Plato, Pythagoras, Epicurus, Bion, Anaxagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, and Diogenes; and the following among the moderns:—Newton, Locke, Boyle, Gibbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Harvey, Leibnitz, Bayle, Hobbes, Hampden, sir F. Drake, earl of Essex, Pitt, Michael Angelo, the three Caraccis, sir Joshua Reynolds, Haydn, Handel, Wolsey, Pascal, Fenelon, Pope, Akenside, Goldsmith, Gray, Collins, Thompson, and Jeremy Bentham.

CEMETERIES. The ancients had not the unwise custom of crowding all their dead in the midst of their towns and cities, within the narrow precincts of a place reputed sacred, much less of amassing them in the bosom of their fanes and temples. The burying places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns; and the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens—*John* xix. 41; and in fields, and among rocks and mountains—*Matthew* xxvii, 60. The present practice was introduced by the Romish clergy, who pretended that the dead enjoyed peculiar privileges by being interred in consecrated ground. The burying-places of the Turks are handsome and agreeable, and it is owing chiefly to the many fine plants that grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. It is only

within a very few years that public cemeteries have been formed in these countries, although the crowded state of our many churchyards, and the danger to health of burial-places in the midst of dense populations, called for some similar institutions to that of the celebrated *Père la Chaise* at Paris. Six public cemeteries have been recently opened in London suburbs. The inclosed area of each of these cemeteries is planted and laid out in walks after the manner of Père la Chaise.* There are similar cemeteries in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns; and in Ireland, at Cork, Dublin, &c. Some of the rural cemeteries of the United States, especially that at Mount Auburn, near Boston (opened 1831), Laurel Hill, Philadelphia (183–), and Greenwood, near New-York (1839), are far more beautiful in their natural features than any of those near London or Paris.

CENSORS. Roman magistrates, whose duty it was to survey and rate, and correct the manners of the people; their power was also extended over private families, and they restrained extravagance. The two first censors were appointed 443 B. C. The office was abolished by the emperors.

CENSUS. In the Roman polity, a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years: established by Servius Tullius, 566 B. C.—*Legal Polity of the Roman State.* In England the census, formerly not periodical, is now taken at decennial periods, of which the last were the years 1811, 1821, and 1831; and the new census, 1841.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, has been taken at six different periods, viz. 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1030, and 1840. The seventh census is taken this year, 1850.—See *Population.*

CENTURION. The captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion, which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria.* He was distinguished by a branch of vine which he carried in his hand. By the Roman census, each hundred of the people was called a *centuria,* 566 B. C.

CENTURY. The method of computing by centuries was first generally observed in ecclesiastical history, and commenced from the time of our Redeemer's incarnation, A. D. 1. It is a period that is particularly regarded by church historians.—*Pardon.*

CERES. This planet, which is only 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, astronomer royal at Palermo, on the 1st. of Jan. 1801. To the naked eye it is not visible, nor will glasses of a very high magnifying power show it with a distinctly defined diameter. *Pallas,* discovered by Dr. Olbers, is still smaller.

CEYLON. The natives claim for this island the seat of paradise; it was discovered by the Portuguese A. D. 1505; but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, A. D. 41. The capital, Colombo, was taken by the Hollanders in 1603; and was recovered by the Portuguese in 1621. The Dutch again took it in 1656. A large portion of the country was taken by the British in 1782, but was restored the next year. The Dutch settlements

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* Père la Chaise takes its name from a French Jesuit, who was a favorite of Louis XIV., and his confessor. He died in 1709; and the site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by this beautiful cemetery. It was a practice of high antiquity to plant herbs and flowers about the graves of the dead. The women in Egypt go weekly to pray and weep at the sepulchres, and it is then usual to throw a sort of herb (our sweet-basil) upon the tombs; which in Asia Minor, and Turkey in Europe, are also adorned either with the leaves of the palm-tree, boughs of myrtle, or cypresses planted at the head and feet. Between some of the tombs is placed a chest of ornamented stone, filled with earth, in which are planted herbs and aromatic flowers. These are regularly cultivated by females, who assemble in groups for that duty. At Aleppo, there grow many myrtles, which they diligently propagate, because they are beautiful, and remain long green, to put about their graves.—*Mallet; Chandler; Butler.*

were seized by the British; Trincomalee Aug. 26, 1795, and Jaffnapatam, in Sept. same year. Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The British troops were treacherously massacred, or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo, June 26, 1803. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815.

CHÆRONEA, BATTLES OF. The Athenians are defeated by the Bœotians, and Tolmidas, their general, is slain, 447 B. C. Battle of Chæronea, in which Greece lost its liberty to Philip, 32,000 Macedonians defeating the confederate army of Thebans and Athenians of 30,000, Aug. 2, 338 B. C. Battle of Chæronea in which Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, is defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians are slain, 86 B. C.

CHAIN-BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. The honor of constructing the first chain-bridge on a grand scale belongs to Mr. Telford, who commenced the chain-suspension bridge over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, July 1818.—See *Menai Bridge*.

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 55 B. C. These cables came into modern use, and generally in the royal navy of England, in 1812. Chain-shot, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ships, was invented by the Dutch admiral De Witt, in 1666. Chain-pumps were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAISE OR CALASH. The invention of the chaise, which is described as a light and open vehicle, is ascribed to Augustus Cæsar, about A. D. 7. Aurelius Victor mentions that the use of post-chaises was introduced by Trajan, about A. D. 100. The chariot was in use fifteen centuries before. See *Chario'*

CHALDEAN REGISTERS. Registers of celestial observations were commenced 2234 B. C., and were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B. C., being a period of 1903 years. These registers were sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle. CHALDEAN CHARACTERS: the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra.

CHAMP DE MARS, an open square space in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments raised on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine, with an area sufficient to contain a million of people. Here was held, on the 14th July, 1790, the famous "fédération," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution. In the evening great rejoicings followed the proceedings; public balls were given by the municipality in the *Champs Elysées* and elsewhere, and Paris was illuminated throughout. 1791, July 17, a great meeting of citizens and others held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country"—left standing for some time afterwards—praying for the enforced abdication of Louis XVI. Another new constitution sworn to here, under the eye of Bonaparte, May 1, 1815, a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. The championship was instituted at the coronation of Richard II. 1377. At the coronations of English kings the champion still rides completely armed into Westminster-hall, and challenges any one that would deny their title to the crown. The championship is hereditary in the Dymocke family.

CHANCELLORS LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND. The Lord Chancellor ranks after the princes of the Blood Royal as the first lay subject. Formerly, the office was conferred upon some dignified clergyman. Maurice, afterwards bishop of London, was created chancellor in 1067. The first personage who

was qualified by great legal education, and who decided causes upon his own judgment, was Sir Thomas More, in 1530, before which time the office was more that of a high state functionary than the president of a court of justice. Sir Christopher Hatton, who was appointed chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. In England, the great seal has been frequently put in commission; but it was not until 1813 that the separate and co-existent office of *Vice-Chancellor* was permanently held.

LORD CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND,
(*From the time of Cardinal Wolsey.*)

1515 Cardinal Wolsey.
1530 Sir Thomas More (*beheaded*).
1533 Sir Thomas Audley.
1534 Thomas, bishop of Ely.
1545 Lord Wriothesley.
1547 Lord St. John.
1547 Lord Rich.
1551 Bishop of Ely again.
1551 Sir Nich. Hare, *Lord Keeper*.
1553 Bishop of Winchester.
1555 Archbishop of York.
1559 Sir Nicholas Bacon.
1579 Sir Thomas Bromley.
1587 Sir Christopher Hatton.
1592 Sir John Packering.
1596 Sir Thomas Egerton.
1616 Sir Francis Bacon, *afterwards* lord Verulam.
1625 Sir Thomas Coventry.
1639 Sir John Finch.
1640 Sir Edward Littleton, *afterwards* lord Littleton.
1645 Sir Richard Lane.
1648 In commission.
1653 Sir Edward Herbert.
1658 Sir Edward Hyde, *afterwards* earl of Clarendon.
1667 Sir Orlando Bridgeman, *L. K.*
1672 Earl of Shaftesbury.
1673 Sir Heneage Finch, *afterwards* earl of Nottingham.
1682 Lord Guilford, *L. K.*
1685 Sir George Jeffreys, lord Jeffreys.
1690 In commission.
1690 Sir John Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir Geo. Hutchins, *L. K.*
1692 Sir John Somers, *afterwards* lord Somers.
1702 Sir Nathan Wright, *L. K.*
1705 Lord Cowper, *L. K.*
1710 In commission.
1713 Lord Harcourt.
1714 Lord Cowper again.
1718 In commission.
1718 Viscount Parker, *afterwards* earl of Macclesfield.
1725 Sir Peter King, *L. K. afterwards* lord King.
1733 Lord Talbot.
1737 Philip, lord Hardwicke.
1761 Sir Robert Henley, *afterwards* lord Henley, *and* earl of Northington.
1766 Charles Pratt, lord Camden.
1770 Hon. Chas. Yorke, Jan. 18; *died next day.*
1770 In commission.
1771 Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley, succeeded as earl Bathurst.
1778 Lord Thurlow.
1783 Lord Loughborough and others (in *commission*) - - April 9
1783 Lord Thurlow again - - Dec. 23
1792 In commission.
1793 Lord Loughborough again.
1801 Lord Eldon. - - April 14
1806 Lord Erskine. - - Feb. 7
1807 Lord Eldon again. - March 25
1827 Lord Lyndhurst. - - April 20
1830 Lord Brougham. - Nov. 22
1834 Lord Lyndhurst again - Nov. 14
1835 In commission.
1836 Lord Cottenham. - - Jan. 16
1841 Lord Lyndhurst again. - Aug. 31
1846 Lord Cottenham again - July 6

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I. A. D. 1186, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland, but not as a distinct appointment, in the reign of Henry III., Geffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named, 1232.

CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND. In the laws of Malcolm II. who reigned A. D. 1004, this officer is thus mentioned: "The Chancellar sal at al tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor of the rest of the nobility. The Chancellar sall be ludgit near unto the kingis Grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and nicht, at the kingis command."—*Sir James Balfour.* James, earl of Seafield, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord high Chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708.—*Scott.*

CHANCERY, COURT OF. Instituted as early as A. D. 605. Settled upon a better footing by William I., in 1067.—*Stowe.* This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigor of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married

women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relievable here.—*Blackstone.*

EFFECTS OF SUITORS LODGED IN COURT AT THE FOLLOWING DECENNIAL PERIODS.

1770 - Amount lodged -	£5,300,000	1810 - Amount lodged -	£26,212,000
1780 - ditto -	7,741,000	1820 - ditto -	34,208,785
1790 - ditto -	13,338,000	1830 - ditto -	38,886,135
1800 - ditto -	19,834,000	1840 - ditto -	39,772,746

There are about 10,000 accounts. By the last official returns the number of committals for contempt was ninety-six persons in three years.—*Parl Returns.*

CHANTRY. A chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors.—*Shakspeare.* First mentioned in the commencement of the seventh century, when Gregory the great established schools of chanters.—See *Chanting.*

CHAOS. A rude and shapeless mass of matter, and confused assemblage of inactive elements which, as the poets suppose, pre-existed the formation of the world, and from which the universe was formed by the hand and power of a superior being. This doctrine was first advanced by Hesiod, from whom the succeeding poets have copied it; and it is probable that it was obscurely drawn from the account of Moses, by being copied from the annals of Sanchoniathon, whose age is fixed antecedent to the siege of Troy in 1193 B. C. See *Geology.*

CHARIOTS. The invention of chariots, and the manner of harnessing horses to draw them, is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, 1486 B. C. Chariot racing was one of the exercises of Greece. The chariot of the Ethiopian officer, mentioned in *Acts* viii. 27, 28, 31, was, it is supposed, something in the form of our modern chaise with four wheels. Cæsar relates that Cassibelanus, after dismissing all his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war chariots about his person. The chariots of the ancients were like our phætons, and drawn by one horse. See *Carriages, Coaches, &c.*

CHARITIES in the United States.—See *Benevolence.* In England there are tens of thousands of charitable foundations; and the charity commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to £1,500,000 annually, in 1840.—*Parl. Rep.* Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687.—*Rapin.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., was first settled in 1680. In 1690 a colony of French refugees, exiled in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Carolina, and some of them in Charleston: from them are descended many of the most respectable of the inhabitants. At the close of 1779, the city was taken by the British, and held by them until May following. Population in 1790, 16,359; in 1810, 24,711; in 1820, 24,780; in 1830, 30,289; in 1840, 29,261—(a decrease of 1,028 in ten years) including 14,673 slaves.

CHARTERS OF RIGHTS. The first charters of rights granted by the kings of England to their subjects, were by Edward the Confessor, and by Henry I. A. D. 1100. The famous bulwark of English liberty, known as *Magna Charta*, or the great charter, was granted to the barons by king John, June 15, 1215. The rights and privileges granted by this charter were renewed and ratified by Henry III. in 1224, *et seq.* Sir Edward Coke says that even in his days it had been confirmed above thirty times. Charters to corporations were of frequent grant from the reign of William I. See *Magna Charta.*

CHARTERS, to the American colonies. That to Virginia granted by James I., 1606; to Massachusetts, by the same, 1620, but withdrawn by Charles II.

1684; that granted to Connecticut by Charles II., 1665, was concealed in an oak to preserve it from the tyrannical Andros. General suppression of charter governments in America, 1688.

CHARTER PARTY. The same species of deed or agreement as the ancient chirograph. A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo. It was first used in England in the reign of Henry III., about 1243.

CHARTISTS. The agitators for radical political reforms in England were so called from the *Charter* which they drew up and urged for adoption as the law of the land, 1838. The petition for it, signed by about 5,000,000 names. Proclamation against tumultuous assemblies of the Chartists, Dec. 12, 1838. Chartist attack on Newport, Wales, headed by John Frost, an ex-magistrate, defeated, Nov. 4, 1839. Frost and others taken prisoner, tried, and transported. Another Chartist demonstration on Kennington Common, near London, exciting great alarm (chiefly because of the recent revolution in Paris), April 10, 1848. The six chief demands of the Chartists are: 1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualification. 4. Annual parliaments. 5. Payment of members. 6. Equal electoral districts.

CHARTS. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B. C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, with a view to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. Mercator's chart, in which the world is taken as a plane, was drawn, 1556.

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite another whirlpool called Scylla, on the coast of Italy. It was very dangerous to sailors, and it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The exact situation of the Charybdis is not discovered by the moderns, as no whirlpool sufficiently tremendous is now found to correspond to the description of the ancients. The words *Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim*, became a proverb, to show that in our eagerness to avoid an evil, we fall into a greater.

CHANTING, Chanting the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about A. D. 350.—*Lenglet*. Chanting in churches was introduced into the Roman Catholic service in 602, by Gregory the Great, who established schools of chanters, and corrected the church song.—*Dufresnoy*.

CHEATS. The convicted cheat punishable by pillory (since abolished), imprisonment, and fine, 1 *Hawk*. L. C. 188. A rigorous statute was enacted against cheats, 33 Henry VIII. 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l*., or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711.—*Blackstone's Comm.*

CHEESE. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned the process of making cheese from the Romans (who brought many useful arts with them) about the Christian era. Cheese is made by almost all nations. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire, make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. The Cheddar of Somerset, and Stilton of Huntingdon, are as much esteemed as the cheese of Parma, and Gruyère of Switzerland. In 1840 England imported, chiefly from the U. States, for home use, a quantity exceeding 10,000 tons.

CHEMISTRY AND DISTILLING. Introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, about A. D. 1150; they had learned them from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt, they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine;

and embalming was a kind of chemical process. The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry; but the fathers of true chemical philosophy were of our own country; Bacon, Boyle, Hooke, Mayow, Newton, &c. The modern character of chemistry was formed under Beecher and Stahl, who perceived the connection of the atmosphere and the gases, with the production of phenomena. Bergman and Scheele were cotemporary with Priestley in England, and Lavosier in France; then followed Thomson, Davy, and other distinguished men.

CHERRIES. They were brought from Pontus, to Lucullus, to Rome, about 70 B. C. Apricots from Epirus: peaches from Persia; the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; and pomegranates from Carthage; 114 B. C. The cherry tree was first planted in Britain, it is said, about A. D. 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, and with such success that an orchard of thirty-two acres produced in one year £1000, A. D. 1540. See *Gardening*.

CHESAPEAKE, BATTLE OF. At the mouth of the bay of that name, between the British admiral Greaves, and the French admiral De Grasse, with the naval force sent to assist the United States; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by a British fleet in 1812. The *Chesapeake* American frigate struck to the *Shannon* British frigate, commanded by captain Broke, after a severe action, June 2, 1813.

CHESS, GAME OF. Invented, according to some authorities, 680 B. C.; and according to others, in the fifth century of our era. The learned Hyde and Sir William Jones concur in stating (as do most writers on the subject) that the origin of chess is to be traced to India. The automaton chess-player was exhibited in England in 1769.

CHEVALIER D'EON. This extraordinary personage, who had been acting in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and who was for some time a minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was proved upon a trial had in the King's Bench, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex, to be a *woman*, July 1, 1777. He subsequently wore female attire for many years; yet at his death, in London, in 1810, it was manifest, by the dissection of his body, and other undoubted evidence, that he was of the male sex.—*Bio. Dic.*

CHILDREN. Most of the ancient nations had the unnatural custom of exposing their infants—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases they were taken care of, and humanely protected by the state. The custom which long previously existed of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited in the reign of Canute, about 1017.—*Mat. Paris.* At Darien, it was the practice when a widow died, to bury with her, in the same grave, such of her children as were unable, from their tender years, to take care of themselves. And in some parts of China, superstition has lent her hand to sanction the horrid deed of offering infants to the spirit of an adjoining river, first attaching a gourd to their necks to prevent them from immediately drowning.

CHILI. Discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, A. D. 1535. Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, and the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver, amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. The Chilians fought for liberty at various times, and with various success, until 1817, when, by the decisive victory gained by San Martin over

the royal forces, Feb. 12, in that year, the province was released from its oppressors, and declared independent.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS. An estate of the crown in England, on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents: this custom has existed time immemorial.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries in A. D. 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round the stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. The ancients made use of stoves, although Octavio Ferrari affirms that chimneys were in use among them; but this is disputed.

CHINA. This empire is very ancient, and the Chinese assert that it existed many thousands of years before Noah's flood; but it is allowed by some authorities to have commenced about 2500 years before the birth of Christ. By others it is said to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B. C. We are told that the Chinese knew the periods of the sun, moon, and planets, and were acute astronomers, in the reign of Yao, which is set down 2357 B. C. But dates cannot be relied upon until towards the close of the seventh century, B. C. when the history of China becomes more distinct. In the battle between Phraates and the Scythians 129 B. C., the Chinese aided the latter, and afterwards ravaged the countries on the coasts of the Caspian, which is their first appearance in history.—*Lenglet.*

The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced - - - B. C 2700
The first of the 22 Chinese dynasties commenced - - - - 2207
* * * * * *
In the history of China, the first dates which are fixed to his narrative, by Se-ma-tsien, begin - - - 651
Confucius, the father of the Chinese philosophers, born - - - 551
Stupendous wall of China completed - 211
The dynasty of Han - - - - 206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged - - - - - 202
Religion of Ta -tse commenced - - 15
Religion of the followers of Fo, commenced about - - A. D 60
Embassy from Rome - - - 166
Nankin becomes the capital - - 420
The atheistical philosopher, Fan-Shin, flourishes - - - - 449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach their doctrines - - - 635
They are proscribed, and extirpated - 845
The seat of the imperial government is transferred to Pekin - - - 1260
Wonderful canal, called the Yu Ho, completed about - - - 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton - 1517
Macao is granted as a settlement to the Portuguese - - - - 1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent by the pope from Rome - - - - 1575
The country is conquered by the Eastern Tartars, who establish the present reigning house - - - 1644
An earthquake throughout China buries 300,000 persons at Pekin alone - 1662
Jesuit missionaries endeavor to establish Christianity - - - 1692
The Jesuits are expelled through their own misconduct - - - 1724

ENGLISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

Earl Macartney's embassy; he leaves England - - Sept. 26, 1792
He is ordered to depart from Pekin, Oct. 7, 1793
Edict against Christianity - - 1812
Lord Amherst's embassy; he leaves England - - - Feb. 8, 1816
[His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *kou-tou*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.]
The exclusive rights of the East India Company cease - April 22, 1834
Lord Napier arrives at Macao, to superintend British commerce - July 15, 1834
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, Nov. 7, 1834
Commissioner Lin issues an edict for the seizure of opium - March 18, 1839
British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton - - March 19, 1839
The factories surrounded, and outrages committed - - March 24, 1839
The opium destroyed during several days by the Chinese - June 3, 1839
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves the country this day - - Dec. 6, 1839
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever - - - Jan. 5, 1841

CHINA, *continued.*

Blockade of Canton by a British fleet of 15 sail and several war steamers, having 4,000 troops on board, by orders from Sir Gordon Bremer - June 28, 1840
Seizure of Capt. Anstruther - Sept. 16, 1840
Lin deprived of his authority, and finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner - Sept. 16, 1840
Capt. Elliott declares a truce with the Chinese - - - Nov. 6, 1840
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities - - - Jan. 20, 1841
Imperial edict from Pekin rejecting the conditions of the treaty made by Keshin - - - Feb. 11, 1841
Hostilities are in consequence resumed against the Chinese - - Feb. 23, 1841
Chusan evacuated - - Feb. 24, 1841
Rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for ring-leaders and chiefs - Feb. 25, 1841
Bogue Forts taken by Sir Gordon Bremer; admiral Kwan killed, and 459 guns captured - - Feb. 26, 1841
Sir Hugh Gough takes the command of the army - - March 2, 1841
Heights behind Canton taken, and 94 guns captured - - May 25, 1841
The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, of which 5,000,000 are paid down, and hostilities cease - May 31, 1841
British trade re-opened - July 16, 1841
Arrival at Macao of Sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; Capt. Elliott superseded - Aug. 10, 1841
Amoy taken, and 296 guns found and destroyed - - Aug. 27, 1841
The Bogue forts destroyed - Sept. 14, 1841
The city of Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and the island of Chusan re-occupied by the British - Oct. 1, 1841
Chin-hae taken, with 157 guns, many of them brass - - Oct. 10, 1841
Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the *Cornwal'* s by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoo and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor - Aug. 29, 1842

CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY.

Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.
China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars, part forthwith and the remainder within three years.
The ports of Canton. Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British.
Consuls to reside at these cities.
Tariffs of import and export to be established, &c. &c.
The emperor signifies his assent to the conditions - - Sept. 8, 1842
Mr. Davis succeeds Sir Henry Pottinger as British commissioner - Feb. 16, 1844
Bogue Forts captured by Gen. Aguilar and Sir John Davis, 836 pieces of artillery seized and spiked - April 5, 1847
Treaty between China and the United States negotiated by Caleb Cushing, American Commissioner - - July 3, 1844
——— ratified at Washington Jan. 16, 1845
Alexander H. Everett appointed commissioner to China from the United States - - - 1845
John W. Davis appointed commissioner from the United States - 1847

CHINESE EMPERORS.

The following is a list of those who have reigned for the last two centuries:—

Chwang-lei - - - - -	1627
Shun-che - - - - -	1644
Kang-he - - - - -	1669
Yung-ching - - - -	1693
Keen-lung - - - - -	1736
Kea-ding - - - -	1796
Taou-kwang - - - -	1821
Sze-Hing, present emperor -	1850

The embassy of lord Macartney from England procured the first authentic information respecting this empire: it appears that it is divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities; the population of the whole country is given at 333 000,000; its annual revenues at £66,000,000; and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry; the religion is paganism, and the government is absolute. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, are encouraged, and ethics are studied profoundly, and influence the manners of the people. See details in *Williams's* "*Middle Kingdom.*"

CHINA PORCELAIN. This manufacture is first mentioned in history in 1531; it was introduced into England so early as the sixteenth century. Porcelain was made at Dresden in 1706; fine ware in England, at Chelsea, 1752; at Bow in 1758; in various other parts of England, about 1760; and by the ingenious Josiah Wedgwood, who much improved the British manufacture, in Staffordshire, 1762 *et seq.*

CHINESE ERAS. They are very numerous, fabulous, and mythological. Like the Chaldeans, they represent the world as having existed some hundreds of thousands of years; and their annals and histories record events

said to have occurred, and name philosophers and heroes said to have lived, more than 27,000 years ago. By their calculation of time, which must, of course, differ essentially from ours, they date the commencement of their empire 41,000 years B. C.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

CHIPPEWA, Battles of. The British forces under general Riall were defeated by the Americans under general Brown, July 5, 1814. Another action with the British, commanded by generals Drummond and Riall; the latter taken prisoner at Bridgwater, near Chippewa, July 25, 1814.

CHIVALRY. Began in Europe about A. D. 912. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century it had a considerable influence in refining the manners of most of the nations of Europe. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies. He devoted himself to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate, in every perilous adventure, his honor and character. Chivalry, which owed its origin to the feudal system, expired with it.—*Robertson: Gibbon.*

CHIVALRY, Court of. It was commonly after the lie-direct had been given, that combats took place in the court of chivalry. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the court of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623. The following entries are found in the pipe-roll of 31 Henry I., the date of which has been fixed by the labors of the record commission:—"Robert Fitz Seward renders account of fifteen marks of silver, *for the office and wife* of Hugh Chivill. Paid into the exchequer four pounds. And he owes six pounds;" p. 53. "William de Hocton renders account of ten marks of gold *that he may have the wife of Geoffrey de Faucre in marriage*, with her land, and may have her son in custody until he is of age to become a knight; he paid into the exchequer ten marks of gold, and is discharged."—*Parl. Reports.*

CHOCOLATE. First introduced into Europe from Mexico about A. D. 1520. It is the flour of the cocoa-nut, and makes a wholesome beverage, much used in Spain. It was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.—*Tatler.*

CHOIR. The choir was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, A. D. 677. The service had been previously in use at Rome about 602. —See *Chanting.* The *Choragus* was the superintendent of the ancient chorus.—*Warburton.*

CHOLERA MORBUS. This fatal disease, known in its more malignant form as the Asiatic cholera, after having made great ravages in many countries of the north, east, and south of Europe, and in the countries of Asia, where alone it had carried off more than 900,000 persons in its progress within two years, made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, October 26, 1831. Proclamation, ordering all vessels from Sunderland to London, to perform quarantine at the Nore, December 4, 1831. Cholera first appeared at Edinburgh, Feb. 6, 1832. First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, February 13; and in Dublin, March 3, same year. The mortality was very great, but more so on the Continent; the deaths by Cholera in Paris were 18,000 between March and August, 1832. Cholera first appeared on this continent at Quebec, June 8, 1832; and at New-York, June 27, 1832. Cholera again raged in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c. in 1836–7. It again appeared in Asia and the east of Europe in 1848, and raged in London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Paris at intervals, in 1848–9. First appeared again on this continent in 1849, on the Mississippi, in New York in

May, and continued more or less in various parts of the United States until November of that year.

CHRIST. See JESUS CHRIST. This name, so universally given to the Redeemer of the world, signifies, in Greek, *The Anointed*, being the same with *Messiah* in the Hebrew, which the Jews called that Saviour and Deliverer whom they expected, and who was promised to them by all the prophets. This appellation is commonly put to our JESUS (signifying *Saviour*), the name of the great object of our faith, and divine author of our religion. St. Clement, the earliest father, according to St. Epiphanius, fixes the birth of CHRIST on the 18th of November, in the 28th year of Augustus, *i. e.* two years before the Christian era as adopted in the sixth century. Cerinthus was the first Christian writer against the divinity of Christ, about A. D. 67. The divinity of Christ was adopted at the council of Nice, in A. D. 325, by two hundred and ninety-nine bishops against eighteen.

CHRISTIAN. This name was first given to the believers and followers of CHRIST's doctrines at Antioch, in Syria, *Acts* xi. 26, in the year 38, according to *Butler;* in the year 40, according to *Tacitus;* and according to other authorities in the year 60. The Christians were divided into episcopoi, presbyteroi, diaconoi, pistoi, catachumens, or learners, and energumens who were to be exorcised.

CHRISTIAN ERA. The era which is used by almost all Christian nations; it dates from January 1st, in the middle of the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, in the 753d of the building of Rome, and 4714th of the Julian period. It was first introduced in the sixth century, but was not very generally employed for some centuries after. We style the Christian era A. D. 1. It was first used in modern chronology in 516.

CHRISTIAN KING; MOST CHRISTIAN KING; *Christianissimus.* This title was given by pope Paul II. to Louis XI. of France in 1469; and never was a distinction more unworthily conferred. His tyranny and oppressions obliged his subjects to enter into a league against him; and 4,000 persons were executed publicly or privately in his merciless reign.—*Henault: Fleury.*

CHRISTIANITY. Founded by the Saviour of the world. The persecutions of the Christians commenced A. D. 64.—See *Persecutions.* Christianity was first taught in Britain about this time; and it was propagated with some success in 156.—*Bede.* Lucius is said to have been the first Christian king of Britain, and in the world: he reigned in 179. But the era of Christianity in England commenced with the mission of St. Austin in 596, from which time it spread rapidly throughout the whole of Britain.* It was introduced into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick in 432. It was received in Scotland in the reign of Donald I. about 201, when it was embraced by that king, his queen, and some of his nobility.

Constantine the Great made his solemn declaration of the Christian religion	A.D. 312
Christianity was established in France under Clovis the Great	496
In Helvetia, by Irish missionaries	643
In Flanders in the seventh century.	
In Denmark, under Harold	827
In Bohemia, under Borzivoi	894
In Russia, by Swiatoslaf	940
In Poland, under Meicislaus I.	992
In Hungary, under Geisa	994
In Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I.	1000
In Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.	
In Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars	A. D. 1227
In Lithuania, where Paganism was abolished, about	1386
In China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death)	1575
In Greece, where it was once more re-established	1628

* It is said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, chanced one day to pass through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some children of great beauty who were set up for sale, he inquired about their country, and finding they were English Pagans, he is said to have cried out, in the Latin language, "*Non Angli, sed Angeli, forent, si essent Christiani.*"

Christianity was propagated in various parts of Africa, as Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the fifteenth century; and in America and India it made some progress in the sixteenth, and now rapidly gains ground in all parts of the world.

CHRISTMAS-DAY. A festival of the church, universally observed in commemoration of the nativity of our Saviour. It has been denominated *Christmass*, from the appellative Christ having been added to the name of Jesus to express that he was the Messiah, or *The Anointed*. It was first observed as a festival A. D. 98. Ordered to be held as a solemn feast, and Divine service to be performed on the 25th of December, by pope Telesphorus, about A. D. 137.* In the eastern primitive church, Christmas and Epiphany (*which see*) were deemed but one and the same feast; and to this day the church universally keeps a continued feast within those limits. The holly and misletoe used at Christmas are remains of the religious observances of the Druids, and so with many other like customs.

CHRONICLES. The earliest chronicles are those of the Chinese, Hindoos, Jews, and perhaps those of the Irish. After the invention of writing, all well-informed nations appear to have kept chroniclers, who were generally priests or astrologers, and who mingled popular legends with their records. —*Phillips.*

CHRONOLOGY. The Chinese pretend to the most ancient, but upon no certain authority. The most authentic, to which all Europe gives credit, is the Jewish; but owing to the negligence of the Jews, they have created abundance of difficulties in this science, and very little certainty can be arrived at as to the exact time of many memorable events. The earliest epoch is the creation of the world, 4004 B. C. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, was the first Christian chronologist, about A. D. 169. *See the different eras through the volume.*

CHURCH. It is said that a church was built for Christian worship in the first century; and some will have it that one was built in England, A. D. 60. See *Glastonbury*. In the small island of Whitehorn, Scotland, are the remains of an ancient church, which was the first place of Christian worship, it is believed, in that country, and supposed to have been built before the cathedral at Whitehorn, in Wigtonshire, where Nenian was bishop in the fourth century. The Christians originally preached in woods, and in caves, by candle-light, whence the practice of candle-light in churches. Most of the early churches were of wood. The first church of stone was built in London, in 1087. The first Irish church of stone was built at Bangor, in the county of Down, by Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, who was prelate in 1134.—*Gordon's Ireland.* Church towers were originally parochial fortresses. Churchyards were permitted in cities in 742.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, (the present). Commenced with the Reformation, and was formally established in the reign of Henry VIII. 1534. This church consists of two archbishops and twenty-four bishops, exclusively of that of Sodor and Man; and the other dignitaries are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest vicars; these, and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages,

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that is, "they would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he was struck with an ardent desire to convert that unenlightened nation, and ordered a monk, named Austin, or Augustin, and others of the same fraternity, to undertake the mission to Britain, in the year 596.—*Goldsmith.*

* Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes, to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and six hundred perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, A. D 303.

and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the established church, according to the last official returns, 12,327. The number of churches for Protestant worship in England was 11,742 in 1818.

CHURCH OF IRELAND. Called, in connection with that of England, the United Church of England and Ireland. Previously to the Church Temporalities Act of William IV. in 1833, there were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which several have since ceased; that act providing for the union of sees, and for the abolition of certain sees, accordingly as the present possessors of them die. There are 1,659 places of Protestant worship. 2,109 Catholic chapels, 452 Presbyterian, and 414 other houses of prayer. See *Bishops.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Presbyterianism is the religion of Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attributed to John Knox and compiled by that reformer in 1560. It was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567; was finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and was afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. Previously to the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland in 1688, there existed two archbishoprics and twelve bishoprics, which were then dissolved; but there are now six bishops. The Church of Scotland is regulated by four courts—the General Assembly, the Synod, the Presbytery, and Kirk Session. See *Presbyterians.*

CHURCH MUSIC, was introduced into the Christian church by Gregory the Great, in A. D. 602. Choir service was first introduced in England, at Canterbury, in 677. Church organs were in general use in the tenth century Church music was first performed in English in 1559. See *Choir; Chanting*

CHURCH-WARDENS. Officers of the parish church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted.—*Johnson's Canons.*

CHURCHING OF WOMEN. It originated in the Jewish rite of purification, A. D. 214. Churching is the act of returning thanks in the church for any signal deliverance, and particularly after the delivery of women.—*Wheatley.* It was a Jewish law that a woman should keep within her house forty days after her lying in, if she had a son, and eighty if she had a daughter, at the expiration whereof she was to go to the temple, and offer a lamb with a young pigeon or turtle and in case of poverty, two pigeons or turtles. See *Purification.*

CIDER. Anciently this beverage, when first made in England, was called wine, about A. D. 1284. When the earl of Manchester was ambassador in France, he is said to have frequently passed off cider upon the nobility of that country for a delicious wine. It was subjected to the excise regulations in England, 1763, *et seq.* A powerful spirit is drawn from cider by distillation.—*Butler.*

CIMBRI. The war of the Cimbri, 113 B. C. They defeat the consul Marcus Silanus, 109 B. C. They defeat the Romans under Manlius, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans are slain, 105 B. C. The Teutones are defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul, 200,000 are killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B. C. The Cimbri are defeated by Marius and Catullus as they were again endeavoring to enter Italy; 120,000 are killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B. C. Their name afterwards sunk in that of the Teutones or Saxons.

CINCINNATI. Ohio, the most populous city west of the Alleghanies in the United States, was founded in 1789, by emigrants from New England and

New Jersey. Population in 1795, 500; in 1800, 750; in 1810, 2,540; in 1820 9,642; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338.

CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF. Established by the officers of the American army, in 1783, after the Revolution, and still continued by them and their descendants. There was at one time a popular jealousy of this society as suggesting a sort of hereditary nobility or aristocracy; but this has long since passed away, and the society is now but seldom mentioned.

CIRCASSIA. The Circassians are descended from the Alanians. They continued unsubdued, even by the arms of the celebrated Timur; but in the sixteenth century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the Czar, Ivan II. of Russia. About A. D. 1745, the princes of Great and Little Kabarda took oaths of fealty to that power. One branch of their traffic is the sale of their daughters, famed throughout the world for their beauty, and whom they sell for the use of the seraglios of Turkey and Persia: the merchants who come from Constantinople to purchase these girls are generally Jews.—*Klaproth's Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The first in England, on a public plan, was opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740. He had little encouragement in the undertaking, which in the end failed.—*Ferguson's Biog.*

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, and the motion of the heart in animals, confirmed experimentally by William Harvey, the celebrated English physician and anatomist, between 1619 and 1628. See article *Blood*. By this discovery the medical and surgical art became greatly improved, to the benefit of mankind.—*Freind's Hist. of Physic.*

CIRCUMCISION. A rite instituted 1897 B. C. It was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham.—*Josephus.* Even to the present day many of the Turks and Persians circumcise, although not regarding it as essential to salvation; but in some eastern and African nations it is rendered necessary by a peculiar conformation, and is used without any reference to a religious rite.—*Bell.* The festival of the Circumcision was originally called the Octave of Christmas. The first mention found of it is in A. D. 487. It was instituted by the church to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law to which Christ submitted on the eighth day of his nativity; it was introduced into the Liturgy in 1550.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the greatest and most daring of human enterprises was the circumnavigation of the earth at the period when it was first attempted, A. D. 1519.* The following are the most renowned of this illustrious class of men; their voyages were undertaken at the dates affixed to their names. See *Navigators.*

Magellan, a Portuguese, the first who entered the Pacific ocean	A. D. 1519	Clipperton, British	A. D. 1719
Groalva, a Spanish navigator	1537	Roggewein, Dutch	1721
Avalradi, a Spaniard	1537	Anson (afterwards Lord)	1740
Mendana, a Spaniard	1567	Byron (grandfather of Lord Byron)	1764
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577	Wallis, British	1766
Cavendish, his first voyage	1586	Carteret, an Englishman	1766
Le Maire, a Dutchman	1615	Cook, the illustrious captain	1768
Quiros, a Spaniard	1625	On the death of Captain Cook, his last voyage was continued by King	1779
Tasman, Dutch	1642	Bougainville, French	1776
Cowley, British	1683	Portlocke, British	1789
Dampier, an Englishman	1689	Wilkes, American	1837
Cooke, an Englishman	1708	D'Urville, French	1837

* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's, or Magelhoen's; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in three years and twenty-nine days; but Magellan was killed or his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.—*Butler.*

Several voyages have been since undertaken, and, among other nations, by the Russians. The early navigators, equally illustrious, are named elsewhere.

CIRCUS. There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest of them was called the *Circus Maximus*, which was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B. C.; it was of an oval figure; its length was three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs, and its breadth 960 Roman feet. This circus was enlarged by Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. All the emperors vied in beautifying it, and Julius Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which on a sudden could be covered with an infinite number of vessels, and represent a sea-fight.—*Pliny.*

CISALPINE REPUBLIC. Founded by the French in June 1797. It was acknowledged by the emperor of Germany to be independent, by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), Oct. 17, following. Received a new constitution in Sept. 1798. It merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; Napoleon was crowned king in May following, and was represented by his vice-roy, Eugene Beauharnois. See *Italy.*

CISTERCIANS. An order founded by Robert, a Benedictine, in the eleventh century. They became so powerful that they governed almost all Europe in spiritual and temporal concerns. They observed a continual silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, wore neither shoes nor shirts, and were most austere.—*De Vitri.*

CITIES. The word *city* has been in use in England only since the Conquest, at which time even London was called *Londonburgh*, as the capital of Scotland is still called *Edinburgh*. The English cities were very inconsiderable in the twelfth century. Cities were first incorporated A. D. 1079. The institution of cities has aided much in introducing regular governments, police, manners, and arts.—*Robertson.*

CITIZEN. It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome.—*Livy.* In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein.—*Camden.* Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns, and powers granted to them. The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear minever caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Elizabeth, 1558.—*Stowe.* The title of citizen, only, was allowed in France at the period of the revolution, 1792, *et seq.*

CIUDAD RODRIGO. This strong fortress of Spain was invested by the French June 11, 1810; and it surrendered to them July 10, following. It remained in their possession until it was gallantly stormed by the British commanded by Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812. Wellington had made a previous attack upon Ciudad Rodrigo (Sept. 25, 1811), which ended in his orderly retreat from the position.

CIVIL LAW. Several codes come under this denomination of laws. A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations, was first collected by Alfrenus Varus, the Civilian, who flourished about 66 B. C.; and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the Civilian, 53 B. C. The Gregorian laws were compiled A. D. 290; the Theodosian in 435; and the Justinian, 529–534. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them, which was called the Justinian code, and this code constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.—*Blair.* Civil law was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, who was afterwards

archbishop of Canterbury, in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs. See *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST IN ENGLAND. This comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England, partly in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l*. and that of Charles I. was but 800,000*l*. After the Revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l*., the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces, both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l*.; and that of George III. in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l*. By the act 1 William IV. 1831, the civil list of that sovereign was fixed at 510,000*l*. By the act of 1 Victoria, Dec. 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l*.; and Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l*. *per ann*. 4 Victoria, 1840.

CLANSHIPS. These were tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, and originated in feudal times.—See *Feudal Laws*. They may be said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1008. Clanships and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland (where clans were taken to be the tenants of one lord), and the liberty of the English was granted to clansmen. 20 George II., 1746.—*Ruffhead*. The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan.—*Chambers*.

CLARENDON, STATUTES OF. These were statutes enacted in a parliament held at Clarendon, the object of which was to retrench the then enormous power of the clergy. They are rendered memorable as being the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II. A number of regulations were drawn up under the title of the statutes or constitutions of Clarendon, and were voted without opposition, A. D. 1164. These stringent statutes were enacted to prevent the chief abuses which at that time prevailed in ecclesiastical affairs, and put a stop to church usurpations which, gradually stealing on, threatened the destruction of the civil and royal power.—*Hume*.

CLARION. This instrument originated with the Moors, in Spain, about A. D. 800; it was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding their tenor and bass.—*Ashe*. Its tube is narrower, and its tone shriller than the common trumpet.—*Pardon*.

CLASSIS. The name was first given by Tullius Servius in making divisions of the Roman people. The first of six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank came to be called classics, 573 B. C.

CLEMENTINES. Apocryphal pieces, fable and error, attributed to a primitive father, Clemens Romanus, a cotemporary of St. Paul; some say he succeeded Peter as bishop of Rome. He died A. D. 102.—*Niceron*. Also the decretals of pope Clement V., who died 1314, published by his successor.—*Bowyer*. Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.

CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS. Parties by whom Europe was distracted for several years. The Urbanists were the adherents of pope Urban VI., the others those of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. All the kingdoms of Christendom according to their various interests and inclinations were divided between these two pontiffs; the courts of France, Castile, Scotland, &c. adhering to Clement, and Rome, Italy, and

England declaring for Urban. This contention was consequent upon the death of Gregory XI. 1378.—*Hume.*

CLERGY. In the first century the clergy were distinguished by the title of presbyters or bishops. The bishops in the second century assumed higher functions, and the presbyters represented the inferior priests of the Levites: this distinction was still further promoted in the third century; and, under Constantine, the clergy attained the recognition and protection of the secular power.

CLERGY IN ENGLAND. They increased rapidly in number early in the seventh century, and at length controlled the king and kingdom. Drunkenness was forbidden among the clergy by a law, so early as 747 A. D. The first fruits of the then clergy were assigned by parliament to the king, 1534. The clergy were excluded from parliament in 1536. The conference between the Protestant and Dissenting clergy was held in 1604. See *Conference.* Two thousand resigned their benefices in the church of England, rather than subscribe their assent to the book of common prayer, including the thirty-nine articles of religion, as enjoined by the Act of Uniformity, 1661–2. The Irish Protestant clergy were restored to their benefices, from which they had been expelled, owing to the state of the kingdom under James II., 1689. The Clergy Incapacitation act passed, 1801. See *Church of England.*

CLERK. The Clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order; and the officers being clergy; this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day.—*Blackstone's Comm.*

CLOCK. That called the clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome 158 B. C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B. C. Said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B. C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, A. D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Verona, invented one in the ninth century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record, was made by a Saracen mechanic, in the 13th century.

The scapement, ascribed to Gerbert, A.D.	1000	den) and the younger Galileo constructed the pendulum - A. D.	1641
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's, about - - -	1326	Christian Huygens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to - -	1658
A striking clock in Westminster -	1368	Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum, about - - -	1659
A perfect one made at Paris by Vick -	1370	Repearing clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about - - -	1676
The first portable one made - -	1530	The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about - - -	1700
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials, N. O.) - -	1540		
Richard Harris (who erected a clock in the church of St. Paul's, Covent-Gar-			

The subsequent improvements were the spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex scapement invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached scapement invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw and others.

CLOCK, MAGNETIC. Invented by Dr. Locke of Cincinnati, 1847–8.

CLOTH. Both woollen and linen cloth were known in very early times. Coarse woollens were introduced into England A. D. 1191; and seventy families of cloth-workers from the Netherlands settled in England by Edward III.'s invitation, and the art of weaving was thereby introduced 1331.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* Woollens were first made at Kendal, in 1390. Medleys were manufactured, 1614. Our fine broad cloths were yet sent to Holland to be dyed, 1654. Dyed and dressed in England by one Brewer, from the Low Countries, 1667. The manufacture was discouraged in Ireland and that of linen

countenanced, at the request of both houses of parliament, 1698. See *Woollen Cloth.*

CLOVIS, FAMILY OF. Kings of France. The real founder of the French monarchy was Clovis I., who commenced his reign A. D. 481, and was a warlike prince. He expelled the Romans, embraced the Christian religion, and published the Salique law. On his being first told of the sufferings of Christ, he exclaimed, "O, had I been there with my valiant Gauls, how I would have avenged him!" Clovis united his conquests from the Romans, Germans, and Goths, as provinces to the then scanty dominions of France: removed the seat of Government from Soissons to Paris, and made this the capital of his new kingdom; he died in 511.—*Henault.*

COACH. The coach is of French invention. Under Francis I., who was a cotemporary with our Henry VIII., there were but two in Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one, but without straps or springs. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin, who could not travel otherwise on account of his enormous bulk. Previously to the use of coaches the kings of France travelled on horseback, the princesses were carried in litters, and ladies rode behind their squires. The first coach seen in England was in the reign of Mary, about 1553.—*Priestley's Lect.* They were introduced much earlier.—*Andrews' Hist. Great Brit.* They were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580.—*Stowe.* And in some years afterwards the art of making them.—*Anderson's Hist. of Commerce.* A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601.*—*Carle.* See *Carriages, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches,* &c.

COALITIONS. The great coalitions against France since the period of the French revolution, have been six in number; and they generally arose out of the subsidizing by England of the great powers of the Continent. They were entered into as follows:

1st. The king of Prussia issues his manifesto - - - June 26, 1792	4th. By Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony - - Oct. 6, 1806
2nd. By Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed - - - June 22, 1799	5th. By England and Austria - April 6, 1809
3rd. By Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples - - Aug. 5, 1805	6th. By Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch - March 17, 1813
	See *Treaties.*

COALITION MINISTRY. This designation was given to the celebrated ministry of Mr. Fox and lord North, and which was rendered memorable as an extraordinary union in political life, on account of the strong personal dislike which had always been displayed by these personages, each towards the other. The ministry was formed April 5, 1783, and dissolved Dec. 19, same year. See *Administrations.*

COALS. It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coals, although they are not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, were yet in use by the ancient Britons.—*Brandt.* They were first discovered at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234, some say earlier; and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273.—*Stowe.* Coals were first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Richard II. 1381.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* Notwithstanding the many previous complaints

* In the beginning of the year 1619, the earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the Gunpowder Plot, obtained his liberation. Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), he put on eight to his, and in that manner passed from the tower through the city.—*Rapin.*

against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but coals were not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I., 1625.

NUMBER OF CHALDRONS OF COALS CONSUMED IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

1650	160,000 chald.	1800	814,000 chald.	1830	1,588,360 chald
1700	317,000 ditto.	1810	980,372 ditto.	1835	2,299,816 tons.
1750	510,000 ditto.	1820	1,171,178 ditto.	1840	2,638,256 ditto.

The coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland are 723 square miles in extent; those of Newcastle, Sunderland, Whitehaven, and other places, are also of vast magnitude; and there are exhaustless beds of coal in Yorkshire. The coal in South Wales alone, would, at the present rate of consumption, supply all England for 2000 years.—*Blakewell.* It is supposed that there are now about 25,000,000 of tons consumed annually in Great Britain.—*Phillips.* Scotland teems with the richest mines of coal, and besides her vast collieries there must be vast fields unexplored.—*Pennant.* Fine coal is found in Kilkenny, Ireland. The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry, in 1742.—*Burns.*

COALS IN THE UNITED STATES. Lehigh coal from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, first mined and used, 1806. According to Mr. Lyell, the coal strata in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., extend 700 miles.

COCCEIANS. A sect founded by John Cocceius of Bremen; they held, amongst other singular opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith, 1665.

COCHINEAL. The properties of this insect became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico, in 1518. Cochineal was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there.—See *Dyeing.* The annual import of this article into England was 260,000 lbs. in 1830; and 1,081,776, in 1845.

COCK-FIGHTING. Practised by the early barbarous nations, and by Greece. It was instituted at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B. C.; and was introduced by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove Tuesday. Cock-fighting was prohibited, 39 Edward III., 1365; and again by Henry VIII. and Cromwell. Till within these few years there was a *Cock-pit Royal,* in St. James's-park: but this practice is happily now discouraged by the law.

COCK-LANE GHOST. A famous imposition (?) practised upon the credulous multitude by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter. The contrivance was that of a female ventriloquist, and all who heard her believed she was a ghost: the deception, which arose in a malignant conspiracy, was carried on for some time at the house, No. 33 Cock-lane, London; but it was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, July 10, 1762.

COCOA. Unknown in Europe until the discovery of America, about 1500. The cocoa-tree supplies the Indians with almost whatever they stand in need of, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c.—*Ray.*

CODES OF LAWS. The laws of Phoroneus were instituted 1807 B. C.: those of Lycurgus, 884 B. C.; of Draco, 623 B. C.; of Solon, 587 B. C. Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B. C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B. C. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published A. D. 290; the Theodosian code in 435; the celebrated code of the emperor Justinian, in 529—a digest from

this last was made in 533.—*Blair.* Alfred's code of laws is the foundation of the common law of England, 887.—See *Laws.*

CODICILS TO WILLS. C. Trebatius Testa, the civilian of Rome, was the first who introduced the use of this supplementary instrument to wills, about 31 B. C.

CŒUR DE LION, OR THE LION-HEARTED. The surname given to Richard Plantagenet I. of England, on account of his dauntless courage, about A. D. 1192. This surname was also conferred on Louis VIII. of France, who signalized himself in the crusades and in his wars against England, about 1223. This latter prince had also the appellation of the *Lion* given him.

COFFEE. It grows in Arabia, Persia, the Indies, and America. Its use as a beverage is traced to the Persians.* It came into great repute in Arabia Felix about A. D. 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence, in 1511, to Constantinople, where coffee-houses were opened in 1554. M. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France, to which country he returned after an absence of seven years, in 1662.—*Chambers.* Coffee was brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1641.—*Anderson.*

COFFEE AND TEA. The consumption in the United States at different periods is reported by the secretary of the treasury (see *American Almanac,* 1848) thus:—

1821	Tea, 4,586,223 lbs.		Coffee, 11,886,063 lbs.
1830	" 6,873,091 lbs.		" 38,363,687 lbs
1835	" 12,331,638 lbs.		" 91,753,002 lbs.
1842	" 13,482,645 lbs.		" 107,387,567 lbs.
1846	" 16,891,020 lbs.		" 124,336,054 lbs.

COFFEE-HOUSES. The first in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford, 1650. In that year, Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant named Pasquet, who kept the first house for making coffee in London, which he opened in George-yard, Lombard-street, in 1652. Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country.—*Anderson.* The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was represented as a nuisance to the neighborhood, 1657. Coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation, 26 Charles II., 1675. The proclamation was afterwards suspended on the petition of the traders in tea and coffee.

COFFEE-TREES. These trees were conveyed from Mocha to Holland in 1616; and were carried to the West Indies in the year 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch about 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732.

COFFINS. The Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of the cedar tree; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities.—*Thucydides.* Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold: and glass coffins have been found in England.—*Gough.* The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us, is that of the burial of king Arthur, who was buried in an entire trunk of oak, hollowed, A. D. 542.—*Asser.* The patent coffins were invented in 1796.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B. C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, who cherished commerce, and whose money

* Some ascribe the discovery of coffee as a beverage to the prior of a monastery, who, being informed by a goat-herd that his cattle sometimes browsed upon the tree, and that they would then wake at night, and sport and bound upon the hills, became curious to prove its virtues. He accordingly tried it on his monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins, and he found that it checked their slumbers.

was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Phidon tyrant of Argos, 862 B. C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B. C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian, of the fifth century B. C.; but others are believed to be more ancient. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B. C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver), a sign that little correspondence was then held with the East, where gold and silver were in use long before. Gold was coined 206 B. C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and Iron and tin in Britain.—*Dufresnoy.* Julius Cæsar was the first who obtained the express permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. In the earlier and more simple days of Rome, the likeness of no living personage appeared upon their money: the heads were those of their deities, or of those who had received divine honors.

COIN IN ENGLAND. The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camulodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used. Groats were the largest silver coin until after A. D. 1351. Coin was made sterling in 1216 before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons.—*Stowe*

The first gold coins on certain record, struck, 42 Henry III. - A. D. 1257	end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c. - - - - 1620
Gold florin first struck, Ed. III. (*Camden*) - - - - - 1337	Halfpence and farthings coined - 1665
First large copper coinage, putting an	Guineas first coined, 25 Char. II. - 1673
	Sovereigns, new coinage - - 1816
	Half-farthings - - - - 1843

Gold coin was introduced in six shilling pieces by Edward III. and nobles followed, at six shillings and eightpence, and hence the lawyer's fee: afterwards there were half and quarter nobles. Guineas were of the same size but being made of a superior gold from sovereigns guineas passed for more. See *Guineas.* English and Irish money were assimilated Jan. 1. 1826 See *Gold.*

MONEYS COINED IN THE FOLLOWING REIGNS, AND THEIR AMOUNT.

Elizabeth - - £5,832,000	James II. - - £3,740,000	George III. and regency, gold - - £74,501,586
James I. - - 2,500,000	William III. - - 10,511,900	George IV. - - 41,782,813
Charles I. - - 10,500,000	Anne - - - 2,691,626	William IV. - - 10,827,603
Cromwell - - 1,000,000	George I. - - 8,725,920	Victoria, to 1848, 32.870.814
Charles II. - - 7,524,100	George II. - - 11,966,576	

The coin of the realm was about twelve millions in 1711.—*Davenant.* It was estimated at sixteen millions 1762.—*Anderson.* It was supposed to be twenty millions in 1786.—*Chalmers.* It amounted to thirty-seven millions in 1800. —*Phillips.* The gold is twenty-eight millions, and the rest of the metallic currency is thirteen millions, while the paper largely supplies the place of coin.1830.—*Duke of Wellington.* In 1841, it may be calculated as reaching forty-five millions. See *Gold.*

COIN OF THE U. S. The U. S. Mint was established in 1792. The coinage from that time to 1836 was thus:—

	Pieces.	*Value.*
Gold - -	4,716,325 - -	$22,102,035
Silver - - -	115,421,762 - -	46,739,182
Copper - -	77,752,965 -	740,331
Total -	197,891,502 - -	$69,581,549
1837 to 1848 inclusive	145,389,748 - -	$81,436,165
Total in 56 years -	343,281,250 pieces. -	$151,017,714

The gold coinage consists of double eagles $20, eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles and dollars. Gold dollars were first coined in 1849. The first deposit of California gold for coining, was made by Mr. David Carter, 1804 ounces, Dec. 8, 1848.

COINING. This operation was originally performed by the metal being placed between two steel dies, and struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill was invented by Antonie Brucher, and introduced into England in 1562. An engine for coining was invented by Balancier in 1617. The great improvements of the art were effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788, and subsequently. The art was rendered perfect by the creation of the present costly machinery at the mint, London, commenced in 1811.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg, after an elegant model, and in the just proportions of Augustan architecture.—*Greig*. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow Jan. 13, 1810. See *Frosts, Ice.*

COLISÆUM. The edifice of this name at Rome was built by Vespasian, in the place where the basin of Nero's gilded house had previously been A. D. 72. The splendid Colisæum of London, and one of its most worthy objects of admiration, is built near the Regent's Park, and was completed in 1827-8.

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the University of Paris, A. D. 1140; but some authorities say, not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of those universities. *Cambridge, Oxford,* &c.

	A. D.		A. D.
Cheshunt College founded	1792	Mareschal College, Aberdeen	1593
Doctor's Commons, civil law	1670	Maynooth College	1795
Durham University	* *	Physicians, London	1518
Edinburgh University	1580	Sion College	1329
Eton College	1441	Sion College, re-founded	1630
Glasgow University	1451	Surgeons, London	1745
Harrow	1585	Trinity College, Dublin	1591
Highbury College	1826	University, London	1826
King's College, Aberdeen	1494	Winchester College	1387
King's College, London	1829		

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES. The first established was *Harvard*, at Cambridge, Mass., by John Harvard, 1638; and this is now the most important and best endowed in the United States. The second was *William and Mary*, in Virginia, 1693. Third, *Yale*, at New Haven, 1700. Fourth, *College of New Jersey*, Princeton, 1746. Fifth, *Columbia*, New-York, 1754. Sixth, *University of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1755. Seventh, *Brown University*, Providence, 1764. Eighth, *Dartmouth*, at Hanover, N. H., 1769. Ninth, *Rutgers*, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770. These were all prior to the Revolution. The first medical school was that at Philadelphia, founded 1764. The first law school was founded at Litchfield, Conn., 1782. In 1849 there were 118 colleges in the United States; 42 theological schools; 12 law schools; 36 medical schools. See list in *American Almanac. Girard College* opened Jan. 1, 1848.

COLOGNE. A member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. The Jews were expelled from here in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it has since fallen into ruin. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct. 6, 1794. In the cathedral are shown the heads of the three Magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of that saint, and bones belonging to the 11,000 virgins said to have been put to death along with her.

COLOMBIA. A republic in South America, formed of states which have

declared their independence of the crown of Spain; but its several chiefs have been contending one against another, and each state has been a prey to civil war, and the stability of the union is far from assured.

New Grenada, discovered by Columbus - - - - A. D.	1497
Venezuela discovered - - -	1498
The Caraccas formed into a kingdom, under a captain-general - -	1547
The history of those provinces under the tyranny and oppression of the Spaniards, presents but one continuous scene of rapine and blood.	
* * * * * * *	
Confederation of Venezuela - -	1810
Independence formally declared - -	1811
Defeat of General Miranda - -	1812
Bolivar defeated by Boves - - -	1816
Bolivar defeats Morillo in the battle of Sombrero - - - Feb.	1818
Union of the States of Grenada and Venezuela - - Dec. 17,	1819
Battle of Carabobo, the Royalists wholly overthrown - - June 24,	1821
Bolivar is named Dictator by the Congress of Peru - - Feb. 10,	1824
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico formed - - - June 30,	1824
Alliance with Guatimala - March	1825
Congress at Lima names Bolivar President of the republic - Aug.	1826
Bolivar's return to Bogota - Nov.	1826
He assumes the dictatorship - Nov. 23,	1826
Padilla's insurrection - April 9,	1828
Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolivar - Sept. 25,	1828
Bolivar resigns his office of president of the republic - - April 11,	1825
He dies - - - Dec. 17,	1830
Santander dies - - May 26,	1840

COLON. This point was known to the ancients, but was not expressed as it is in modern times. The colon and period were adopted and explained by Thrasymachus about 373 B. C.—*Suidas.* It was known to Aristotle. Our punctuation appears to have been introduced with the art of printing. The colon and semicolon were both first used in British literature, in the sixteenth century.

COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. They are described under the name of each. The white and the free colored population, as far as it has been ascertained, amounts to about 2 500 000, and the slaves at the period of their emancipation, were 770 280. The number of convicts in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. is 36,267; the aborigines of the latter place have not been ascertained. The act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (£20,000,000 sterling) was passed 3 & 4 William IV. 1833. By the provisions of this statute all the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on August 1, 1834.

COLONIZATION. The American Colonization Society, for colonizing free people of color on the coast of Africa, founded December, 1816, at Washington, chiefly through the exertions of Rev. Robert Finley. [Plan advocated by Jefferson as early as 1777, urged by Dr. Thornton, 1787, and by the legislature of Virginia, 1801.] First president of the society, Bushrod Washington; succeeded by Charles Carroll, James Madison, and Henry Clay Liberia purchased 1821.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES. A brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, erected at the port of Rhodes in honor of the sun, and esteemed one of the wonders of the world. Built by Chares of Lindus, 290 B. C. It was thrown down by an earthquake 224 B. C.; and was finally destroyed by the Saracens on their taking Rhodes in A. D. 672. The figure stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbor, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be discerned the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. The statue had lain in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; but now the Saracens pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria—*Du Fresnoy.*

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF. A tract of country 10 miles square, ceded by Virginia and Maryland to the United States, for the purpose of forming the seat of government. It included the cities of Washington, Georgetown

and Alexandria; but in 1843 the latter was re-ceded to Virginia. Population in 1800, 14,093; in 1840, 43,712, including 8,361 free colored persons, and 4,694 slaves.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon were the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B. C. They performed the first comedy at Athens, on a wagon or movable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine.—*Arundelian Marbles.* Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B. C., and Menander that of new, 320 B. C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B. C. Statius Cæcilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; he flourished at Rome, 180 B. C. The comedies of Lælius and Terence were first acted 154 B. C. The first regular comedy was performed in England about A. D. 1551. It was said of Sheridan, that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language.—See *Drama.*

COMETS. The first that was discovered and described accurately, was by Nicephorus. At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, and whose splendor eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied forty-five degrees, or the fourth part of the heavens, 135 B. C.—*Justin.* A remarkable one was seen in England, 10 Edward III., 1337.—*Stowe.* These phenomena were first rationally explained by Tycho Brache, about 1577. A comet, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680. The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses, by Newton, 1704. A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. One still more brilliant appeared in Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Another brilliant comet appeared in 1823.—See the *three next articles.*

COMET, BIELA'S. This comet has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path: it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, Feb. 28, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose reappearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in six years and thirty-eight weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was Nov. 27. Its third appearance was in 1839, and its fourth in 1845.

COMET, ENCKE'S. First discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, from his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 15 weeks.

COMET, HALLEY'S. This is the great and celebrated comet of the greatest astronomer of England.—*Lalande.* Doctor Halley first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, of 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and first predicted their periodical returns. —*Vince's Astronomy.* The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about seventy-six years: it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; and its last appearance was in 1835.

COMMERCE. Flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians in the earliest ages. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities A. D. 1241.—See *Hanse Towns.* The discoveries of Columbus and the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese, enlarged the

sphere of commerce, and led other nations, particularly England to engage extensively in its pursuit.—See *the various articles connected with this subject.*

COMMERCE. See *Navigation.*

COMMERCE, NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF, instituted 1783.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES. The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation, was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edward I., 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edward II. 1308.—*Anderson.* See *Treaties.*

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its formation commenced about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, this being a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the court or assembly of the people.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND. Custom, to which length of time has given the force of law, or rules generally received and held as law, called *lex non scripta*, in contradistinction to the written law. Common law derives its origin from Alfred's body of laws (which was lost), A. D. 890. The common law of the United States is founded on that of England.—See *Custom. Laws.*

COMMON PRAYER. Published in the English language by the authority of parliament, in 1548. The Common Prayer was voted out of doors, by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*), set up in its room in 1644. A proclamation was issued against it, 1647. See *Directory.*

COMMONS, HOUSE OF. The great representative assembly of the people of Great Britain, and third branch of the Imperial legislature, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs, to meet the barons and clergy who were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III. This was the first confirmed outline of a house of commons; and the first commons were summoned to meet the king in parliament 42 & 43 Henry III. 1258.—*Goldsmith. Stowe.* According to other authorities, the first parliament formally convened was the one summoned 49 Henry III., Jan. 23, 1265; and writs of the latter date are the earliest extant. Some historians date the first regularly constituted parliament from the 22d of Edward I. 1294. The first recorded speaker, duly chosen, was Petre de Montfort in 1260; he was killed at the battle of Evesham, in 1265. The city of London first sent members to parliament in the reign of Henry III., while Westminster was not represented in that assembly until the latter end of Henry VIII's life, or rather in the first House of Commons of Edward VI. The following is the constitution of the House of Commons since the passing of the Reform Bills (*which see,*) in 1832:—

ENGLISH.—County members	144		
Universities	4		
Cities and boroughs	323—471		
WELSH.—County members	15		
Cities and Boroughs	14—29		
English and Welsh	500	English and Welsh	500
		SCOTCH.—County members	30
		Cities and Boroughs	23—53
		IRISH.—County members	64
		University	2
		Cities and boroughs	39—105
		Total (*see Parliament*)	658

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. This was the interregnum between the decollation of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I. Jan. 30, 1649. Oliver Cromwell was made Protector, Dec. 12, 1653. Richard Cromwell was made Protector, Sept. 1658. Monarchy was restored in the person of Charles II., who returned to London May 29, 1670. See *England.*

COMMONWEALTH OF ROME. See ROME. The greatest and most renowned republic of the ancient world. It dates from 509 B. C., when the govern-

ment of kings ceased with the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king of Rome, and the election of consuls. After this revolution Rome advanced by rapid strides towards universal dominion. The whole of Italy received her laws. Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, Carthage, Africa, Greece, Asia, Syria, Egypt, Gaul, Britain, and even a part of Germany, were successively subdued by her arms: so that in the age of Julius Cæsar this republic had the Euphrates, Mount Taurus, and Armenia, for the boundaries in the east; Ethiopia, in the south; the Danube, in the north; and the Atlantic Ocean, in the west. The republic existed under consuls and other magistrates until the battle of Actium, from which we commonly date the commencement of the Roman empire, 31 B. C.

COMMUNION. It originated in the Lord's supper, and was practised early in the primitive church. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have its rise in the west, under pope Urban II. 1096. The fourth Lateran council decreed that every believer shall receive the communion at least at Easter, 1215. The communion service, as now observed in the church of England, was instituted by the authority of council, 1548.

COMPANIES. Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard society, established A. D. 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248.—*Stowe.* The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. There are ninety-one city companies in London; the first twelve are

1 Mercers	A. D. 1393	7 Merchant Tailors	A. D. 1466
2 Grocers	1345	8 Haberdashers	1447
3 Drapers	1439	9 Salters	1558
4 Fishmongers	1384	10 Ironmongers	1464
5 Goldsmiths	1327	11 Vintners	1437
6 Skinners	1327	12 Clothworkers	1482

COMPANIES, BUBBLE. Ruinous speculations coming under this name have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's Bubble, in 1720–1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the South Sea Bubble, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in Great Britain in 1824 and 1825, and most of them turned out to be *bubbles;* and owing to the rage for taking shares in each scheme as it was projected, immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. See *Law's Bubble*, and *Bankrupts.*

COMPASS, THE MARINER'S. It is said to have been known to the Chinese, 1115 B. C.; but this seems to be a mistake. They had a machine which self-moved, pointed towards the *south*, and safely guided travellers by land or water; and some authors have mistaken it for the mariner's compass, the invention of which is by some ascribed to Marcus Paulus, a Venetian, A. D. 1260; while others, with more seeming justice, assign it to Flavio Gioja, of Pasitano, a navigator of Naples. Until his time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water; Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle as we have it now, 1302. Its variation was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608.—*Biog. Dic.* The measuring compass was invented by Jost Byng, of Hesse, in 1602.

CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN. This is a feast in the Romish church in honor of the Virgin Mary having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. The festival was appointed to be held on the 8th of Dec. by the church, in 1389. CONCEPTIONISTS, an order of nuns, established 1488.

CONCERT. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford, in 1665, when it was attended by a great number of personages of rank and talent from every part of England. The first concert of like kind performed in London was in 1678. Concerts afterwards became fashionable and frequent.

CONCHOLOGY. This branch of natural history is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny, and was a favorite with the most intellectual and illustrious men. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722.

CONCLAVE FOR THE ELECTION OF POPES. The conclave is a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope at Rome, where the cardinals usually hold their meetings to elect a pope. The word is also used for the assembly, or meeting of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope. The conclave had its rise in A. D. 1271. Clement IV. being dead at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were upon the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed. Hence the present custom of shutting up the cardinals while they elect a pope.

CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words in the Bible, and also a chronological account of all the transactions of that sacred volume. The first concordance to the Bible was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, A. D. 1247.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

CONCORDAT. The name given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The celebrated concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., whereby the then French consul was made, in effect, the head of the Gallican Church, as all ecclesiastics were to have their appointments from him, was signed at Paris, July 15, 1801. Another concordat between Bonaparte and the same pontiff was signed at Fontainbleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

CONCUBINES. They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, A. D. 1132. Cujas observes, that although concubinage was beneath marriage, both as to dignity and civil effects, yet concubine was a reputable title, very different from that of mistress among us. This kind of union, which is formed by giving the *left* hand instead of the *right*, and called *half-marriage*, is still in use in some parts of Germany.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS. Upwards of 600,000 citizens formed this memorable confederation, held on the anniversary of the taking of the bastile, at which ceremony the king, the national assembly, the army, and the people, solemnly swore to maintain the new constitution, July 4, 1790. See *Champ de Mars, Bastile.*

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, or League of the Germanic States formed under the auspices of Napoleon Bonaparte. By this celebrated league, the minor German princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and they established a diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806 See *Germanic Confederation.*

CONFERENCE. The celebrated religious conference held at Hampton Court palace, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, 2 James I. 1604. This conference led to a new translation of the Bible, which

was executed in 1607–11, and is that now in general use in England and the United States; and during the meeting some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon, but this not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done. A conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers with the same view was held in 1661.

CONFESSION. Auricular confession in the Romish church was first instituted about A. D. 1204, and was regularly enjoined in 1215. It is made to a priest, in order to obtain absolution for the sins or faults acknowledged by the penitent, who performs a penance enjoined by the priest; and if this be done with a contrite heart, the sins thus absolved are supposed to be absolved in heaven. At the reformation, the practice was at first left wholly indifferent, by the council; but this was the prelude to its entire abolition in the church of England.—*Burnet.*

CONFIRMATION. One of the oldest rites of the Christian church; it was used by Peter and Paul; and was general, according to some church authorities, in A. D. 190. It is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who was baptized in infancy. It is still retained in the church of England; but to make it more solemn, it has been advanced into a sacrament by the church of Rome.

CONGE D'ELIRE. The license of the king, as head of the church, to chapters, and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John had an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops. Bishops were elected by the king's *Conge d'Elire*, 26 Henry VIII., 1535.

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers, or meeting for the settlement of the affairs of nations, or of a people. Several congresses were held during the continental wars; but the following were the most remarkable congresses of Europe:—

Congress of Soissons	June 14, 1728	Congress of Carlsbad	Aug. 1, 1819
Congress of Antwerp	April 8, 1793	Congress of Troppau	Oct. 20, 1820
Congress of Radstadt	Dec. 9, 1797	Congress of Laybach	May 6, 1821
Congress of Chatillon	Feb. 5, 1814	Congress of Verona	Aug. 25, 1822
Congress of Vienna	Nov. 3, 1814		

See *Alliances, Conventions, &c.*

CONGRESS, U. S. A. The first *Colonial Congress*, composed of the delegates from nine of the colonies (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., S. Ca.), met at N. Y. Dec. 7, 1765.–Tim. Ruggles. Prest. The *Continental Congress* met at Phila. Sep. 5, 1774: again May 10, 1775: adopted Dec. Indep. July 4, 1776; met at Balt. Dec. 20, 1776; at Phila. March 4, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa. Sep. 27, 1777; at York, Pa. Sep. 30. 1777; at Phila. July 2, 1778; at Princeton, June 30, 1783; at Annapolis, Nov. 26, 1783; at Trenton, Nov. 30, 1784; at N. York, Jan. 1785; and that continued to be the place of meeting until the adoption of the constitution, 1789: removed to Phila. 1790: to Washington, 1800.

CONVENTION, The, for forming the Constitution of the U. S. met at Phila. May 10, 1787; in session till Sep. 17, same year.

CONGREVE ROCKETS. Invented by general sir William Congreve, in 1803. They were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, in Oct. 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire, which burned for two days; they were employed in various operations in the late war with much success, discharged by a corps called rocket-men.

CONIC SECTIONS. Their most remarkable properties were probably known to the Greeks four or five centuries before the Christian era. The study of them was cultivated in the time of Plato 390 B. C. The earliest treatise was written by Aristæus, about 380 B. C. Appolonius's eight books were

written about 240 B. C The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo; the ellipse to the orbit of planets, by Kelper.

CONJURATION AND WITCHCRAFT. They were declared to be felony by various statutes, and the most absurd and wicked laws were in force against them in England in former times. See article *Witchcraft*. Conjuration was felony by statute 1 James I., 1603. This law was repealed 9 George II., 1735; but pretensions to such skill was then made punishable as a misdemeanor.—*English Statutes.*

CONNECTICUT. One of the U. States: first settled in 1633, at Windsor, by a colony from Massachusetts. Hartford, settled by the English in 1635, the Dutch having previously built a fort there, which they did not permanently hold. English colony founded at New Haven, 1638. The two colonies of New Haven and Hartford united by a charter of Charles II., in 1655. This charter, when in danger from the tyranny of Andros, was preserved in an oak, near Hartford, since called the Charter Oak. Conn. took an active part in the revolution; a number of its towns, Danbury, N. London, &c., burnt by the British during that struggle. It became one of the original 13 states, adopting the constitution of the Union in 1788, by a vote of 128 to 40. Population 1713, 17,000: 1790, 237,946; 1810, 261,942; 1830, 297,655; 1840, 309,978.

CONQUEST, THE. The memorable era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II., at the battle of Hastings, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (for Edgar was the rightful heir) Oct. 15, 1066. William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He killed Harold, who was himself a usurper, and defeated his army, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him, and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly the judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who casually gave him the title of William the Conqueror, instead of William I.—*Selden.*

CONSCRIPT FATHERS. *Patres conscripti* was the designation given to the Roman senators, and used in speaking of them, in the eras of the republic and the Cæsars: because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSECRATION. That of churches was instituted in the second century, the temple of worship being dedicated with pious solemnity to God and a patron saint. The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. The consecration of bishops was ordained in the latter church in 1549.—*Stowe.*

CONSISTORY COURT IN ENGLAND. Anciently the Consistory was joined with the Hundred court, and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I. quoted by lord Coke, 1079. The chief and most ancient Consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches.

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable. They are extracted from *Camden*, *Temple*, *Hume*, and other authorities of note:—

Of Anthony Babington and others, against Elizabeth - - A. D. 1586
The Gunpowder Plot (*which see*) - 1605
Insurrection of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II. - - - 1660
Of Blood and his associates, who seized the Duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him; and who afterwards stole the crown - 1671
The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Ch. II. revealed by the infa-

mous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others - - - - - 1678
The Meal-tub plot - - - - - 1679
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See *Rye-house plot*) - - - - 1683
Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against Queen Anne. - - - - 1703
Of Colonel Despard and others, to overturn the government - - - 1802
Of Robert Emmett in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed - July 23, 1802
Of Moreau, Pichegru, and Georges, against Bonaparte - Feb. 15, 1804
Of Thistlewood, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See *Cato-street*) - 1820

CONSPIRACIES, in or relating to the United States.

Burr's trial for conspiracy to divide the United States - - - - 1807
John Henry's secret mission from the British government, to undermine the American union, exposed, Feb. 25, 1812

CONSTANCE, Council of. The celebrated council of *divines* (!) which condemned the pious martyrs John Huss and Jerome of Prague, to be burnt alive, a sentence executed upon the first on July 6, 1415, and on the other, on May 30, following. Huss had complied with a summons from the council of Constance to defend his opinions before the clergy of all nations in that city, and though the emperor Sigismund had given him a safe-conduct, he was cast into prison. Jerome of Prague hastened to Constance to defend him, but was himself loaded with chains, and in the end shared the fate of his friend. This scandalous violation of public faith, and the cruelty and treachery which attended the punishment of these unhappy disciples of Wickliffe, our great reformer, prove the melancholy truth, that toleration is not the virtue of priests in any form of ecclesiastical government.—*Hume.*

CONSTANTINA. The former capital of Numidia. It has become known to Europeans but very recently, they being strangers to it until the French occupation of Algiers. Here was fought a great battle between the French and the Arabs, Oct. 13, 1837, when the former carried the town by assault, but the French general, Daremont, was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men as the victors entered Constantina.

CONSTANTINOPLE. So called from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, A. D. 328. Taken by the western crusaders who put the emperor Mourzoufle to death, first tearing out his eyes, 1204. Retaken by Michael Palæologus, thus restoring the old Greek line, 1261. Conquered by Mahomet II., who slew Constantine Palæologus, the last Christian emperor, and 60,000 of his people, 1453. The city, taken by assault, had held out for fifty-eight days. The unfortunate emperor, on seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror. This put an end to the Eastern Empire, which had subsisted for 1125 years, and was the foundation of the present empire of Turkey in Europe See *Eastern Empire* and *Turkey.*

CONSTANTINOPLE. Era of. This era has the creation placed 5508 years B. C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The civil year begins September 1, and the ecclesiastical year towards the end of March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era, subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from September to the end.

CONSTELLATIONS. Those of *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the *Pleiades*, and *Mazzaroth*, are mentioned by Job, about 1520 B. C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claud. Ptolemæus, about A. D. 140.

CONSTITUTION of ENGLAND. See *Magna Charta.* It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which

it is presumptively held that every individual has assented.—*Lord Somers.* This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government, in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times: and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time.—*Lord Bolingbroke* The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power; on the contrary, he sees his *equals* in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognizes his superior in the LAW.—*Sheridan.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. Adopted by the general convention of delegates from all the (then) states, May, 1787. Ratified by the several states at different times. See the respective states.

The 50th anniversary of Washington's inauguration, was celebrated in New York as a jubilee of the constitution, and John Quincy Adams pronounced an oration before the Hist. Soc'y, April 30, 1840.

CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE. The American frigate Constitution, capt. Hull, after an action of 30 minutes, captured the British frigate Guerriere, capt. Dacres, Aug. 20, 1812. American loss 7 killed, and 7 wounded, British loss 100 killed and wounded. The English attribute the victory to the superior force of the American frigate. As this was the first important naval victory of the U. S., it caused a strong sensation. For others see *Naval Battles.*

CONSULS. These officers were appointed at Rome, 509 B. C. They possessed regal authority for the space of a year: Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the latter the injured husband of Lucretia, were the first consuls. A consular government was established in France, November 9, 1799, when Bonaparte, Cambacérè, and Lebrun, were made consuls; and subsequently Bonaparte was made first consul for life, May 6, 1802. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of consuls in Italy, in 1485.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY. In the two last wars voluntary contributions to a vast amount were several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these acts of patriotism was that in 1798, when, to support the war against France, the contributions amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others, sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*; and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799.

CONVENTICLES. These were private assemblies for religious worship, and were particularly applied to those who differed in form and doctrine from the established church. But the term was first applied in England to the schools of Wickliffe. Conventicles, which were very numerous at the time, were prohibited 12 Charles II., 1661.

CONVENTIONS. See *Alliances, Treaties,* &c. in their respective places through out the volume.

CONVENTS. They were first founded, according to some authorities, in A. D. 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadbald, in 630.—*Camden.* The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, when Ethelreda took the veil, in 670. They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland. Convents were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII., and comparatively few now exist in Great Britain. More than 3000 have been suppressed in Europe within the last few years. The emperor of Russia abolished 187 convents of monks, by a ukase dated July 31, 1832. The king of Prussia followed his example, and secularized all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal, in 1834, and Spain has lately abolished 1800 convents.

CONVICTS. The first arrival of transported convicts from England, at Botany Bay, was in 1788. Convicts are now sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, Sydney, in New South Wales, &c. See *New South Wales* and *Transportation.*

COOK'S VOYAGES. The illustrious captain Cook sailed from England in the *Endeavor*, on his first voyage, July 30, 1768;* and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Spithead, July 13, 1771. Sir Joseph Banks, afterwards the illustrious president of the Royal Society, accompanied captain Cook on this voyage. Captain Cook again sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, July 1772, and returned in July 1775. In his third expedition this great navigator was killed by the savages of O-why-hee, at 8 o'clock on the morning of February 14, 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sheerness, Sept. 22, 1780.

COOPERAGE. This art must be coeval with the dawn of history, and seems to have been early known in every country. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

COPENHAGEN. Distinguished as a royal residence, A. D. 1443. In 1728 more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its famous palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1795. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker: and in their engagement with a Danish fleet, of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, April 2, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and the Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, Sept. 7, 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gunboats, and immense naval stores.—See *Denmark.*

COPERNICAN SYSTEM. The system of the world wherein the sun is supposed to be in the centre, and immovable, and the earth and the rest of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits. The heavens and stars are here imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion, which they seem to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east. This system was published at Thorn, A. D. 1530; and may in many points be regarded as that of Pythagoras revived.—*Gassendus.*

COPPER. It is one of the six primitive metals; its discovery is said to have preceded that of iron. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.—*Ezra* viii. 27. The great divisibility of this metal almost exceeds belief; a grain of it dissolved in alkali, as pearl ashes, soda, &c., will give a sensible color to more than 500,000 times its weight in water; and when copper is in a state of fusion, if the least drop of water touch the melted ore, it will fly about like shot from a gun.—*Boyle.* The mine of Fahlun, in Sweden, is the most surprising artificial excavation in the world. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch in the British trade: there are upwards of fifty

* A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1768, setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavor* was, in consequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to Lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and after a prosperous voyage reached Otaheite, the place of destination, in April 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (June 3, 1769) from the various parts of the globe, on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has in some particulars, been better understood; the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, is now settled at 168,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation, of 95,000,000.—*Butler.*

mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III.

COPPER-MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money.—See *Coin.* In England, copper-money is of extensive coinage. That proposed by sir Robert Cotton was brought into use in 1609. Copper was extensively coined in 1665. It was again coined by the crown, 23 Charles II., 1672. Private traders had made them previously to this act. In Ireland copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland in 1406; in France in 1580. Wood's coinage in Ireland (*which see*) commenced in 1723. Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively used, 1797.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING. This species of printing was first attempted in Germany, about A. D. 1450. Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented about 1545. Messrs. Perkins of Philadelphia, invented, in 1819, a mode of engraving on soft steel which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely.—See *Engraving.*

COPPERAS. First produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPYRIGHT ON BOOKS, &c. IN ENGLAND. The decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, A. D. 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585. An ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner, 1649. Copyright further secured by a statute enacted in 1709. Protection of copyright in prints and engraving, 17 George III., 1777. Copyright protection act, 54 George III., 1814. Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 William IV., 1833. The act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 William IV., 1835. The act of the 17th George III., extended to Ireland, 7 William IV., 1836. International copyright bill, 1 Victoria, 1838. Copyright of designs for articles of manufacture protected, 2 Victoria, 1839. For important act of 1842, see *Literary Property.—Haydn.*

COPYRIGHT IN UNITED STATES. The first act for the protection of literary property in the United States passed chiefly through the influence of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, May 31, 1790. Another act in relation to it, April 29, 1802—granting copyright for 14 years, subject to renewal for 14 years if the author is living. Memorial of 56 British authors asking for International Copyright, presented in the Senate by Mr. Clay, Feb. 1, 1837. Act to establish the Smithsonian Institute, requiring that copies of books to secure the copyright must be deposited in there as well as in the library of Congress and office of Sec. State, Aug. 10, 1846.

COPYRIGHT, PRODUCE OF. The following sums are stated to have been paid to the authors for the copyright of the works mentioned.

HISTORY.

Fragments of English History, by C. J. Fox	£5,000
History of England by Sir J. Mackintosh	5,000
Ditto, by Lingard	4,633
Life of Napoleon, by Sir W. Scott	18,000
History of England, by Macaulay, vol. 1 and remainder, £600 per annum for ten years, say	3,000
Prescott's Historical Works are said to have produced to the author (who yet owns the copyright) before 1850	$100,000

BIOGRAPHY.

Life of Wilberforce	£4,000
Life of Byron, by Moore	4,000
Lockhart's Scott (two years' use)	12,500
Irving's Columbus (paid by Murray)	4,000

POETRY.

Byron's Works (in all)	£20,000
Moore's Lalla Rookh	3,000
Rejected Addresses	1,000
Campbell's Pleasures of Hope (after ten years' publication)	1,000
Campbell's Gertrude, after ditto	1,500

FICTION.

It was estimated that Scott's novels produced for copyright at least	250,000
Bulwer received for his novels, each	1,200 to 1,500
Marryatt, do. do.	1,000 to 1,200
Goldsmith's "Vicar" was sold by Dr. Johnson for	63
Goldsmith received for "Animated Nature"	800

Noah Webster is said to have derived $1000 per annum from his Spelling Book.

CORDAGE. The naval cordage in early ages was, probably, merely thongs of leather; and these primitive ropes were retained by the Caledonians in the third century, and by some northern nations in the ninth. Cordage of weed and of horse-hair was also used anciently before that made of hemp. See *Hemp.*

CORFU. So celebrated in mythology and poetry, and capital of the island of the same name, was placed under British administration, by the treaty of Paris in Nov. 1815. It is the chief of the Ionian Isles, *which see.*

CORINTH. This city was built in 1520 and the kingdom founded by Sisyphus in 1376 B. C. In 146 B. C. the capital was destroyed by the Romans, but was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar; and was among the first cities of Greece that embraced the Christian religion. It was defended by a fortress called Acrocorinth, on a summit of a high mountain, surrounded with strong walls. The situation of this citadel was so advantageous, that Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*, and declared, that of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire.

Corinth built on the ruins of Ephyra, (*Abbé Lenglet*) - - B. C. 1520
Rebuilt by the king of Sicyon, and first called by its name - - - 1410
Sisyphus, a public robber, seizes upon the city (*idem*) - - - - 1375
The Pythian games instituted, it is said by Sisyphus - - - - 1375
The reign of Bacchus, whose successors are called Bacchidæ, in remembrance of the equity of his reign - - 935
The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes;* vessels consisting of three benches of oars - - - 786
Thelestes deposed, and the government of the Prytanes instituted: Automenes is the first on whom this dignity is conferred - - - 757
A colony goes to Sicily, and they build Syracuse - - - B. C. 732
Sea fight between the Corinthians and Corcyreans - - - - 664
Periander rules and encourages genius and learning - - - - 629
Death of Periander - - - - 585
The Corinthians form a republic - 582
War with the Corcyreans - - 439
The Corinthian war (*which see*) - - 395
Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus - 242
The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth - - - - 228
Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen, they being part of the spoil (*Livy*) - - - - 146

CORINTHIAN ORDER. The finest of all the orders of ancient architecture, aptly called by Scamozzi, the virginal order, as being expressive of the delicacy, tenderness, and beauty of the whole composition. The invention of it is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B. C.

CORINTHIAN WAR. The war which received this name, because the battles were mostly fought in the neighborhood of Corinth, was begun B. C. 395, by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra, *which see.*

CORN OR GRAIN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles.* The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Noung, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* But corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages.—See *Exodus* xii. 15. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the sixth century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi.—*Roberts' Hist. Anc. Britons.* The first importation of corn of which we have note, was in 1347. Bounties were granted on its importation into England, in 1686.

CORN LAWS IN ENGLAND. Various enactments relative to the duty on "corn" or grain passed 1814. Riots, caused by the passing of the act permitting its importation when corn should be 80*s.* "per quarter," 1815. The "sliding-scale" of duties passed July 15, 1828. Another, April 29, 1842; act fixing

the duty on wheat at 4*s.* until Feb. 1849, and after that at 1*s.* per quarter, passed June 26, 1846. This was the virtual abolition of the Corn Laws—and the Anti-Corn Law League—which had been formed in 1841 was therefore formally dissolved, July 2, 1846.

CORONATION. The first coronation by a bishop, was that of Majocianus, at Constantinople, in A. D. 457. The ceremony of anointing at coronations was introduced into England in 872, and into Scotland in 1097. The coronation of Henry III. took place, in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester, October 28, 1216. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach.—*Matthew Paris. Rymer.*

CORONATION FEASTS, AND OATH. The oath was first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan (the archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards canonized), to Ethelred II. in 979. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377; it was altered in 1689. The fêtes given at coronations commenced with Edward I. in 1273. That at the coronation of George IV. rivalled the extravagances and sumptuousness of former times.

CORONERS. They were officers of the realm in A. D. 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edward I. 1276.—*Stowe.* Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1004. By an act passed in the 6th and 7th of queen Victoria, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them, but only in case of illness. Aug. 22, 1843.

CORONETS. The caps or inferior crowns, of various forms, that distinguish the rank of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II.—*Baker.* But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604.—*Beatson.* It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled.—*Idem.*

CORPORATIONS. They are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans. They were introduced into other countries from Italy. These political bodies were first planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession.—*Plutarch.*

CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, IN ENGLAND. Bodies politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any matter within the compass of their charter.—*Cowel.* Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, A. D. 1100; and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions.—*Blackstone.*

CORSICA. Called by the Greeks *Cyrnos.* The ancient inhabitants of this island were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca, when he existed among them. It was held by the Carthaginians; and was conquered by the Romans, 231 B. C. In modern times, Corsica was dependent upon the republic of Genoa, until 1730; and was sold to France in 1733. It was erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king, in 1736. He came to England, where he was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and for many years subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Having been released by an act of insolvency

in 1756, he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year, at his lodgings in Chapel-street, Soho. The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, on a tablet erected near his grave, in St. Anne's church, Dean-street:—

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

The celebrated Pascal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans, in 1753. He was defeated by the count de Vaux, and fled to England, 1769. The people acknowledged George III. of England for their king, June 17, 1794, when sir Gilbert Elliott was made viceroy, and he opened a parliament in 1795. A revolt was suppressed in June 1796; and the island was relinquished by the British, Oct. 22, same year, when the people declared for the French.

CORTES OF SPAIN. A deliberative assembly under the old constitution of Spain; several times set aside. The cortes were newly assembled after a long interval of years, Sept. 24, 1810; and they settled the new constitution, March 16, 1812. This constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes or states-general were opened by Ferdinand VII. 1820, and they have since been regularly convened.

CORUNNA, BATTLE OF, between the British army under sir John Moore (who was killed) and the French, Jan. 16, 1809.

COSMETICS. Preparations for improving beauty were known to the ancients, and some authorities refer them even to mythology, and others to the Grecian stage. The Roman ladies painted; and those of Italy excelled in heightening their charms artificially, by juices and colors, and by perfumes. Rouge has always been in disrepute among the virtuous and well-ordered women of England, though some simple *cosmetics* are regarded as innocent, and are in general use.—*Ashe.* The females of France and Germany paint more highly than most other nations.—*Richardson.* A stamp was laid on cosmetics, perfumery, and such medicines as really or suppositiously beautify the skin, or perfume the person, and the venders were obliged to take out licenses, 26th Geo. III. 1786.

COSMOGRAPHY. The science which teaches the structure, form, disposition, and relation of the parts of the world, or the manner of representing it on a plane.—*Selden.* It consists of two parts, astronomy and geography: the earliest accounts of the former occur 2234 B. C.—*Blair.* The first record of the latter is from Homer, who describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth.—*Iliad.* See the articles on *Astronomy* and *Geography* respectively.

COSSACKS. The warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia: they were formed into a regular army by Stephen Batori, in 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. In the late great war of Europe against France, a vast body of Cossacks formed a portion of the Russian armies, and fought almost invincibly

COSTUME. See *Dress.* Accounts of magnificent attire refer to very remote antiquity The costume of the Grecian and Roman ladies was comely and graceful. The women of Cos, whose country was famous for the silkworm, wore a manufacture of cotton and silk of so beautiful and delicate a texture, and their garments, which were always white, were so clear and thin, that

their bodies could be seen through them. *Ovid.* As relates to costume worn on the stage, Æschylus the Athenian was, it is said, the first who erected a regular stage for his actors, and ordered their dresses to be suited to their characters, about 436 B. C.—*Parian Marbles.*

COTTON. The method of spinning cotton formerly was by the hand; but about 1767, Mr. Hargreaves, of Lancashire, invented the spinning-jenny with eight spindles; he also erected the first carding-machine with cylinders. Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a patent for a new invention of machinery in 1769; and another patent for an engine in 1775. Crompton invented the mule, a further and wonderful improvement in the manufacture of cotton, in 1779, and various other improvements have been since made. The names of Peel and Arkwright are eminently conspicuous in connection with this vast source of British industry; and it is calculated that more than one thousand millions sterling have been yielded by it to Great Britain. Cotton manufacturers' utensils were prohibited from being exported in 1774.—*Haydn.*

HISTORY OF COTTON, FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The following brief items of the history of cotton, from 1730 *to* 1836, *are taken from a South Carolina paper:—*

1730. Mr. Wyatt spins the first cotton yarn in England by machinery.

1735. The Dutch first export cotton from Surinam.

1742. First mill for spinning cotton erected at Birmingham, moved by mules or horses; but not successful in its operations.

1749. The fly shuttle generally used in England.

1756. Cotton velvets and quiltings made in England for the first time.

1761. Arkwright obtained the first patent for the spinning frame, which he further improved.

1768. The stocking frame applied by Hammond to making of lace.

1773. A bill passed to prevent the export of machinery used in cotton factories.

1779. Mule spinning invented by Hargrave.

1782. First import of raw cotton from Brazil into England.

1782. Watt took out his patent for the steam-engine.

1783. A bounty granted in England on the export of certain cotton goods.

1785. Power-looms invented by Dr. Cartwright—steam engines used in cotton factories.

1785. Cotton imported into England from the United States.

1786. Bleaching first performed by the agency of the oxymuriatic acid.

1787. First machinery to spin cotton put in operation in France.

1789. Sea Island cotton first planted in the United States; and upland cotton first cultivated for use and export about this time.

1790 Slator, an Englishman, builds the first American cotton factory, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

1792. Eli Whitney, an American, invents the cotton gin, which he patents.

1798. First mill and machinery for cotton erected in Switzerland.

1799. Spinning by machinery introduced into Saxony this year.

1803. First cotton factory built in New Hampshire.

1805. Power-looms successfully and widely introduced into England.

1807. The revolution in Spanish America begins to furnish new markets for cotton manufactures.

1810. Digest of cotton manufactures in the United States by Mr. Gallatin, and another by Mr. Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia.

1811. Machinery to make bobbin lace patented by John Burn.

1813. The India trade more free, and more British manufactures sent thither.

1814. The power-loom introduced into the United States; first at Waltham.

1818. Average price of cotton 34 cents—higher than since 1810. New method of preparing sewing cotton by Mr. Holt.

1819. Extraordinary prices for Alabama cotton lands.

1820. Steam power first applied with success extensively to lace manufactures.

1822 First cotton factory in Lowell erected.

1823. First export of raw cotton from Egypt into Great Britain.

1825. In New Orleans cotton at from 23 to 25 cents per pound.

1826. Self-acting mule spinner patented in England by Roberts.

1827. American cotton manufactures first exported to any considerable extent.

1829. Highest duty in the United States on foreign cotton manufactures.

1830. About this time Mr. Dyer introduced a machine from the United States into England for the purpose of making cards.

1832. Duty on cotton goods imported into the United States reduced; and in England it is forbid to employ minors in cotton mills, to work them more than ten hours per day, or more than nine hours on a Saturday; in consequence they work at something else.

1834. Cotton at 17 cents.

1835. Extensive purchases made of cotton lands by speculators and others.

1836. Cotton at from 18 to 20 cents.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY. Formed by great labor and with great judgment by sir Robert Cotton, A. D. 1600 *et seq.* This vast treasury of knowledge, after having been with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, was secured to the public by a statute, 13 William III. 1701. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; and in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster, where, on Oct. 23, 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1753.

COUNCILS. An English council is of very early origin. The wise Alfred, to whom we are indebted for many excellent institutions, so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted; here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council, which consisted of bishops and nobles, and resembled the present privy council, and none belonged to it but those whom the king was pleased to appoint. The third was a general council or assembly of the nation, called in Saxon, Wittenagemot, to which quality and offices gave a right to sit independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils, and the antiquity of parliaments; but the term cabinet council is of a much more modern date, according to lord Clarendon.—See *Cabinet Council*, *Common Council*, *Privy Council*, &c.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH, The following are among the most memorable Christian councils, or councils of the Church of Rome. Most other councils (the list of which would make a volume) either respected national churches or ecclesiastical government. *Sir Harris Nicolas* enumerates 1604 councils.

Of the Apostles at Jerusalem - A. D 50
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church went over to attend it - - - 314
The first Œcumenical or General Nicene, held at Nice, Constantine the Great presided; Arius and Eusebius condemned for heresy. This council composed the Nicene Creed - - 325
At Tyre, when the doctrine of Athanasius was canvassed - - - 335
The first held at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground - 337
At Rome, concerning Athanasius, which lasted eighteen months - - 342
At Sardis; 370 bishops attended - 347
Of Rimini; 400 bishops attended, and Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession of faith - - 359
The second General at Constantinople; 350 bishops attended, and pope Damasius presided - - - 381
The third at Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided - - - 431
Fourth at Chalcedon; the emperor Marcian and his empress attended - 451
The fifth at Constantinople, when pope Vigilius presided - - - 553
The sixth at Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided - - - 680
Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius - - 715
The second Nicene council, seventh General; 350 bishops attended - - 787
Of Constantinople, eighth General; the emperor Basil attended - - 869
The first Lateran, the ninth General; the right of investitures settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. - - 1122
The second Lateran, tenth General, Innocent II. presided; the preservation of the temporal ties of ecclesiastics, the principal subject, which occasioned the attendance of 1000 fathers of the church - - A. D. 1139
The third Lateran, eleventh General; held against schismatics - - 1179
Fourth Lateran, twelfth General; 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided - - - 1215
Of Lyons, the thirteenth General, under pope Innocent IV. - - - 1245
Of Lyons, the fourteenth General, under Gregory X. - - - - 1274
Of Vienne in Dauphiné, the fifteenth General; Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Arragon attended. The order of the Knight Templars suppressed - - - 1311
Of Pisa, the sixteenth General; Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected - - 1409
Of Constance, the seventeenth General; Martin V. is elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt - - - 1414
Of Basil, the eighteenth General - 1431
The fifth Lateran, the nineteenth General, begun by Julius II. - - 1512
Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the Pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c. till - - - - - 1517
Of Trent, the twentieth and last General council, styled Œcumenical, as regarding the affairs of all the Christian world; it was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin.—*Abbé Lenglet* 1545

COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN. The council of ANCIENTS was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris, Nov. 1, 1795, together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED; the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte dispersed the council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, Nov 9, 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisoires*.—See *France*.

COUNSEL. See *Barristers*. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edward I., 1284. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason, by act 8 William III. 1696. Act to enable persons indicted of felony to make their defence by counsel, 6 & 7 William IV., Aug. 1836.

COUNTIES. The division of England into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. County courts were instituted in the reign of Alfred, 896. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1259.—See *Commons*, and *Parliament*.

COURIERS OR POSTS. Xenophon attributes the first couriers to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians. But it does not appear that the Greeks or Romans had regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B. C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne, about A. D. 800. The couriers or posts for letters were established in the early part of the reign of Louis XI. of France, owing to this monarch's extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, A. D. 1463.—*Henault*.

COURTS. Courts of justice were instituted at Athens, 1507 B. C.—See *Areopagitæ*. There were courts for the distribution of justice in Athens, in 1272 B. C.—*Blair*. They existed under various denominations in Rome, and other countries.

COURT OF HONOR. In England, the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris* in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honor. In the States of Bavaria, in order to prevent duelling, a court of honor was instituted in April, 1819. In these countries, Mr. Joseph Hamilton has ardently labored to establish similar institutions.

COVENANTERS. The name which was particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and covenant, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king; it was entered into in 1638. The covenant or league between England and Scotland, was formed in 1643; it was declared to be illegal by parliament, 14 Charles II., 1662.

COVENTRY, PEEPING TOM OF. The great show fair of Coventry owes its origin to the following tradition:—Leofric, earl of Mercia, had imposed such heavy taxes on the citizens, his lady, Godiva, moved by their entreaties, importuned her lord to remit them, and he consented on the condition of her riding naked through the city at mid-day. Her humanity induced her to consent, and she so disposed her flowing tresses as to hide her person; and ordering all the inhabitants, on pain of death, to close their doors and windows, she rode quite naked through the town. One person, yielding to curiosity, stole a glance at the countess, and was struck dead; and has been famed ever since under the name of *Peeping Tom*, and his effigy is shown to this day. To commemorate this event, A. D. 1057, at the great show fair the mayor and corporation walk in procession through the town, accom-

panied by a female on horseback, clad in a linen dress closely fitted to her limbs.

COW-POCK INOCULATION. This species of inoculation, as a security against the small-pox, was introduced by Dr. Jenner, and it became general in 1799. The genuine cow-pox appears in the form of vesicles on the teats of the cow, and was first noticed by Dr. Jenner, in 1796. He was rewarded by parliament with the munificent grant of £10,000, June 2, 1802.—See *Inoculation, Small-Pox, Vaccination.*

CRACOW. The Poles elect Cracus for their duke, and he builds Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, A. D. 700, *et seq.* Taken by Charles XII. in 1702; taken and retaken by the Russians and confederates on the one side and the patriotic people on the other several times. Kosciusko expelled the Russian garrison from the city, March 24, 1794. It surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, same year. Formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians who followed there the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence extinguished; seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with the Austrian empire, November, 1846.—See *Poland.*

CRANES. They are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. The theory of the inclined plain, the pulley, &c. are also his, 220 B. C.—*Livy.*

CRANIOLOGY. The science of animal propensities. Dr. Gall, a German, started this new doctrine respecting the brain, in 1803. Dr. Spurzheim followed, and by his expositions gave a consistency to the science, and it seems to be rapidly gaining ground; it has now many professors, and in almost all countries craniology is countenanced by learned and enlightened men. The science assigns the particular locations of certain organs, or as many different seats of the most prominent operations of the mind.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY. Illustrious names in the list of English martyrs of the reformed religion. Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555; and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, March 21, 1556. His love of life had induced Cranmer, some time previously, in an unguarded moment, to sign a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation; and when he was led to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time, "This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!"

CRAPE. A light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill. Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about A. D. 680. It was first made at Bologna, and in modern times has been principally used for mourning.

CRAYONS. They were known in France before A. D. 1422—improved by L'Oriot, 1748.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. It was placed by Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy, 4004 B. C. Josephus makes it 4658 years.—*Whiston.* The first date agrees with the common Hebrew text, and the vulgate Latin translation of the Old Testament. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the creation: some place it 3616 years before the birth of our Saviour. Plato, in his dialogue entitled *Critias*, asserts his celebrated *Atalantis* to have been buried in the ocean about 9000 years before the age in which he wrote. The Chinese represent the world as having existed some hundreds of thousands of years; and we are told that the astronomical records of the ancient Chal-

deans carried back the origin of society to a period of no less than 473,000 years.

CREATION, ERA OF THE. In use by many nations. This era would be found convenient, by doing away with the difficulty and ambiguity of counting before and after any particular date, as is necessary when the era begins at a later period; but, unfortunately, writers are not agreed as to the right time of commencing. This epoch is fixed by the Samaritan Pentateuch at 4700 B. C. The Septuagint makes it 5872. The authors of the Talmud make it 5344; and different chronologers, to the number of 120, make it vary from the Septuagint date to 3268. Dr. Hales fixed it at 5411; but the Catholic church adopted the even number of 4000, and subsequently, a correction as to the birth of Christ adds four years: therefore, it is now generally considered as 4004 years, which agrees with the modern Hebrew text.

CREED. The Apostles' Creed is supposed to have been written a great while after their time.—*Pardon.* It was introduced formally into public worship in the Greek church at Antioch, and subsequently into the Roman church. This creed was translated into the Saxon tongue, about A. D. 746. The Nicene Creed takes its name from the council by whom it was composed, in A. D. 325. The Athanasian Creed is supposed to have been written about 340.—See *Apostles', Nicene, and other creeds.*

CRESSY, OR CRECY, BATTLE OF. Edward III. and his son, the renowned Edward the Black Prince, obtained a great and memorable victory over Philip, king of France, Aug. 26, 1346. This was one of the most glorious triumphs ever achieved by English arms. John, duke of Bohemia; James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes); a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia was three ostrich feathers, with the motto "*Ich Dien,*" in English, "I serve;" and in memory of this victory it has since been adopted by the heirs to the crown of England.—*Froissart, Carte, Hume.*

CRESTS. The ancient warriors wore crests to strike terror into their enemies by the sight of the spoils of the animals they had killed. The origin of crests is ascribed to the Carians. In English heraldry, are several representations of Richard I., 1189, with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers; and after his reign most of the English kings have crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II., 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. In later reigns, the crest was regularly borne as well on the helmet of the kings, as on the head-trappings of their horses.

CRETE. Now Candia, *which see.* This island was once famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which the wisdom of Minos established about 1015 B. C. Some authors reckon the Labyrinth of Crete as one of the seven wonders of the world. Crete became subject to the Roman empire, 68 B. C. It was conquered by the Saracens, A. D. 808; taken by the Greeks, 961; passed into the hands of the Venetians, 1194: and was taken from them by the Turks, in 1669.—*Priestley.*

CRIME. "At the present moment," observes a popular English writer, "a one-fifteenth part of the whole population of the United Kingdom is subsisting by the lowest and most degrading prostitution; another fifteenth have no means of support but by robbery, swindling, pickpocketing, and every species of crime; and five-fifteenths of the people are what are denominated poor, living from hand to mouth, and daily sinking into beggary, and, as an almost necessary consequence, into crime." A comparative view of foreign countries with Great Britain demonstrates the effects of poverty and ignorance on the great mass of the population. In North America pauperism is almost unknown, and one fourth of the people are educated; pre

meditated murder is alone capital; imprisonment for debt has, in several states, been abolished, and crimes, particularly of enormity, are exceedingly rare. The Dutch, who possess a competency, and are generally educated, are comparatively free from grave offences; and France affords a remarkable illustration in the same way. But in the United Kingdom, the difference is painfully exemplified:—

	Scotland.	*England.*	*Ireland.*
Instruction to the people -	1 in 11	1 in 20	1 in 35
Criminals among the people -	1 in 5093	1 in 920	1 in 468

There was recently a revision of the English criminal code, and several acts have been passed calculated to reduce the amount of crime, and mitigate the severity of its punishment. An act for improving the criminal law of England, passed 8 George IV., 1827. An act for consolidating and revising the laws relating to crime, conformably with Mr. Peel's digest, passed 9 George IV., 1828. Hanging criminals in chains was abolished by statute 4 William IV., 1834. . See *Executions*, *Hanging*, *Trials*, &c.—*Haydn.*

CRIMEA. The ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*. Settled by the Genoese, in 1193. The Genoese were expelled by the Crim Tartars, in 1474. The khans were tributary to the Turks until 1774. The Russians, with a large army, took possession of this country, in 1783; and it was ceded to them the following year; and secured to them in 1791.

CRISPIN. The name sometimes given to shoemakers. Crispin and Crispianus were two legendary saints, born at Rome, from whence, it is said, they travelled to Soissons, in France, about A. D. 303, to propagate the Christian religion; and because they would not be chargeable to others for their maintenance, they exercised the trade of shoemakers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians ordered them to be decollated. On this account, the shoemakers, since that period, have made choice of them as their tutelar saints.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 B. C.—*Blair*. Of this class were Varro, Cicero, Appolonius, and many distinguished men. In modern times, the *Journal de Scavans* was the earliest work of the system of periodical criticism, as it is now known. It was originated by Dennis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, May 30, 1665, and continued for nearly a century. The first work of this kind in England, was called the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself) published in Feb. 1703. The *Waies of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and was discontinued in 1722. The *Monthly Review*, which may be said to have been the third work of this nature in England, was published 1749. The *Critical Review* appeared in 1756; the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802; and *London Quarterly* in 1809. The *American Review*, established in N. Y. 1799, was the first Review in the U. S. The *North American Review* was established by Wm. Tudor in 1818; the *American Quarterly*, by Robert Walsh, at Phila., 1827; the *New York Review*, by Prof. C. S. Henry, 1835; the *Southern Quarterly*, at Charleston, 1842. See *Periodicals*. The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favor of the defendant, on the principle that criticism, however sharp, if just and not malicious, is allowable. See *Reviews*, &c.

CROCKERY. In use, and made mention of, as produced by the Egyptians and Greeks, so early as 1390 B. C. The Romans excelled in this kind of ware, many of their domestic articles being of earthen manufacture. Crockery, of a fine kind, in various household utensils, was made at Faenza, in Italy, about A. D. 1310; and it is still called *fayence* in French. See *Earthenware*

CROWN. "The ancientest mention of a royal crown is in the holy story of the Amalekites bringing Saul's crown to David."—*Selden.* The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin, 616 B. C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. The royal crown was first worn in England by Alfred, in A. D. 872. The first crown or papal cap was used by pope Damasius II., in 1053; John XIX. first encompassed it with a crown, 1276; Boniface VIII. added a second crown in 1295; and Benedict XII, formed the tiara, or triple crown, about 1334. The pope previously wore a crown with two circles.—*Rainaldi.*

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and esteemed the most dreadful on account of the shame attached to it: it was usually accompanied by other tortures. Among early accounts may be mentioned, that Ariarathes of Cappadocia, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners; and by the conqueror's orders the unhappy monarch was flayed alive, and then nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, in the eighty-first year of his age, 322 B. C. Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, A. D. 330.—*Lenglet.* See *Death, Punishment of.*

CRUSADES, OR HOLY WARS. (In French, *Croisades.*) Undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem, and the adjacent countries, called the Holy Land. They were projected by Peter Gautier, called Peter the Hermit, an enthusiast, and French officer of Amiens, who had quitted the military profession and turned pilgrim. Having travelled to the Holy Land, he deplored, on his return, to pope Urban II. that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where the author of Christianity first promulgated his sacred doctrines. Urban convened a Council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the fatal commission to excite all Europe to a general war, A. D. 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, and Peter had the direction of it, 1095.—*Voltaire.* The holy warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulders, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu,* "God's will." The epidemical rage for crusading now agitated Europe, and in the end, these unchristian and iniquitous wars against the rights of mankind, cost the lives of 2 000,000 of men.—*Voltaire.*

CUBA. Discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, in 1492. It was conquered by Valasquez, in 1511, and settled by the Spaniards. The Buccaneer Morgan took Havana in 1669. See *Buccaneers.* The fort here was erected by admiral Vernon, in 1741. Havana was taken by admiral Pococke and lord Albermarle in 1762, but was restored at the peace, in 1763. Attempt of Lopez and his 400 followers, landing at Cardenas, to stir up a revolution, defeated May, 1850.

CUBIT. This was a measure of the ancients, and is the first measure we read of; the ark of Noah was made and measured by cubits.—*Holden.* The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger.—*Calmet.*

CUCUMBERS. They grew formerly in great abundance in Palestine and Egypt, where, it is said, they constituted the greater part of the food of the poor and slaves. This plant is noticed by Virgil, and other ancient poets. It was brought to England from the Netherlands, about 1538.

CULLODEN, BATTLE OF. In which the English, under William duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, near Inverness, April 16, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men

in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. The duke's army practised great cruelties upon the vanquished, as well as upon the defenceless inhabitants of the adjacent districts after the battle.—*Smollett.* Immediately after the engagement, Prince Charles sought safety by flight, and continued wandering among the frightful wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search. He at length escaped from the Isle of Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, in 1788.

CURACOA. In the Caribbean Sea, seized by Holland, in 1634. In 1800, the French having settled on part of this island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron, in 1807, and again restored by the peace of 1814.

CURFEW BELL. From the French *couvre feu.* This was a Norman institution, introduced into England in the reign of William I., A. D. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening, all fires and candles were to be extinguished, under a severe penalty.—*Rapin.* The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I., A. D. 1100.

CURRANTS. They were brought from Zante, and the tree planted in England 1533. The hawthorn currant-tree (*Ribes oxyacanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CUSTOM. This is a law, not written, but established by long usage and consent. By lawyers and civilians it is defined *lex non scripta*, and it stands opposed to *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from A. D. 1189, downwards. Sixty years is binding in civil law, and forty years in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOMS. They were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II., in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edward I., 1274. The customs were farmed to Mr. Thomas Smith, for 20,000*l.* for several years, in the reign of Elizabeth.—*Stowe.* They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l.* in the year 1666.—*Davenant.*

In 1530 they amounted to		£14,000	In 1748 they amounted to		£2,000,000
In 1592	ditto	50,000	In 1808	ditto	9,973,240
In 1614	ditto	148,000	In 1823	ditto	11,498,762
In 1622	ditto	168,000	In 1830	United Kingdom	17,540,323
In 1642	ditto	500,000	In 1835	ditto	18,612,906
In 1720	ditto	1,555,600	In 1840	ditto	19,915,296

The customs in Ireland were, in the year 1224, viz., on every sack of wool, 3*d.*; on every last of hides, 6*d.*; and 2*d.* on every barrel of wine.—*Annals of Dublin.* Custom-house officers, and officers of excise, were disqualified from voting for the election of members of parliament, by statute 22 George III., 1782. See *Revenue.*

CUSTOMS (DUTIES) IN THE UNITED STATES. The amounts collected were, in

1789-9	$4,399,473	1820	$15,005,612	1845	$27,528,113
1800	9,080,933	1825	20,098,714	1846	26,712,668
1805	12,936,487	1830	21,922,391	1847	23,747,864
1810	8,583,309	1835	19,391,311	1848	31,757,070
1815	7,282,942	1840	13,499,940		

See Tariff.

CYCLE. That of the sun is the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month. That of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years, or sexagenary. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, A. D. 463.—*Blair.*

CYCLOPÆDIA.—See *Encyclopædia.*

CYMBAL. The oldest musical instrument of which we have certain record. It was made of brass, like a kettle drum, and some think in the same form, but smaller. Xenophon makes mention of the cymbal as a musical instrument, whose invention is attributed to Cybele, by whom, we are told, it was used in her feasts, called the mysteries of Cybele, about 1580 B. C. The festivals of Cybele were introduced by Scamander, with the dances of Corybantes, at Mount Ida, 1546 B. C.

CYNICS. The sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes, 396 B. C.—*Diog. Laert.* He lived in the ninety-fourth Olympiad.—*Pardon.* These philosophers valued themselves for contemning all worldly things, and even all sciences, except morality; they were very free in reprehending vice, and did all their actions publicly, and practised the greatest obscenities without blushing.—*Idem.* Diogenes was one of this sect. They generally slept on the ground.—*Diog. Laert.*

CYPRUS. An island, whose inhabitants anciently were much given to love and pleasure.—*Pliny.* It was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus, who subdued them; it ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens, A. D. 648; but recovered by the Romans, in 957. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England, in 1191. Taken by the Turks from the Venetians, in 1570.—*Priestley.*

CYRENAIC SECT. Aristippus the Elder, of Cyrene, was the founder of the Cyrenaici, 392 B. C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, and particularly pleasure of a sensual kind; and said that virtue ought to be commended because it gave pleasure, and only so far as it conduced thereto. The sect flourished for several ages. —*Laer. Ar. Cicero.*

CYRENE. Founded by Battus, 630 B. C. Aristæus, who was the chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns, namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoe. Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B. C. It is now a desert.—*Priestley.*

CZAR, From Cæsar, a title of honor assumed by the sovereigns of Russia. Ivan Basilowitz, after having achieved great triumphs over the Tartars, and made many conquests, pursued them to the centre of their own country, and returning in triumph, took the title of Tzar, or Czar (signifying Great King). —*Aspin's Chron.* The courts of Europe consented to address the Russian Czar by the title of Emperor in 1722.—*Idem.*

D.

DAGUERREOTYPE. The name given to a process invented by M. Daguerre of Paris, in 1839, by which perfect fac-similes of objects are transferred upon thin copper plates, plated with silver. The images are produced by the action of light upon the iodine, through the focus of the camera obscura. An apparatus somewhat kindred in design, was in contemplation about the same time by M. Niepcé, and about 5 years previously by Henry Fox Talbot of London: the original idea, however, is traceable as far back as the days of Roger Bacon. By means of the Talbotype, a recent improvement upon the above process, pictures in colors are produced both on paper and plates. So important a discovery in the fine arts, was the Daguerreotype deemed by the French government, that it awarded to its inventor a life pension of 6000 francs.

DAMASCUS. This city was in being in the time of Abraham.—*Gen.* xiv. It is, consequently, one of the most ancient in the world. From the Assyrians, Damascus passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks under Alexander; and afterwards to the Romans, about 70 B. C. It was taken by the Saracens, A. D. 633; by the Turks in 1006; and was destroyed by Tamerlane in 1400. It was in a journey to this place that the apostle Paul was miraculously converted to the Christian faith, and here he began to preach the gospel, about A. D. 50. Damascus is now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS. They were first manufactured at Damascus, and hence the name, their large fine figures representing flowers, and being raised above the groundwork. They were beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish weavers; and the manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, between the years 1571 and 1573.—*Anderson.*

DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on a promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias being surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, Damon had not appeared, and Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned to redeem his pledge. Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of these friends, that he remitted the sentence, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship, 387 B. C.

DANCING. The dance to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B. C.—*Eusebius.* The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B. C.—*Usher.* Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy A. D. 1541. In modern times, the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. —*Spelman.*

DANES, INVASIONS OF THE. The invasions of this people were a scourge to England for upwards of two hundred years. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland, they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (Northmen), hence Normandy, in 912.

DANTZIC. A commercial city in A. D. 997.—*Busching.* It was built, according to other authorities, by Waldemar I. in 1169. Seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed to his dominions in 1793. It surrendered to the French after a siege of four months, May 5, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit, it was restored to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and after a gallant resistance, surrendered to them Jan. 1, 1814. By the treaty of Paris it again reverted to the king of Prussia. Awful inundation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dykes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4,000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, April 9, 1829.

DARDANELLES, PASSAGE OF THE. The Dardanelles are two castles, one called Sestos, seated in Romania, the other called Abydos, in Natolia, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli. They were built by the emperor Mahomet IV., in 1659, and were named Dardanelles from the contiguous town of Dardanus. The gallant exploit of forcing the passage of the Dar

danelles was achieved by the British squadron under admiral sir John Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807; but the admiral was obliged to repass them, which he did with great loss and immense damage to the fleet, March 2, following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down rocks of stone, each of many tons weight, upon the decks of the British ships.

DAUPHIN. The title given to the eldest sons of the kings of France, from the province of Dauphiné, which was ceded by its last prince, Humbert II. to Philip of Valois, on the condition that the heirs of the French throne should bear the arms and name of the province, A. D. 1343.—*Priestley.*

DAVIS'S STRAIT. Discovered by the English navigator, John Davis, whose name it bears, on his voyage to find a North-west passage, in 1585.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, and at sunset among the Athenians and Jews. Among the Romans day commenced at midnight, as it now does among us. The Italians in most places, at the present time, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy, most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan, being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. Our civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanac. At Rome, day and night were first divided in time by means of water-clocks, the invention of Scipio Nasica, 158 B. C.—*Vossius de Scien. Math.*

DEACON. An order of the Christian priesthood, which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the Apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about A. D. 51. See *Acts, chap.* vi. The original deacons were Philip, Stephen, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenos, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul, 1st *Timothy* iii. 8–13.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about A. D. 1570. Bonet, who was also a monk, published a system at Madrid, in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject, in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Great Britain was opened in Edinburgh in 1773.

DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE PERSONS, IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1840 there were 6,916 blind persons, or 1 in 2,467 of the population; 7,659 deaf and dumb, or 1 in 2,228; 17,434 insane and idiotic, or 1 in 979. There were in the United States 23 asylums for the insane, with about 2,840 patients.

Among the most prominent and successful of the philanthropists who have promoted the education and good treatment of the above persons in the United States are Dr. Amariah Brigham, of Hartford; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston; Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, Hartford.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF. Death by drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons before 450 B. C.—*Stowe.* The most eulogized heroes of antiquity inflicted death by crucifixion, and even women suffered on the cross, the victims sometimes living in the most excruciating torture many days. A most horrifying instance of death by torture occurs in the fate of Mithridates, an assassin of Xerxes. See a *note* to the article *Persia;* see also *Ravillac; Boiling to Death; Burning to Death,* &c. Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Henry III., 1241. The punishment

of death was abolished in a great number of cases by Mr. Peel's acts, 1824–9, in other cases 1832, for forgery 1837. Capital punishment, except in cases of martial law, abolished by Prussia, and by German parliament, at Frankfort, same day, August 4, 1848.

DECEMBER. In the year of Romulus this was the tenth month of the year, called so from *decem*, ten, the Romans commencing their year in March. Numa introduced January and February before the latter month, in 713 B. C., and from thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year

DECEMVIRI. Ten magistrates, who were chosen annually at Rome to govern the commonwealth instead of consuls; first instituted 450 B. C.—*Livy.* The decemviral power became odious on account of their tyranny, and the attempt of Appius Claudius to defile Virginia, and the office was abolished, the people demanding from the senate to burn the decemviri alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity restored.—See *Virginia.*

DEEDS. They were formerly written in the Latin and French languages: the earliest known instance of the English tongue having been used in deeds, is that of the indenture between the abbot and convent of Whitby, and Robert, the son of John Bustard, dated at York, in the year 1343. The English tongue was ordered to be used in all law pleadings in 1364. Ordered to be used in all law-suits in May, 1731.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH. *Fidei Defensor.* A title conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England. The king wrote a tract in behalf of the Church of Rome, then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholicæ*, and against Luther, who had just begun the Reformation in Germany, upon which the pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, a title still retained by the monarchs of Great Britain: the bull conferring it bears date Oct. 9, 1521.

DEGREES. The first attempt to determine the length of a degree is recorded as having been made, by Eratosthenes, about 250 B. C.—*Snellius.* The first degree of longitude was fixed by Hipparchus of Nice (by whom the latitude was determined also), at Ferro, one of the Canary islands, whose most western point was made the first general meridian, 162 B. C. Several nations have fixed their meridian from places connected with their own territories; and thus the English compute their longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. See *Latitude, Longitude, and the various Collegiate degrees.*

DEISM. This denomination was first assumed about the middle of the sixteenth century by some gentlemen of France and Italy, in order thus to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honorable appellation than that of Atheism.—*Virot's Instruction Chrêtienne*, 1563. Deism is a rejection of all manner of revelation: its followers go merely by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice and virtue, and an after state of punishments and rewards: it is sometimes called free-thinking. The first deistical writer of any note in England, was Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624. The most distinguished deists were Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Hume, Holcroft, and Godwin.

DELAWARE. The smallest of the U. States except R. Island. First settled in 1630, by the Swedes and Fins under the patronage of Gustavus Adolphus and received the name of New Sweden. They were subdued in 1655 by the Dutch, who in turn surrendered it, with New Netherlands, to the English in 1664, and then named Delaware. The duke of York granted it to Wm. Penn, in 1682, and it remained nominally united to Pennsylvania until 1775. This state bore an honorable part in the revolution, and suffered much in the struggle, She adopted the Constitution of the U. S. by a unanimous

vote in convention, Dec. 3, 1787. Population,— 1790, 59,094; 1840, 78,085; including 2,605 slaves.

DELHI. The once great capital of the Mogul empire: it is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants, in 1700. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful massacres and famine followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling was said to be collected.

DELPHI. Celebrated for its oracles delivered by Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B. C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B. C. A new temple was raised by the Alcmæonidæ, and was so rich in donations that at one time it was plundered by the people of Phocis of 20,000 talents of gold and silver; and Nero carried from it 500 costly statues. The first Delphic, or sacred war, concerning the temple was 449 B. C. The second sacred war was commenced on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy.*

DELUGE, THE GENERAL. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and it began Dec. 7, 1656, and continued 377 days. The ark rested on Mount Ararat, May 6, 1657; and Noah left the ark, Dec. 18, following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B. C.—*Blair.* The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to the table of Dr. Hales.

Septuagint	B. C. 3246	Persian	B. C. 3103	Playfair	B. C. 2352	Petavius	B. C. 2329
Jackson	3170	Hindoo	3102	Usher	2348	Strauchuis	2293
Hales	3155	Samaritan	2998	English Bible	2348	Hebrew	2288
Josephus	3146	Howard	2698	Marsham	2344	Vulgar Jewish	2104

Some of the states of Europe were alarmed, we are told, by the prediction (!) that another general deluge would occur, and arks were every where built to guard against the calamity; but the season happened to be a very fine dry one, A. D. 1524.

DELUGE OF DEUCALION. The fabulous one, is placed 1503 B. C. according to *Eusebius.* This flood has been often confounded by the ancients with the general flood: but it was 845 years posterior to that event, and was merely a local inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Pineus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the Mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, saved themselves by climbing up Mount Parnassus.

DELUGE OF OGYGES. In the reign of Ogyges was a deluge which so inundated the territories of Attica that they lay waste for near 200 years; it occurred before the deluge of Deucalion, about 1764 B. C.—*Blair.* Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO. These colonies, founded by the Dutch, were taken by the British, 1796, but were restored at the peace of 1802. Demarara and Essequibo again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 20, 1803. They are now fixed English colonies.

DENMARK. The most ancient inhabitants of this kingdom were the Cimbri and the Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtains its name from the Jutes; and the general name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country, *i. e.* Dan-mark, the country of Dan.

DENMARK, *continued.*

Reign of Sciold, first king - B. C. 60
The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnor Lodbrog - A. D. 750
[Ragnor is killed in an attempt to invade England, and for more than 200 years from this time the Danes were a terror to the northern nations of Europe, and at length conquering all England. See *Danes.*]
Reign of Canute the Great - - 1014
Reign of Waldemar the Great - - 1157
Waldemar II., with a fleet of 1000 sail, makes immense conquests - - 1223
Gothland conquered - - - 1347
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are united into one kingdom - - 1397
Revolt of the Swedes - - - 1414
The nations reunited - - - 1439
Copenhagen made the capital - - 1440
Accession of Christian I., from whom the present royal family springs - 1448
Christian II. is deposed, and the independence of Sweden acknowledged - 1523
Lutheranism established by Christian III. - - - - - 1536
Danish East India Company established by Christian IV. - - - - 1612
Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league - - - - 1629
Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes large conquests - - 1658
The crown made hereditary and absolute - - - - - 1660
Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Sleswick, Tonningen, and Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the Swedes out of Norway - - - 1716 *et seq.*
Copenhagen destroyed by a fire which consumes 1650 houses, 5 churches, the university, and 4 colleges - - 1728
The peaceful reign of Christian VI., who promotes the happiness of his subjects - - - - 1730
Christian VII. in a fit of jealousy suddenly confines his queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. who is afterwards banished. See *Zell* Jan. 18, 1772
The counts Struensee and Brandt are seized at the same time, on the charge of a criminal intercourse with the queen; and the former confessing to avoid the torture, both are beheaded for high treason - April 28, 1772
The queen Caroline Matilda dies at Zell - - - - May 10, 1775
Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent 1784
One-fourth of Copenhagen is destroyed by fire - - - June 9, 1795
Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen, and engage the Danish fleet, taking or destroying 18 ships of the line, of whose crews 1800 are killed. The Confederacy of the North (see *Armed Neutrality*) is thus dissolved - - - - April 2, 1801
Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart bombard Copenhagen, and seize the Danish fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 37 brigs, &c. - Sept. 7, 1807
Pomerania and Rugen are annexed to Denmark, in exchange for Norway - 1814
Commercial treaty with England - 1824
Frederick bestows a new constitution on his kingdom - - - 1831
A new constitution offered by Christian VIII. - - - Jan. 20, 1848
Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein demand separation from Denmark March, 1848
The king grants freedom of the press and of public meetings - March, 1848
Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolt and join the great German nation - - - March 26, 1848
Prussia aids the duchies, and re-organizes the Grand Duchy of Posen March 26, 1848
Danes victorious over the Germans, April 10; but driven out of Schleswig April 23, 1848
Truce agreed upon (provisional government of 5 to rule the duchies meanwhile) - - - July 10, 1848
Armistice till March 1, 1849, signed Aug. 1848
(See *Copenhagen.*)

KINGS OF DENMARK.

A. D 714 Gormo I.
750 Ragnor Lodbrog.
770 Sigefrid.
801 Godefrid.
809 Olaus I.
811 Hemming.
812 Siward and Ringon, killed in a sea-fight.
814 Harold and Regner; the latter made prisoner in Ireland, and died in a dungeon there.
849 Siward II. deposed.
856 Eric; killed in battle
858 Eric II.
873 Canute I.
915 Frothon.
920 Gormo II.
925 Harold.
928 Hardicanute
930 Gormo III.
935 Harold III.
980 Suenon.
1014 Canute II. the Great.
1036 Hardicanute II.
1041 Magnus I.
1048 Suenon II.
1079 Harold IV.
1080 Canute III. assassinated.
1086 Olaus II.
1097 Eric III.
1106 Nicholas, killed in Sleswick.
1135 Eric IV., killed at Ripen.
1138 Eric V.
1147 Suenon III., beheaded by Waldemar for assassinating prince Canute.
1157 Waldemar the Great.
1182 Canute V.
1202 Waldemar II
1240 Eric VI.
1250 Abel I., killed in an expedition against the Frisons.
1252 Christopher I., poisoned by the bishop of Arhus.

DENMARK, *continued.*

1259 Eric VII. assassinated.
1286 Eric VIII.
1319 Christopher II. (An interregnum of seven years.)
1340 Waldemar III.
1375 Olaus III.
1375 Margaret I., queen of Denmark and Norway.
1411 Eric IX., abdicated.
1439 Christopher III.
1448 Christian I. of the house of Oldenburgh.
1481 John.
1513 Christian II., confined 27 years in a dungeon, where he died.
1523 Frederick.
1534 Christian III.
1559 Frederick II.
1588 Christian IV.
1648 Frederick III.
1670 Christian V.
1699 Frederick IV.
1730 Christian VI.
1746 Frederick V.
1766 Christian VII.
1808 Frederic VI.
1839 Christian VIII. died Jan. 21, 1848.

DENIS, ST. An ancient town of France, six miles from Paris to the northward, the last stage on the road from England to that capital,—famous for its abbey and church, the former abolished at the Revolution; the latter desecrated at the same epoch, after having been the appointed place of sepulture to the French kings, from its foundation by Dagobert, in 613.

DEVIL AND DR. FAUSTUS." Faustus, one of the earliest printers, had the policy to conceal his art, and to this policy we are indebted for the tradition of "The Devil and Dr. Faustus." Faustus associated with John of Guttemberg; their types were cut in wood, and fixed, not movable, as at present. Having printed off numbers of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in MS., he undertook the sale of them at Paris, where printing was then unknown. As he sold his copies for sixty crowns, while the scribes demanded five hundred, he created universal astonishment; but when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and lowered the price to thirty crowns, all Paris was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder; informations were given to the police against him as a magician, and his lodgings being searched, and a great number of copies being found, they were seized. The red ink with which they were embellished was supposed to be his blood, and it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; and if he had not fled, he would have shared the fate of those whom superstitious judges condemned in those days for witchcraft, A. D. 1460. *Nouv. Dict.* See *Printing.*

DIADEM. The band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and which was consecrated to the gods. At first, this fillet was made of silk or wool, and set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, A. D. 272.—*Tillemont.*

DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B. C.—*Pliny.* The first dial of the sun seen at Rome, was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B. C.—*Blair.* In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial. They were first set up in churches in A. D. 613.—*Lenglet.*

DIAMONDS. They were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpour was the first known; and where the mines of Golconda were discoverd in 1584. This district may be termed the realm of diamonds. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by M. Romeo de l'Isle at the extravagant sum of 224 millions; by others it was valued at fifty-six millions: its value was next stated to be three millions and a half; but its true value is 400 000*l.* The diamond called the "mountain of light," which belonged to the king of C bul, was the most superb gem ever seen; it was of the finest water, and the size of

an egg, and was also valued at three millions and a half. The great diamond of the emperor of Russia weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr., troy. The empress Catharine II. offered for it 104,166*l.* besides an annuity for life, to the owner, of 1041*l.* which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catharine's favorite, count Orloff, for the first mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia. The Pitt diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting 106 carats; it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l.* in 1720.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF, AT EPHESUS. One of the seven wonders of the world, built at the common charge of all the Asiatic States. The chief architect was Ctesiphon; and Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing this temple, whose riches were immense. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns, (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble,) furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire on the night of Alexander's nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratostratus, who confessed on the rack, that the sole motive which had prompted him to destroy so magnificent an edifice, was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B. C. The temple was rebuilt, and again burned by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A. D. 256. *Univ. Hist.*

DICTATORS. These were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, instituted 498 B. C., when Titus Larcius Flavus, the first dictator, was appointed. This office, respectable and illustrious in the first ages of the Republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever forbade a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B. C.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B. C.—*Morrison.* Cyclopædias were compiled in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The first dictionary of celebrity, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages, about A. D. 1500.—*Niceron.* The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1659. Bayle's dictionary was published in 1696, "the first work of the kind in which a man may learn to think."—*Voltaire.* Chambers' Cyclopædia, the first dictionary of the circle of the arts, sciences, &c., was published in 1728. The great dictionary of the English language, by Samuel Johnson, appeared in 1755. Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, was compiled in 1768; and from this period numerous dictionaries have been added to our store of literature. Noah Webster's great American Dictionary of the English language, in two quarto volumes, was first published at New Haven in 1828. It was reprinted in London, under the supervision of E. H. Barker, 1832. Numerous abridgments and a new edition of the whole work have since been published. See *Encyclopedia.*

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. The supreme authority of this empire may be said to have existed in the assemblage of princes under this name. The diet, as composed of three colleges, viz.:—the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns, commenced with the famous edict of Charles IV. 1356.—See *Golden Bull.* Diets otherwise constituted had long previously been held on important occasions. The diet of Wurtzburg, which proscribed Henry the Lion, was held in 1179. The celebrated diet of Worms, at which Luther assisted in person, was held in 1521. That of Spires, to condemn the Reformers, was held in 1529;

and the famous Diet of Augsburg, in 1530. In the league of the German princes, called the confederation of the Rhine, they fixed the diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. A new diet at Frankfort, for the purpose of consolidating the government of the German States, 1848. See *Germany*.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, "God and my right." This was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England, to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France. In this battle (*which see*) the French army was signally defeated; and in remembrance of this victory, Richard made "*Dieu et mon droit*" the motto of the royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained A. D. 1198.—*Rymer's Fœdera.*

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfrenus Varus, the civilian of Cremona, 66 B. C.—*Quintil. Inst. Orat.* Other digests of Roman laws followed. The Digest, so called by way of eminence, was the collection of laws made by order of the emperor Justinian: it made the first part of the Roman law, and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff.—*Pardon.*

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, which were at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, A. D. 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before.—*Strabo*, lib. xiii. In England these circuits of the bishops' jurisdiction are coeval with Christianity; there are twenty-four dioceses, of which twenty-one are suffragan to Canterbury, and three to York.

DIOCLETIAN ERA. Called also the era of Martyrs, was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, 29th August, 284. It is called the era of martyrs, on account of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian.

DIORAMA. This species of exhibition, which had long previously been an object of wonder and delight at Paris, was first opened in London, Sept. 29, 1823. The diorama differs from the panorama in this respect, that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective, and it is decidedly superior both to the panorama and the cosmorama in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted, and in the completeness of the illusion.

DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES. List of ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France.

GREAT BRITAIN.		FRANCE.	
1783	John Adams.	1776	B. Franklin, S. Deane, & A. Lee, com'rs.
1789	Gouv. Morris, commissioner.	1790	Wm. Short, of Va., charge d'affaires.
1792	Thomas Pinckney, of S. C., min. plen.	1792	Gouv. Morris, N. J., minister plen.
1794	John Jay, of N. Y. do.	1799	James Munroe, Va. do.
1796	Rufus King, do. do.	1796	C. C. Pinckney, S. C. } do.
1803	James Monroe, Va. } Jointly,	1797	E. Gerry & John Marshall, }
1805	Wm. Pinckney, Mass. } in 1806.	1799	Ol. Ellsworth, Patrick Henry, and W. Vans Murray, do.
1808	Wm. Pinckney, do. alone do.	1801	James A. Bayard, Del. do.
1815	John Quincy Adams, Mass. do.	1801	R. R. Livingston, N. Y. do.
1817	Richard Rush, Pa. do.	1804	John Armstrong, do. do.
1826	Albert Gallatin, N. Y. do.	1811	Joel Barlow, Conn. do.
1828	James Barbour, Va. do.	1813	Wm. H. Crawford, Geo. do.
1830	Louis McLane, Del. do.	1815	Albert Gallatin, Pa. do.
1831	M. Van Buren, N. Y. do.	1823	James Brown, La. do.
1832	Aaron Vail, charge d'affaires.	1830	Wm. C. Rives, Va. do.
1836	And. Stevenson, Va., minister plen.	1833	Edward Livingston, La. do.
1841	Edward Everett, Mass. do.	1836	Lewis Cass, Mich. do.
1845	Louis McLane, Md. do.	1844	Wm. R. King, Ala. do.
1846	George Bancroft, Mass. do.	1849	W. C. Rives, Va do.
1849	Abbott Lawrence, do. do.		

DIRECTORY, THE CHURCH. The book so called was published in England at the period of the civil war. It was drawn up at the instance of the parliament, by an assembly of divines at Westminster, with the object that the ministers might not be wholly at a loss in their devotions after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. There were some general hints given, which were to be managed at discretion, for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer, nor manner of external worship, nor enjoined the people to make any responses, except *Amen*. The Directory was established by an ordinance of the parliament in 1644.—*Bishop Taylor*.

DIRECTORY, FRENCH. The French Directory was installed at the little Luxembourg, at Paris, under a new constitution of the government, November 1, 1795, and held the executive power four years. It was composed of five members, and ruled in connection with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred, *which see*. Deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Siéyès, became the ruling power of France, the three governing as consuls, the first as chief, Nov. 9, 1799.

DISSENTERS. The "Dissenters" from the Church of England arose early in the Reformation, contending for a more complete departure from the Romish models of church government and discipline. They were reproached with the name of Puritans, on account of the purity they proposed in religious worship and conduct; and the rigorous treatment they endured under Elizabeth and James I. led multitudes of them to emigrate to this country in those reigns. The first place of worship for Dissenters in England was established at Wandsworth, near London, Nov. 20, 1572; and now, in London alone, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of Dissenters, amounts to near 200. The great act for the relief of Dissenters from civil and religious disabilities, was the statute passed 9 George IV. c. 17. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal Act, so much of the several acts of parliament of the preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c. was repealed, May 9, 1828. Several other acts of ameliorating effect have been since passed.

DIVINATION. In the Scriptures we find mention made of different kinds of divination; and it is mentioned by most of the ancient authors. It was retained in the hands of the priests and priestesses, the magi, soothsayers, augurs, and other like professors, till the coming of Christ, when the doctrines of Christianity and the spirit of philosophy banished such visionary opinions. The oracles of Delphi began 1263 B. C. Augurs were instituted by Numa at Rome, 710 B. C. See *Augury, Witchcraft, &c.*

DIVING-BELL. First mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, 325, B. C. The diving-bell was first used in Europe, A. D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before A. D. 1669. Halley greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on dry ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton applied the condensing-pump to force down air. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland, were drowned, June 1, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell, in May 1817. Lately, and particularly in 1840, it has been employed in sub-marine surveys. The first diving-*belle* was the wife of Captain Morris, at Plymouth, who descended in one a few years ago.

DIVORCES FOR ADULTERY. Of the earliest institution, both in ecclesiastical and civil law, among the ancients. First put in practice by Spurius Carvilius at Rome, 231 B. C.—*Blair*. At this time morals were so debased, that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces were attempted

to be made of more easy obtainment in England, in A. D. 1539. The bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into parliament in 1801.

DOCKS OF LONDON. They are said to be the most extensive and finest constructions of the kind, for the purposes of commerce, in the world. In London there are a number of these docks, of which the following are the principal:—The West India docks, the act for whose formation passed in July 1799; they were commenced February 3, 1800, and were opened Aug. 27, 1802, when the *Henry Addington* West Indiaman first entered them, decorated with the colors of the different nations of Europe. The London docks were commenced June 26, 1802, and were opened January 31, 1805. The East India docks were commenced under an act passed July 27, 1803, and were opened August 4, 1806. The first stone of the St. Katherine docks was laid May 3, 1827; and 2,500 men were daily employed upon them until they were opened, Oct. 25, 1828.

DOCTOR. This rank was known in the earliest times. Doctor of the church was a title given to SS. Athanasius, Basil. Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom, in the Greek church; and to SS. Jerome, Augustin, and Gregory the Great, in the Romish church, A. D. 373, *et seq.* Doctor of the law was a title of honor among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207.—*Spelman.* Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge, about A. D. 725. See *Collegiate Degrees.*

DOCTORS' COMMONS. The college for the professors of civil and canon law residing in the city of London; the name of Commons is given to this college from the civilians commoning together as in other colleges. Doctors' Commons was founded by Dr. Henry Harvey, whose original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, but after some years it was rebuilt on the old site. The causes taken cognizance of here are, blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c. See article *Civil Law.*

DOG. The *chien de berger*, or the shepherd's dog, is the origin of the whole race.—*Buffon.* Buffon describes this dog as being "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. The Irish wolf-dog is supposed to be the earliest dog known in Europe, if Irish writers be correct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna.

DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days, commence on the 3d of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting of Sirius, or the dog-star,* with the sun, as the cause of excessive heat, and of consequent calamities, instead of its being viewed as the sign when such effects might be expected. The star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies, but is always later and later every year in all latitudes, so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow.—*Dr. Hutton.*

DOGE. The title of the duke of Venice, which state was first governed by a

* Mathematicians assert that Sirius, or the Dog Star, is the nearest to us of all the fixed stars; and they compute its distance from our earth at 2,200,000 millions of miles. They maintain that a sound would not reach our earth from Sirius in 50,000 years, and that a cannon-ball, flying with its usual velocity of 480 miles an hour, would consume 523,211 years in its passage thence to our globe.

prince so named, Anafesto Paululio, A. D. 697. The Genoese revolted against their count, and chose a doge from among their nobility, and became an aristocratic republic, 1030–4. The ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the sea, "the Adriatic wedded to our duke," was instituted in 1173, and was observed annually on Ascension-day, until 1797, when the custom was dispensed with. See *Adriatic.*

DOMINGO, ST. Discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. The city was founded in 1494. The town of Port-au-Prince was burnt down, and nearly destroyed by the revolted negroes, in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1791. Toussaint L'Ouverture governed the island, on the expulsion of the French colonists, after this till 1802, when he was entrapped by Bonaparte, and died in prison. His successor, Dessalines, recommended the blacks, by proclamation, to make a general massacre of the whites, which was accordingly executed with horrid cruelty, and 2500 were butchered in one day, March 29, 1804. Dessalines proclaimed himself emperor, Oct. 8, 1804. See *Hayti*, in which article particulars will be found up to the independence of St. Domingo, acknowledged by France, in April, 1825.

DOMINICA. Discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. This island was taken by the British in 1761, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806; and several devastating hurricanes have more recently occurred.

DOMINICAL LETTER. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated as by the first seven letters of the alphabet A, B, C. D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F, and so on. Generally to find the dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next day B, and go on thus till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the dominical letter; in leap years count two letters.

DOMINICANS. A religious order whose power and influence were almost universal. They were called in France Jacobins, and in England Blackfriars, and were founded by St. Dominick, approved by Innocent III. in 1215; and the order was confirmed by a bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions. In 1276 the corporation of London gave them two whole streets by the river Thames, where they erected a large and elegant convent, and whence that part is still called Blackfriars.

DOOM'S-DAY OR DOME'S-DAY BOOK. *Liber Judiciarius vel Censualis Angliæ.* A book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I. A. D. 1080. The intent of this book was, to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from this book the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book is still preserved in the Exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland and Durham, are surveyed. It was finished in A. D. 1086, having been completed by five justices. "This dome's-day book was the tax-book of kinge William."—*Camden.* The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Doom's-day book.

DORIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE. The most ancient of the five, the invention of the Dorians, a people of Greece. The Dorians also gave the name to

the Doric muse. The migration of this people to the Peloponnesus took place 1104 B. C. They sent, in their vast spirit of enterprise, many colonies into different places, which afterwards bore the same name as their native country.

DORT. Here happened an awful inundation of the sea, A. D. 1446. It arose in the breaking down of the dykes; and in the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons were overwhelmed and perished; and more than 100,000 round Dullart, in Friesland and in Zealand. In the last two provinces upwards of 300 villages were overflowed, and the tops of their towers and steeples were for ages after to be seen rising out of the water. Dort is famous for the Protestant synod held in 1618; a general assembly, to which deputies were sent from England, and from all the Reformed churches in Europe, to settle the differences between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. The synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.—*Aitzema.*

DOUAY, IN FRANCE. Erected into a university by Philip II. of Spain, who founded here the celebrated college of Roman Catholics, A. D. 1569. Douay was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in person, in 1667. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in 1710; and retaken by the French next year. This town gives its name to the Catholic edition of the Bible, which continues in almost universal use by the consent of the successive popes among the members of that communion, as the only English version authorized by Catholics; its text being copiously explained by the notes of Catholic divines.

DRACO, LAWS OF. Draco, when he exercised the office of archon, made a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood: by them idleness was punished with as much severity as murder; the smallest transgression, he said, deserved death, and he could not find any punishment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes, 623 B. C.—*Sigonius de Repub. Athen.*

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth, No. 13, 1577, and sailing round the globe, returned to England, after many perilous adventures. Nov. 3, 1580. This illustrious seaman was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high-admiral of England, in the memorable conflict with the Spanish Armada, July 19, 1588. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity; for he divided the booty he took in proportional shares with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs.—*Stowe. Rapin.*

DRAMA. We owe both forms of composition, tragedy and comedy, to the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold, 562 B. B. See *Comedy.* The chorus was introduced 556 B. C. See *Chorus.* Tragedy was first represented at Athens, by Thespis, on a wagon, 536 B. C. *Arund. Marb.* Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens *Alcestis*, this year, and was rewarded with a goat, 536 B. C.—*Pliny.* Anaxandrides was the first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the stage. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize; he died 340 B. C.

DRAMA IN ROME. The drama was first introduced into Rome on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticus and C. Lucinius Stolo. The magistrates to appease the incensed deities instituted the games called *Scenici*, which were amusements entirely new. Actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute 364 B. C. Subsequently came satires accompanied with music set to the flute; and

afterwards plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot, 240 B. C.—*Livy.* Andronicus was the first person who gave singing and dancing to two different performers; he danced himself, and gave the singing to a younger exhibitor.—*Livy.*

DRAMA, Modern. The modern drama arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England.—*Warton.* Stories from the Bible were represented by the priests, and were the origin of sacred comedy.—*Idem.* Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the church, is said to have constructed a drama about A. D. 364, on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, and thus to have laid the foundation of the modern romantic drama; but this is not clearly proved. Fitzstephen, in his *Life of Thomas à Becket*, asserts that "London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles wrought by holy confessors." The Chester Mysteries were performed about 1270. Plays were performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks in 1397, and miracles were represented in the fields. Allegorical characters were introduced in the reign of Henry VI. Individual characters were introduced in Henry VII.'s reign. The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X., 1515.—*Voltaire.* The English drama became perfect in the reign of Elizabeth. The first royal license for the drama in England was to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, 1574. A license was granted to Shakspeare, and his associates, in 1603. Plays were opposed by the Puritans in 1633, and were afterwards suspended until the Restoration in 1660. Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killegrew's and Davenant's, in 1662. Till this time boys performed women's parts.

DRESDEN, Battle of, between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813. The allies, who were 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle general Moreau received his mortal wound while in conversation with the emperor of Russia.

DRESS. Excess in dress was restrained by a law in England, in the reign of Edward IV., 1465. And again in the reign of Elizabeth, 1574.—*Stowe.* Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin-pinked vest, close sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls. In the feather of his hat, a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig, in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which on great court days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones, as to have exceeded the value of 6600*l.*; and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favorite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour.*

DROWNING PERSONS. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, A. D. 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768; the third in Hamburg, in 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. Similar societies

have been instituted in other countries. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is very appropriate:—*Lateat scintillula forsan*—a small spark may lurk unseen.

DRUIDS. A celebrated order among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, who from their veneration for the oak (Drys) were so called. They acted as priests and magistrates; one of them was invested occasionally with supreme authority. In England they were chosen out of the best families, that the dignity of their station, added to that of their birth, might procure them the greater respect. They were versed in sciences; had the administration of all sacred things; were the interpreters of the gods; and supreme judges in all causes. The Druids headed the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing, 55 B. C. They were cruelly put to death, defending the freedom of their country against the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, who totally destroyed every mark of Druidism, A. D. 59.—*Rowland's Mona Antiqua.*

DRUNKARDS. The phrase "Drunk as a lord," arose out of an older proverb, "Drunk as a beggar;" and we are told that it was altered owing to the vice of drunkenness prevailing more among the great of late years. Drunkenness was punished in many of the early nations with exemplary severity. In England, a canon law restrained it in the clergy so early as A. D. 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished this offence against society with death. He used to say, that a drunkard was but the mimic of a man, and differed from the beast only in shape, A. D. 870. Drunkenness was restrained in the commonalty in England in 975; and by several later laws.

DUBLIN. This city, anciently called Aschcled, built A. D. 140.

DUCAT. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy.—*Procopius.* First struck in the duchy of Apulia.—*Du Cange.* Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in A. D. 1240. The ducat is so called because struck by dukes.—*Johnson.* It is of silver and gold, the value of the first being 4*s.* 6*d.*, and that of the gold 9*s.* 6*d.*—*Pardon.*

DUELLING AND KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, took their rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, not of this character, took place A. D. 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. The present practice of duelling arose in the challenge of Francis I. to the emperor Charles V., 1527. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Elizabeth 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II., 1679. Duelling was checked in the army, 1792.—See *Battle, Wager of; Combat, &c.* As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric.—*Sir J. Barrington.* A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded: in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law.—*Hamilton.*

DUKE, originally a Roman dignity, first given to the generals of armies. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces.*—*Camden.* The title lay dormant from the Conquest till the reign of Edward III., who conferred the title on his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, by the style of duke of Cornwall, A. D. 1336. Robert de Vere was created marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 9 Richard II., 1385. The first duke created in Scotland was by king Robert III., who created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothsay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son. A. D. 1398.

DUKE, GRAND. The Medici family was one of extraordinary greatness and immense wealth. Of this family, Alexander de Medicis was acknowledged

the chief of the republic of Tuscany in 1531; he was stabbed in the night, and his son, Cosmo, was created grand duke, the first of that rank, by pope Pius V. in 1569.

DUNBAR, BATTLE OF, between the Scottish and English armies, in which John Baliol was defeated by the earl of Warrenne, and Scotland subdued, by Edward I., fought April 27, 1296. Battle between the Scots and English under Cromwell, who obtained a signal victory, September 3, 1650.

DUNKIRK. This town was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French, and put into the hands of the English, June 24, 1658, the last year of Cromwell's administration. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l.* to Louis XIV., in 1662. The French king made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

DUNSINANE, BATTLE OF. Celebrated in dramatic story by the immortal Shakspeare. On the hill of Dunsinane was fought the renowned battle between Macbeth, the thane of Glammis, and Seward, earl of Northumberland. Edward the Confessor had sent Seward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father, Duncan, the thane and usurper had murdered. Macbeth, who was signally defeated, fled, and was pursued, it is said, to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1057. The history of Macbeth is the subject of Shakspeare's incomparable drama.

DURHAM, BATTLE OF, between the English and Scottish armies, fought at Nevill's-cross, near Durham. The former army was commanded by queen Philippa and lord Piercey, and the latter by David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was vanquished. Fifteen thousand of Bruce's soldiers were cut to pieces, and himself, with many of his nobles and knights, and many thousand men, were taken prisoners, Oct. 17, 1346.

DYEING, ART OF. The discovery of it attributed to the Tyrians. In dyeing and dipping their own cloths, the English were so little skilled, that their manufactures were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale. The art of dyeing woollens was brought from the Low Countries in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art *in the north*" (of England) 1628.

E.

EAGLE. The standard of the eagle was first borne by the Persians; and the Romans carried figures of the eagle, as ensigns, in silver and gold, and sometimes represented with a thunderbolt in its talons, on the point of a spear; they adopted the eagle in the consulate of Marius, 102 B. C. When Charlemagne became master of the whole of the German empire, he added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A. D. 802. The eagle was the imperial standard of Napoleon; and is that of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. It is also the national emblem of the United States of America.

EARL. An honor which came from the Saxons, and continued for many ages the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes, and Richard II. created marquesses, both having precedency assigned above earls. They had, anciently, for the support of their state, the third penny out of the sheriff's court, issuing out of the pleas of the shire whereof they had their title, as in ancient times there were no counts or earls but had a county or shire for his earldom. Upon the increase of earls their revenue ceased, and their powers were abridged. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king.

EARTH. The globular form of the earth was first suggested by Thales of Miletus about 640 B. C. Its magnitude was calculated from measuring an arc of the meridian by Eratosthenes, 240 B. C. The Greeks taught the sphericity of the earth, and the popes believed it to be a plane, and gave all towards the west to the kings of Spain. The first ship that sailed round the earth, and thence demonstrated that its form was globular, was Magellan's, in 1519. The notion of its magnetism was started by Gilbert in 1576. The experiments of M. Richer, in 1672, led Newton to prove the earth to be in the shape of an oblate spheroid. The variation of its axis was discovered by Dr. Bradley in 1737. See *Globe.*

EARTHENWARE. Vessels of this ware were in use among the most ancient nations. Various domestic articles were made by the Romans, 715 B. C. The art was revived and improved in Italy, A. D. 1310. Wedgewood's patent ware was first made in 1762. His pottery in Staffordshire was extended to a variety of curious compositions, subservient not only to the ordinary purposes of life, but to the arts, antiquity, history, &c., and thereby rendered a very important branch of commerce, both foreign and domestic. See *China.—Porcelain.*

EARTHQUAKES. The theory of earthquakes has not yet been formed with any degree of certainty. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, B. C. 435.—*Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. These opinions continued to be supported till 1749–50, when an earthquake was felt at London, and several parts of Britain. Dr. Stukeley, who had been engaged in electrical experiments, then began to suspect that a phenomenon of this kind ought to be attributed not to vapors or fermentations generated in the bowels of the earth, but to electricity. These principles at the same time were advanced by Signor Beccaria, without knowing any thing of Dr. Stukeley's discoveries, and the hypothesis has been confirmed by the experiments of Dr. Priestley. In many cases, however, it appears probable that the immense power of water converted into steam by subterraneous fires must contribute to augment the force which occasions earthquakes. Among those which are recorded as having been the most destructive and memorable, are the following, which are quoted from the best sources: it would be impossible to enumerate in this volume all that have occurred:—

One which made the peninsula of Eubœa an island - - B. C.	425
Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus, swallowed up - - -	372
One at Rome, when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius, armed and mounted on a stately horse, leaped into the dreadful chasm it occasioned (*Livy*) - - - -	358
Duras, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants; and twelve cities in Campania also buried - -	345
Lysimachia totally buried, with all its inhabitants - - - -	283
Awful one in Asia, which overturned twelve cities - - - A. D.	17
One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius; the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum buried -	79
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia, overturned - -	107
Antioch destroyed - - A. D.	114
Nicomedia, Cæsarea, and Nicea in Bithynia, overturned - -	126
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged. - -	357
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins -	358
One felt by nearly the whole world -	543
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished - -	558
In Africa; many cities overturned -	560
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 cities were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation - - -	742
In France, Germany, and Italy -	801
Constantinople overturned, and all Greece shaken - - -	936
One felt throughout England - -	1089
One at Antioch; many towns destroy-	

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

ed: among them, Marisæum and Mamistria - - - - A. D. 1114
Catania in Sicily overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins - 1137
One severely felt at Lincoln - - 1142
At Calabria, when one of its cities and all its inhabitants were overwhelmed in the Adriatic Sea - - 1186
One again felt throughout England - 1274
At Naples, when 40,000 of its inhabitants perished - - - - 1456
One felt in London: part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell - 1580
In Japan, several cities made ruins, and thousands perished - - 1596
Awful one at Calabria - - - 1638
One in China, when 300,000 persons were buried in Pekin alone - - 1662
One severely felt in Ireland - - 1690
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were ingulfed forty fathoms deep, and 300 persons perished - - - 1692
One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18.000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost - - 1693
Palermo nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons perished - - - 1726
Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin - - 1731
One in Hungary, which turned a mountain round - - - 1736
Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins Oct. 28, 1746
One at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent; but the monks escaped 1740
In London, the inhabitants terrified by a slight shock - Feb. 8, 1750
Another, but severer shock, March 8, 1750
Adrianople nearly overwhelmed 1752
At Grand Cairo, half of the houses, and 40,000 persons swallowed up - 1754
Quito destroyed - - April, 1755
Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses, and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2,000 houses in the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, were overthrown: this awful earthquake extended 5000 miles, even to Scotland Nov. 1, 1755
One in Syria extended over 10,000 square miles: Balbec destroyed - 1759
One at Martinico, when 1600 persons lost their lives - - Aug. 1767
At Guatemala, which, with 80,000 inhabitants, was swallowed up Dec. 1773
A destructive one at Smyrna - A. D 1778
At Tauris: 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried - - 1780
One which overthrew Messina and a number of towns in Italy and Sicily: 40,000 persons perished - - 1783
Archindschan wholly destroyed, and 12,000 persons buried in its ruins - 1784
At Borgo di San Sepolcro, an opening of the earth swallowed up many houses and 1000 persons - Sept. 1789
Another fatal one in Sicily - - 1791
One in Naples, when Vesuvius issuing forth its flames overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco - - - 1794
In Turkey, where, in three towns, 10,000 persons lost their lives - 1794
The whole country between Santa Fe and Panama destroyed, including the cities of Cusco and Quito, 40,000 of whose people were, in one second, hurled into eternity - - - 1797
One at Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings, and extended into Romania and Wallachia. - - 1800
A violent one felt in Holland - Jan. 1804
In the kingdom of Naples, where 20,000 persons lost their lives - - 1805
At the Azores: a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place - Aug. 1810
Awful one at Caraccas (*which see*) - 1812
Several felt throughout India. The district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons were buried with it - - June 1819
In Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns; great damage sustained, and thousands perished - - 1819
One fatal, at Messina - - Oct. 1826
One in Spain, which devastated Murcia, and numerous villages; 6000 persons perished - March 21, 1829
In the duchy of Parma; no less than 40 shocks were experienced at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses were thrown down, and not a chimney was left standing Feb. 14, 1834
In many cities of Southern Syria, by which hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of the inhabitants perished Jan. 22, 1837
At Martinique, by which nearly half of Port Royal is destroyed, nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged - Jan. 11. 1839
At Ternate: the island made a waste, almost every house destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants lose their lives - - Feb. 14, 1840
Awful and destructive earthquake at Mount Ararat: in one of the districts of Armenia 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished - - July 2, 1840
Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished Oct. 30, 1840

EASTER So called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*. The festival of Easter was instituted about A. D. 68; the day for the observance of it was fixed in England by St. Austin, in 597. It was ordained by the council

of Nice to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon that occurs after the 21st of March.

EASTERN EMPIRE. Commenced under Valens, A. D. 364, and ended in the defeat and death of Constantine XIII., the last Christian emperor, in 1453. Mahomet II. resolved to dethrone him, and possess himself of Constantinople; he laid seige to that city both by sea and land, and took it by assault after it had held out fifty-eight days. The unfortunate emperor, seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the Imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror; and thus terminated the dynasty of the Constantines, and commenced the present empire of Turkey, May 29, 1453. See *Tabular Views*, in this vol. from page 61. See also *Turkey*.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman conquest, A. D. 1066. The following are the causes cognizable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices. matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incests, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.—*Blackstone*.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE OR STATES OF THE CHURCH. See *Rome*. In A. D. 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into the "Roman Republic." They obliged the pope, Pius VI., to remove into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died in 1799. In the same year a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice; and, in 1800, cardinal Chiaramonti, who was elected to the papal chair, took the title of Pius VII., and resumed the dominion of the Ecclesiastical State. This power was held until 1809, when he was deprived by Bonaparte of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of bishop of Rome; but in 1814 the pope was restored. For succession of popes, see p. 50 *et seq.*

ECLECTICS. Ancient philosophers, also called *Analogetici*, and *Philalethes*, or the lovers of truth. Without attaching themselves to any sect, they chose what they judged good from each: founded by Polemon of Alexandria, about A. D. 1.—*Dryden*. Also a sect, so called in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the doctrine of the Christian.

ECLIPSES. The theory of eclipses was known to the Chinese at least 120 B. C.—*Gaubil*. An eclipse was supposed by most of the eastern nations to be the effect of magic; hence the custom among them of drumming during its continuance. The first eclipse recorded, happened March 19, 721 B. C. at 8′ 40″ P. M. according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon.—See *Astronomy*. The following were extraordinary eclipses of the sun and moon:—

OF THE SUN.

That predicted by Thales; observed at Sardis (*Pliny, lib.* ii.) - B. C. 585
One at Athens (*Thucydides, lib.* iv.) - 424
Total one; three days' supplication decreed at Rome (*Livy*) - - 188
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (*Josephus*) - - - A. D. 33
One at Rome, causing a total darkness at noon-day (*Livy*) - - - 291
One observed at Constantinople - 968
In France, when it was dark at noon-day (*Du Fresnoy*) - June 29, 1033
In England, where it occasioned a total darkness (*Wm. Malmsb.*) - - 1140
Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning (*Camden*) - June 23, 1191
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses (*Comp. Hist. Eng.*) - 1191
Again; total darkness ensued (*idem*) - 1331
A total one; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon (*Oldmixon's Annals of Geo. I.*) - - April 22, 1715

ECLIPSES, *continued.*

Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe - Sept. 7 1820
OF THE MOON.
The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (*Ptolemy, lib.* iv.) - B.C. 721
A total one, observed at Sardis (*Thucydides, lib.* vii.) - - - 413
Again, in Asia Minor (*Polybius*) - 219
One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (*Livy, lib.* xliv.) - - 168
One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (*Tacitus*) A.D. 14

The revolution of eclipses was first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians say they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, up to the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C.

EDEN, GARDEN OF. The question about the site of Eden has greatly agitated theologians; some place it near Damascus, others in Armenia, some in Caucasus, others at Hillah, near Babylon, others in Arabia, and some in Abyssinia. The Hindoos refer it to Ceylon: and a learned Swede asserts that it was in Sudermania! Several authorities concur in placing it in a peninsula formed by the main river of Eden, on the east side of it, below the confluence of the lesser rivers, which emptied themselves into it, about 27° N. lat., now swallowed up by the Persian Gulf, an event which may have happened at the Universal Deluge, 2348 B.C. The country of Eden extended into Armenia.—*Calmet.* The Almighty constructed Eden with a view to beauty, as well as usefulness; not only every plant there was good for food, but such also as were pleasant to the eye, were planted there.—*Genesis* ii. 8, 9.

EDGEHILL, BATTLE OF, also called Edgehill Fight, between the Royalists and the Parliament army, the first engagement of importance in the civil war; Charles I. was personally present in this battle. Prince Rupert commanded the royalists, and the earl of Essex the parliamentarians. Oct. 23, 1642.

EDICT OF NANTES. This was the celebrated edict by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, in 1598. It was revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 24, 1685. This bad and unjust policy lost to France 800 000 Protestants, and gave to England (part of these) 50,000 industrious artisans. Some thousands, who brought with them the art of manufacturing silks, settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain: others planted themselves in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses, and various fine works in which they excelled; among these, jewelry, then little understood in England.—*Anderson's Orig. of English Commerce.*

EDILES. These were Roman magistrates, like our mayors, and there were two ediles at a time. They had the superintendence and care of public and private works and buildings, baths, aqueducts, bridges, roads, &c.; they also took cognizance of weights and measures, and regulated the markets for provisions; they examined comedies before they were acted, and treated the people with games and shows at their own expense. The duties of ediles have suggested similar offices in our own polity, and served in many instances as models for our magistracy.—*Pardon.*

EDINBURGH. The metropolis of Scotland, and one of the first and finest cities of the empire. It derives its name—in ancient records, *Dun Edin*, signifying the "hill of Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly-acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, A.D. 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

EDUCATION IN U. S. See *Colleges and Schools.* American Institute of Instruction organized at Boston, Aug. 19, 1830. Literary Convention at New York, Oct. 20, 1830.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. A grant of 30,000*l.* for national education, proposed in parliament by Lord John Russell and passed, 275 to 273, July 9, and the House of Lords went in a body to ask the Queen to rescind the grant, July 11, 1839.

EGALITÉ. *Equality.* The surname assumed by Philip Bourbon Capet, the infamous duke of Orleans, to ingratiate himself with the republicans, on the abolition of monarchy in France, Sept. 11, 1792. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. his relative; but this did not save him from a like doom. He was guillotined Nov. 6, 1793.

EGYPT. The dynasty of its Pharaohs or kings commenced with Mizraïm, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B. C. The kingdom lasted 1663 years; it was conquered by Cambyses, 525 B. C. In A. D. 639, this country was wrested from the eastern emperor Heraclius, by Omar, calif of the Saracens. The famous Saladin established the dominion of the Mamelukes, in 1171. Selim I., emperor of the Turks, took Egypt in 1517, and it was governed by Beys till 1799, when a great part of the country was conquered by the French, under Bonaparte. In 1801, the invaders were dispossessed by the British, and the government was restored to the Turks.—See *Turkey*, for modern events. See Tabular Views, in this vol. page 5 *et seq.*

Mizraim builds Memphis (*Blair*) B. C. 2188
Egypt made four kingdoms, *viz.*: Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (*Abbé Lenglet*, *Blair*) - 2126
Athotes invents hieroglyphics - - 2122
Busiris builds Thebes (*Usher*) - 2111
Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (*Usher*, *Lenglet*) - - - 2100
The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt and hold it 260 years (*Usher*) - 2080
The lake of Mœris constructed - 1938
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt to avoid the famine in Canaan - 1921
Syphoas introduces the use of the common letters (*Usher*) - - - 1891
Memnon invents the Egyptian letters (*Blair*, *Lenglet*) - - - - 1822
Amenophis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt (*Lenglet*) - - 1821
Joseph the Israelite is sold into Egypt as a slave (*Lenglet*) - - - 1728
He interprets the king's dreams - 1715
His father and brethren settle here - 1706
Sesostris reigns; he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (*Lenglet*)* - - - - - 1618
Settlement of the Ethiopians (*Blair*) 1615
Rampses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labors, dies (*Lenglet*) 1492
Amenophis I. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (*Lenglet*, *Blair*) - - - - - 1492
Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraïm, is now called Egypt (*Blair*) - B. C. 1485
Reign of Thuoris (the Proteus of the Greeks) who had the faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire - - - - - 1189
[These fictions were probably intended to mark the profound policy of this king, who was eminent for his wisdom, by which his dominion flourished.—*Blair.*]
Pseusennes enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels of the Temple - - - 971
The dynasty of kings called *Tanites* begins with Petubastes (*Blair*) - 825
The dynasty of *Saites* (*Blair*) - 781
Sebacon invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (*Usher*) - - 737
Psammetichus the Powerful reigns - 660
He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege in the annals of antiquity (*Usher*) - - 647
Necho begins the famous canal between the Arabic gulf and the Mediterranean sea (*Blair*) - - 610
This canal abandoned, after costing the lives of 120,000 men (*Herodotus*) 600
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries (*Usher*) - - - 581
Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (*Diod. Siculus*) - - 571
The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (*Usher*) - - 536

* The epoch of the reign of Sesostris is very uncertain; Blair makes it to fall 133 years later. As to the achievements of this monarch, they are supposed to have been the labors of several kings, attributed by the Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence, indeed, is doubted.

EGYPT, *continued.*

The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammenitus by Cambyses (*Blair*) - - - B. C. 526
Dreadful excesses of Cambyses; he puts the children of the grandees, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (*Herodotus*) - 524
He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perish in the burning sands (*Justin*) - 524
Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (*Blair*) - - 487
A revolt under Inarus (*Blair*) - - 463
Successful revolt under Amyrtæus, who is proclaimed king (*Lenglet*) - 414
Egypt again reduced by Persia, and its temples pillaged (*Usher*) - - 350
Alexander the Great enters Egypt, wrests it from the Persians, and builds Alexandria (*Blair*) - - 332
Philadelphus completes the Pharos of Alexandria (*Blair*) - - - - 283
The Septuagint version of the Old Testament made about this time - 283
The famous library of Alexandria also dates about this period (*Blair*) - 283
Ambassadors first sent to Rome - 269
Ptolemy Euergetes overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils, and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyses had taken from the Egyptian temples (*Blair*) - - - - - 246
Reign of Philometer and Physcon - 151
At the death of Philometer, his brother Physcon marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometer in its mother's arms - - - - - 145
He repudiates his wife, and marries her daughter by his brother (*Blair*) 130
His subjects, wearied with his cruelties and crimes, demolish his statues, set fire to his palace, and he flies from their fury (*Blair*) B. C. 125
He murders his son by his new queen; also his son by her mother, sending the head and limbs of the latter as a present to the parent on a feast day 129
Yet, defeating the Egyptian army, he recovers his throne; and dies - 128
Pestilence from the putrefaction of vast swarms of locusts; 800,000 persons perish in Egypt - - - - 128
Revolt in Upper Egypt; the famous city of Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (*Diod. Siculus*) - 82
Auletes dying, leaves his kingdom to his eldest son, Ptolemy, and the famous Cleopatra (*Blair*) - - 51
During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra, Alexandria is besieged by Cæsar, and the famous library nearly destroyed by fire (*Blair*) - - - - - 47
Cæsar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign - - - - - - 46
Cleopatra poisons her brother (only 14 years of age) and reigns alone - 43
She appears before Mark Antony, to answer for this crime. Fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt - - - - - - 40
Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium (*Blair*) - 31
Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province - - - - - - 30

ELECTORS. Those for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 39 Henry VI., 1460.—*Ruffhead's Statutes.* Among the recent acts relating to elections are the following: act depriving excise and custom-house officers, and contractors with government, of their votes, 1782. In the U. S., the qualifications vary in the different states.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. Originally, all the members of the Germanic body made choice of their head; but amidst the violence and anarchy which prevailed for several centuries in the empire, seven princes who possessed the greatest power assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor.—*Dr. Robertson.* An eighth elector was made, in 1648; and a ninth in favor of the duke of Hanover, in 1692. The number was reduced to eight, in 1777; and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The electorship ceased on the dissolution of the German empire, and when the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804, 1806.—See *Germany.*

ELECTRICITY. That of amber was known to Thales, 600 B. C. Electricity was imperfectly discovered A. D. 1467. It was found in various substances by Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, in 1600; he first obtained the knowledge of its power, of conductors and non-conductors, in 1606. Ottoguerick found that two globes of brimstone contained electric matter, 1647. The electric shock was discovered at Leyden, 1745, and hence the operation is termed the "Leyden phial." Electric matter was first found to contain caloric, or fire, and that it would fire spirits, 1756. The identity of electricity and lightning

was proved by Dr. Franklin, about this period. The electricity of the Aurora Borealis was discovered by means of the electric kite, in 1769.

ELECTRO-GALVANISM. It owes its origin to the discoveries of Dr. L. Galvani, an eminent Italian philosopher, in 1789. Volta pursued the inquiries of this good man (for he was alike distinguished by his virtues and genius), and discovered the mode of combining the metals; constructed what is very properly called the Voltaic pile; and extended the whole science into a system which should rather be called Voltaism than Galvanism.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. Analogies between electricity and magnetism were discovered by Oersted of Copenhagen, in 1807. This analogy was established in 1819, and was confirmed by subsequent experiments in England, France, Germany, the United States and other countries

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. Experiments in electricity, having more or less bearing upon its practical use in telegraphic communication, were made by Winckler, at Leipsic, 1746; La Monnier, in Paris; Watson, in London, 1747; Lomond, in 1784; Betancour, at Madrid, 1798. Galvani's discovery of "Galvanism," at Bologna. 1791. Prof. Volta's "Voltaic Battery," at Pavia, 1801; Soemmerring, at Munich, 1807. The practical use of Galvanism in telegraphs, as prophesied by John Redman Coxe, of Phila., in 1816. Great advance made by Prof. Oersted at Copenhagen, in 1819. The electro-magnetic agency first fully developed and applied by Prof. Morse, 1832, patented 1840. The first telegraph by this agency in the United States, was between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844. Cooke & Wheatsone's patent in England, 1840. Bain's patent in England, first, 1842; applied in United States in 1849. House's in 1848. The telegraphic lines in the United States, in Jan. 1850 extended 6,679 miles.—See *Supplement.*

ELEPHANT. This animal, in the earliest times, was trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men, armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse; and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood," &c. The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England, was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III., in 1238.—*Baker's Chron.*

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. A great festival under this name was observed by the Athenians and other nations: these mysteries were the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, and were instituted by Eumolpus, 1356 B. C. They were so superstitiously observed, that if any one revealed them, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon him, and he was put to death. The mysteries were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, and lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great, A. D. 389.

ELGIN MARBLES. These admirable works of ancient art were derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, of which temple they formed part of the frieze and pediment, built by Phidias about 500 B. C. Lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; they were purchased of him by the British government for 36,000*l.*, and placed in the British Museum, in 1816.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believed that their souls, after many thousand years, would come to reinhabit their bodies, in case these latter were preserved entire. Hence arose their practice of embalming the dead. The Egyptian manner of preserving the dead has been the admiration and wonder of modern times. They rendered the body not only incorruptible

but it retained its full proportion of size, symmetry of features, and personal likeness. They called the embalmed bodies *mummies*, some of which, buried 3000 years ago, are perfect to this day. The art of such embalming is now lost. When Nicodemus came with Joseph of Arimathea, to pay the last duties to our Saviour after his crucifixion, he brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes to embalm his body.—*John* xix. 38.

EMBARGO IN ENGLAND. This power is invested in the crown, but it is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, Jan. 14, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*.

EMBARGO IN THE UNITED STATES. Embargo on all vessels in the ports of the United States, passed by Congress with reference to the quarrel with Great Britain after the attack on the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, 1807. Repealed and non-intercourse act passed, 1809. Embargo again laid for 90 days, April, 1812. War declared June 19, 1812.

EMBER WEEKS. Observed in the Christian church in the third century, to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting. EMBER DAYS, three of which fall in these weeks, and in which penitents sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. Four times in each year were appointed for these acts of devotion, so as to answer to the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

EMBROIDERY. Its invention is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but we learn from Homer, and other ancient authors, that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this decorative species of needle-work. Of this art very early mention is made in the Scriptures.—*Exodus* xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23. An ancient existing specimen of beautiful embroidery is the Bayeux tapestry, worked by Matilda, the queen of William I. of England. See *Bayeux Tapestry*.

EMERALD. The precious stone of a green color is found in the East and in Peru; inferior ones in other places. It has been alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is a genuine emerald in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II., who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545; hence it is inferred that this emerald was brought from Africa, or the East.

EMIGRATION. Of late years emigrations from Britain have been considerable. In the ten years ending 1830, the emigrations to the North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c. were, according to official returns, 154,291. In the decennial period to 1840, the emigrations advanced to 277,696, exclusively of the vast numbers settling in the United States of America. The number of emigrants to the United States in *one year* ending Sept. 30, 1848, were registered as born in

Great Britain and Ireland	148,212	Denmark	210
Germany	58,018	Switzerland	319
France	7,748	Other countries or unknown	3,043
Sweden and Norway	903		

EMIR. A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians, first given to caliphs. This rank was first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima, about A. D. 650.—*Ricaut*. To the emirs only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban. It is also given to high officers (another title being joined).

EMPALEMENT. This barbarous and dreadful mode of putting criminals to

death is mentioned by Juvenal, and was often inflicted in Rome, particularly by the monster Nero. The victim doomed to empalement is spitted through the body on a stake fixed upright; and this punishment is still used in Turkey and Arabia. The dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried, in England.—*Southern.* Williams (who committed suicide) the murderer of the Marr family, in Ratcliffe Highway, London, Dec. 8, 1811, was staked in his ignominious grave. This practice has since been abolished there. See *Burying Alive.*

EMPEROR. Originally a title of honor at Rome, conferred on victorious generals, who were first saluted by the soldiers by that name. Augustus Cæsar was the first Roman emperor, 27 B. C. Valens was the first emperor of the Eastern empire. A. D. 364. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III. A. D. 800. Ottoman I., founder of the Turkish empire, was the first emperor of Turkey, 1296. The Czar of Russia was the first emperor of that country, 1722. Don Pedro IV. of Portugal was the first emperor of Brazil, in 1825.

EMPIRICS. They were a set of early physicians who contended that all hypothetical reasoning respecting the operations of the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of the art of medicine. The sect of Empirics was instituted by Acron of Agrigentum, about 473 B. C.

ENAMELLING. The origin of the art of enamelling is doubtful. It was practised by the Egyptians and other early nations; and was known in England in the times of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about A. D. 887.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, known to the ancients. This very beautiful art, after having been lost, was restored by Count Caylus and M. Bachelier, A. D. 1749.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA. The first work to which this designation was expressly given, was that of Abulfarius, an Arabian writer, in the thirteenth century. Many were published as early as the fifteenth century, but none alphabetically. Chambers' Dictionary was the first of the circle of arts and sciences, in England, first published in 1728. The great French work, *Encyclopedie Methodique*, to which Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and other savans contributed, was published in 1782 *et seq.*, in 200 quarto volumes. The British Encyclopedia, printed in Philadelphia in 1798, by Thomas Dobson, was the first in the United States. The *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, edited by Sir David Brewster, was published, 1810 *et seq.*, and republished in the United States. Rees' Cyclopedia republished in the United States in 1822. The cost of the 7th edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica*, edited by Professor Napier, and published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh, in 1840 etc., was stated to have been £126,000, of which £23 000 were paid to the contributors. This was probably the most costly undertaking of the kind ever achieved by private enterprise. The *Encyclopedia Metropolitana* was commenced in 1815 and finished in 1845. Both of these works comprised articles by the most distinguished writers in Great Britain. The German *Conversations Lexicon*, published 1796–1830 and upon the basis of this the *Encyclopedia Americana* was commenced in Philadelphia in 1829–30. *Penny Cycl.* (Knight's) finished 1844.

ENGINEERS. This name is of modern date, as engineers were formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622. The chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1634. Captain Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king, about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, April 25, 1787. It has a

colonel-in-chief, and a second, and five colonel-commandants, and twenty colonels. The Association of civil engineers was established in 1828. The Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the U. S. Army, established at Washington.

ENGLAND. See *Britain*. So named by order of Egbert, first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 829. This appellative had been used as far back as A. D. 688, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation. It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *lond*, the Saxon for country. For English history and succession of Sovereigns, see *Tabular Views*, beginning on p. 75 in this volume. England and Wales were united A. D. 1283, and Scotland was united to both in 1707, and the three were then styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with these countries by the Act of Legislative Union, January 1, 1801, and the whole called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ENGLAND, NEW. See *New England*.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. See article *Languages*. From the High Dutch or Teutonic sprung (among others) the English language, now one of the most copious and beautiful of Europe. Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of the French language, which had been continued from the time of the Conqueror, A. D. 1362. The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Henry VIII. 1536. The English was ordered to be used in all lawsuits, and the Latin disused, May 1731.

ENGRAVING. The engraving of gems is a branch of art of the highest antiquity. The earliest writers make mention of engraved seals and seal rings, and there still exist many antique engravings equal to later productions of similar artists. Engraving from plates and wood is chiefly of modern invention, having its origin about the middle of the fifteenth century. Engraving on glass was perfected to an art by Boudier of Paris, 1799. The art of engraving, in various styles, has made great progress in the United States during the last ten years.

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about A. D. 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, was the first Italian artist in this way, 1450. The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461. Rolling presses for working the plates were invented in 1545, and many improvements of it followed. Of the art of etching on copper by means of *aquafortis*, Francis Mazzouli, or Parmagiano, is the reputed inventor, about A. D. 1532.—*De Piles.*

ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHIC. This is a new branch of the art, and Alois Sennefelder may be regarded as the inventor of it. It was first announced on the Continent in 1798, and became more known as polyautography in 1808. It was introduced into general use in England by Mr. Ackermann of London in 1817.

ENGRAVING, MEZZOTINTO. The art was discovered by Siegen, and was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; Sir Christopher Wren further improved it in 1662. Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barrabe of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. Chiaro-oscuro engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491. See *Zincography, &c.*

ENGRAVING ON STEEL. The mode of engraving on soft steel, which, after it has been hardened, will multiply copper plates and fine impressions, in

definitely, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, in 1819.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, took its rise from the *brief mahlers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about A. D. 1400; and from this sprung the invention of printing, first attempted by means of wooden types not movable. See *Printing*. The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Durer and Lucas Van Leyden in 1497; and was brought to perfection in England by Bewick, his brother, and pupils, Nesbett, Anderson, &c., 1789, *et. seq.* The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date A. D. 1423.

ENTOMOLOGY. This branch of natural history cannot be regarded as ranking as a science until the arrangement of Linnæus, A. D. 1739. The London Entomological Society was instituted in 1806; it is directed chiefly to the study of insects found in Great Britain; and inquires into the best methods of destroying noxious insects, and making known such as are useful.

ENVOYS. They enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys Extraordinary are of modern date.—*Wicquefort.* The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, A. D. 1639.

EPHESUS. Famous for the temple of Diana, which magnificent structure was one of the seven wonders of the world; it was 425 feet long and 200 broad, and cost 220 years of labor. Ctesiphon was the chief architect, and 127 kings contributed to its grandeur. The temple was burnt by Erostratus, solely to perpetuate his memory, 356 B. C.—*Pliny.* It rose from its ruins, and was richer and more splendid than before; but it was again burnt A. D. 260.—*Univ. Hist.*

EPHORI. Powerful magistrates of Sparta, first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, 760 B. C. They were five in number, and acting as censors in the state, they could check and restrain the authority of the kings, and even imprison them, if they were guilty of irregularities.

EPIC POETRY. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* the first epic poems. See HOMER.

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, was the founder of it, about 300 B. C. and taught that the greatest good consists in a happiness, springing not from sensual gratifications or vicious pleasures, but from virtue, and consisting in the peace and harmony of the soul with itself. His disciples had all things in common; and the pleasantness of his system, and its ease and luxury, made him many followers.

EPIGRAMS. They derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on their tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A. D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern, in the tasteful and pointed epigram. The following Latin epigram on the miracle of our Saviour in turning water into wine at Cana (John iii.) is a beautiful example:—

"Videt et erubuit lympha pudica Deum."

And Dr. Johnson has declared that the subjoined English epigram, by Dr Doddridge, on the words *Dum vivimus vivamus*, is the finest specimen in our language:—

"Live while we live!" the epicure will say,
"And taste the pleasures of the present day."
"Live while we live!" the hoary preacher cries,
"And give to GOD each moment as it flies."
Lord! in *my* view let both united be,
We live in pleasure when we live to thee.—*Doddridge*

EPIRUS. Known by the great warlike achievements of Pyrrhus. Its early history is very obscure, and it is only during the reign of this sovereign, who was the last, that it becomes interesting. The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus after the Trojan war, 1170 B. C. He was killed in the temple of Delphi, about 1165 B. C.

Reign of the great Pyrrhus	B. C. 306	Expedition against Sparta	B. C. 272
He enters into a league against Demetrius; the battle of Berœa	294	He enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown at him from a house-top by a woman	272
Expedition into Italy; he gains his first battle against the Romans	280	Philip unites Epirus to Macedon	220
He gains another great battle	279	Its conquest by the Romans	167
His conquest of Sicily	278	* * * * * * *	
His last battle with the Romans	274	Annexed to the Ottoman empire	A. D. 1466
He takes Macedon from Antigonus	274		

EPISCOPACY. The government, by its bishops, of the Christian church. It may be said to have been instituted A. D. 33. when Peter sat in the bishop's chair at Rome.—*Butler.* Episcopacy commenced in England in the second century; in Ireland about the same time; and in Scotland in the fourth century; but historians dispute with theologians upon this point. See *Bishops.* In Scotland, episcopacy was finally abolished at the period of the revolution, 1688–9. The sect called Episcopalians first appeared about the year 500.—*Burnet.*

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE UNITED STATES. Episcopacy established in New-York by law, 1693; introduced into Connecticut, 1706. The first bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America were bishop White of Pennsylvania and Provost of New-York, consecrated in London, 1787. First Episcopal convention, 1789. Bishops of Vermont, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Ohio consecrated at New-York, Nov. 2, 1832.

EPITAPHS. They were used by the ancient Jews, by the Athenians, the Romans, and most of the nations of antiquity; their date is referred in England to the earliest times. In the epitaphs of the ancients arose the epigram.—*Boileau.*

EPITHALAMIUM. Tisias, the lyric poet, was the first writer of a nuptial complimentary song, or epithalamium. He received the name of Stesichorus from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, 536 B. C.—*Bossuet.*

EPOCHAS. These are periods in history which are agreed upon and acknowledged by the respective historians and chronologers, and which serve to regulate the date of events. The following are the epochas thus particularly adopted.—See *Eras.*

Creation	B. C. 4004	Building of Rome	B. C. 753
Deluge	2348	Nabonassar	747
Calling of Abraham	1921	The Seleucidæ	312
Argonautic expedition	1225	The battle of Actium	38
Destruction of Troy	1184	The Christian era	A. D. 1
1st Olympiad	776	Diocletian	284

EQUINOX. The precession of the equinoxes was confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets were discovered by Ptolemy, A. D. 130. When the sun in his progress through the ecliptic comes to the equinoctial circle, the day and night are equal all over the globe: this occurs twice in the year; once in the first point of Aries, which is called the vernal equinox; next in the first point of Libra, which is the autumnal equinox.—*Blair.*

EQUITY, COURTS OF. To determine causes according to the rule of equity and conscience, rather than according to strict law, A. D. 1067.—See *Chancery.*

ERAS. Notices of the principal eras will be found in their alphabetical order, a few only need be mentioned here. The era of Nabonasser, after which

the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began Feb 26, 747. The era of the Seleucidæ (used by the Maccabees) commenced 312 B. C. The Olympiads belong to the Grecians, and date from the year 776 B. C.; but they subsequently reckoned by Indictions, the first beginning A. D. 313: these, among chronologers, are still used.—See *Indictions*. The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 B. C.; and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, which reckoning was adopted among the Spaniards until the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic. The disciples of Mahomet began their *Hegira* from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, which occurred A. D. 622.

ERAS OF THE CREATION AND REDEMPTION. The Jews and Christians have had divers epochas; but in historical computation of time are chiefly used the most extraordinary epochs, which are two, the Creation of the World, and the appearance of our REDEEMER, which last the Christians have made their era. They did not adopt it, however, until the sixth century, when it was introduced by Denys the Little, a Scythian, who became abbot of a monastery near Rome: he was the first who computed time from the birth of Christ, and fixed that great event according to the vulgar era.—*Cassiodorus Chron.* This computation began in Italy, A. D. 525, and in England in 816. It is the only one now in general use, and is that observed in this work.—See *Creation*, and *Christian Era*.

ESCURIAL. The palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was commenced by Philip II. in the year 1562; and the first expenditure of its erection was 6,000,000 of ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, and paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of this palace to observe, that, according to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take up more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar also asserts, that there are 14,000 doors, and 11,000 windows belonging to this edifice.

ESQUIRES. Among the Greeks and Romans, esquires were armor-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight.—*Blount.* In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of S S, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. A British queen is recorded as having married the *armigerum*, or esquire, of her deceased husband. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune not attendant upon knights, A. D. 1345. —*Stowe. Meyrick's Ancient Armor.*

ETHER. It was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether was first made from the chloride of tin, by Courtanvaux, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriodic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric was obtained by M. Boullay. Ether is said to have been first applied to the purpose of causing insensibility to pain by Dr. Horace Wells, of Connecticut, in 1846. This, however, is disputed, for about the same time Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, well known as a geologist and chemist, suggested the use of ether in surgery; but to Dr. Morton, of Boston, probably belongs the credit of first demonstrating, by actual experiment, the use of ether in dentistry and surgery, as an annihilator of pain. It was used in surgical cases, in that year, by Drs. J. C. Warren, Channing, and Morton, of Boston, who afterwards published the results of their experiments. The practice was first copied in Europe by Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Booth, of London, the same year. The sulphuric ether is inhaled from an apparatus with flexible tube, &c. Etherization was first used in operative midwifery, in the United States, May, 1847. The substance

called chloroform, originally discovered by Soubeiran, in 1831, was also first employed for similar purposes in 1847, by professor Simpson, of Edinburgh.

ETHICS. The doctrine and system of morality; a science which is scarcely more inculcated by religion and virtue, than it is influenced by manners and government: the Chinese, who are said to have been acquainted with astronomy at least 3000 years before the birth of Christ, were so refined in the earliest ages, that they studied ethics, we are told, a thousand years before that event; and hence they must have lived at that time under not only civilized and enlightened, but refined and moral governments.

ETNA, MOUNT. Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops; and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B. C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring, 734, 477, and 425 B. C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B. C.—*Livy.* Eruptions A. D. 40, 253, and 420.—*Carrera.* One in 1012.—*Geoffrey de Viterbo.* Awful one which overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins, 1169. Eruptions equally awful and destructive, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1564, and in 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days. Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached even to Rome. Another violent eruption, and the town of Bronte destroyed, Nov. 18, 1832.

EUCLID, ELEMENTS OF. Euclid was a native of Alexandria, and flourished there about 300 B. C. The *Elements* are not wholly his, for many of the invaluable truths and demonstrations they contain were discovered and invented by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others; but Euclid was the first who reduced them to regular order, and who probably interwove many theorems of his own, to render the whole a complete and connected system of geometry. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil, by Simon Grynæus, in A. D. 1533.

EUNUCHS. This species of mutilation is first mentioned among the Egyptian and Assyrian nations; and eunuchs in the earliest times were attendants in courts. The first princess who was waited upon by eunuchs in her chamber, was Semiramis, queen of Assyria and Babylon, about 2007 B. C.—*Genglet.* Numbers of this class of persons are in the quality of attendants on the ladies of the Seraglio in Turkey.

EUSTATIA, ST. This island was settled by the Dutch in 1632: it was taken by the French in 1689; by the English in 1690; and again by the British forces, under admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, February 3, 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, Nov. 26, same year; and was again captured by the British in 1801, and 1810; but restored in 1814.

EVANGELISTS. Mark and Matthew wrote their Gospels in A. D. 44; Luke in 55; and John in 97. In 95, John was thrown into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome, whence, being taken out unhurt, he was banished to the Isle of Patmos, and there, in the year 96, he wrote the *Apocalypse*, and died in 100. —*Butler.* At the council of Nice in 325, there were 200 varied versions of the adopted Evangelists.

EVESHAM, BATTLE OF, between prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in which the barons were defeated, and the earl, his son, and most of his adherents slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cleft down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not

kill me, soldier, I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the treasonable conspiracy of the barons; fought August 4, 1265.

EXCHANGE. One called *Collegium Mercatorum*, existed at Rome, 493 B. C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent. The exchange of London was founded by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, and was called *Royal*, by Elizabeth, on her paying it a visit in Jan. 1571. Destroyed by fire in 1666 and in 1838: rebuilt and opened in 1844.

EXCHANGE (MERCHANTS') IN NEW YORK. The present building, on the site of the one destroyed in the great fire of 1835, was commenced in 1836, and finished in 1840. It is of blue granite, and cost $1,800,000. That of Boston, also of Quincy granite, finished in 1846.

EXCHEQUER. An institution of great antiquity, consisting of officers whose functions are financial or judicial: the chancellor of the exchequer is the first of these, and he formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III., about 1221. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to May the 24th, Charles II. 1673.—*Stowe.* The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816.

EXCISE. The excise system was established in England by the Long Parliament; was continued under Cromwell and Charles II.; and was organized as at present in the Walpole administration. It was first collected and an office opened in 1643, and was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions to support the parliament forces against Charles I. The excise office was built on the site of Gresham College, in 1774. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for members of parliament in 1782 See *Revenue.*

AMOUNT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1744	Great Britain	£3,754,072		1830	United Kingdom	£18,644,385	
1786	Ditto	5,540,114		1834	Ditto	16,877,292	
1808	Ditto	19,867,914		1837	Ditto	14,518,142	
1820	Ditto	26,364,702		1840	Ditto	12,607,766	
1827	United Kingdom	20,995,324		1845	Ditto	13,585,583	

EXCOMMUNICATION. An ecclesiastical anathema, or interdict from Christian communion. It was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the church; but ambitious ecclesiastics converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power. Some suppose excommunication to be of Hindoo origin in the Pariah caste, and that it was adopted by the Jews (who had three degrees of it), and from these latter by the Christian churches. The Greek and Roman priests and even the Druids had similar punishments in aid of their respective religions.—*Phillips.*

EXCOMMUNICATION BY THE POPES. The Catholic church excommunicates by bell, book, and candle.—See *Bell, Book, and Candle.* The popes have carried their authority to such excess as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns. Gregory VII. was the first pope who assumed this extravagant power. He excommunicated Henry IV. emperor of Germany, in 1077, absolving his subjects from their allegiance; and on the emperor's death, "his excommunicated body" was five years above ground, no one daring to bury it. In England were many excommunications in Henry II.'s reign; and king John was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. in 1208, when all England lay under an interdict for six years. The citizens of Dublin were excommunicated by Clement IV. in 1206. Bulls denouncing hell-fire to queen Elizabeth accompanied the Spanish Armada, and plenary indulgences were offered to all who should assist in deposing her.

EXECUTIONS. See *Crime.* In the reign of Henry VIII. (thirty-eight years)

it is shown that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed.—*Stowe.* In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less bloody, the number of executions proportionally decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were reduced to 178; and in the three years ending 1840, they had decreased to 62.—*Parl. Returns.*

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

In the year 1820 - 43	In the year 1835 - *nil*	In the year 1838 - *nil*	In the year 1841 - 1
In the year 1825 - 17	In the year 1836 - *nil*	In the year 1839 - 2	In the year 1842 - 2
In the year 1830 - 6	In the year 1837 - 2	In the year 1840 - 1	In the year 1843 - 1

EXPLORING EXPEDITION (U. S.), consisting of the Vincennes, sloop of war; Peacock, ditto; Porpoise, brig; Relief, Flying Fish, and Sea Gull, smaller vessels, under Lieut. Wilkes, U. S. N., sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 19th, 1838. Antarctic continent discovered, July 19, 1839. Attack on the Fejees for murdering two of the officers, July 25, 1846. The Peacock lost on the bar of Columbia river, July 1841. The Vincennes (flag-ship) returned to New York, after an absence of nearly four years, June 11, 1842. Captain Wilkes's Narrative of the Expedition, in 6 vols. Imp. 8vo. and quarto, was published in 1845. The scientific reports of the expedition form about 20 quarto and folio volumes.

EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1791.

Years.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Years.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1791	$52,200,000	$19,012,041	1820	74,450,000	69,691,669
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	1821	62,585,724	64,974,332
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	1822	83,241,541	72,160,281
1794	34,600,000	33,026,233	1823	77,579,267	74,699,030
1795	69,756,268	47,989,472	1824	80,549,007	75,986,657
1796	81,436,164	67,064,097	1825	96,340,075	99,535,388
1797	75,379,406	56,850,206	1826	84,974,477	77,595,322
1798	68,551,700	61,527,097	1827	79,484,068	82,324,827
1799	79,068,148	78,665,522	1828	88,509,824	72,264,686
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	1829	74,492,527	72,358,671
1801	111,363,511	94,115,925	1830	70,876,920	73,849,508
1802	76,333,333	72,483,160	1831	103,191,134	81,310,583
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	1832	101,029,266	87,176,943
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	1833	108,118,311	90,140,433
1805	120,000,000	95,566,021	1834	126,521,332	104,336,973
1806	129,000,000	101,536,963	1835	149,895,742	121,693,577
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	1836	189,980,035	128,663,040
1808	56,990,000	22,439,960	1837	140,989,217	117,419,376
1809	59,400,000	52,203,231	1838	108,486,616	113,717,404
1810	85,400,000	66,757,974	1839	121,028,416	162,092,132
1811	53,400,000	61,316,831	1840	131,571,950	104,805,891
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	1841	127,946,177	121,851,803
1813	22,005,000	27,855,997	1842	100,162,087	104,691,534
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	1843	64,753,799*	84,346,480*
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	1844	108,435,035†	111,200 046†
1816	147,103,000	81,920,452	1845	117,254,564†	114,646 606†
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	1846	121,691,797†	113,488 516†
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	1847	146,545,638†	158,648 622†
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	1848	154,977,876†	154,032,131†

EXPORTS, GREAT BRITAIN. Edward III., by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favor of English merchandise, that by a balance of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l.*, and the imported to only 38,000*l.*

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ:—

In 1700 - £6,097,120	In 1820 - £51,733,113	In 1842 - £102,180,517
In 1750 - 10,130,991	In 1830 - 66,735,445	In 1843 - 100,260,101
In 1775 - 16,326,363	In 1835 - 78,376,732	In 1844 - 117,877,278
In 1800 - 38,120,120	In 1840 - 97,402,726	In 1845 - 131,564,503
In 1810 - 45,869,839	In 1841 - 102,705,372	In 1846 - 134,509,116

* Only nine months of 1843. † For the year ending June 30.

The amounts above given relate to the exports of the United Kingdom of *British* and *Irish* produce only. The total exports, including foreign and colonial produce, were, according to official returns, as follows:

In 1841 -	£116,479,678	In 1843 -	£113,844,259	In 1845 -	£145,961,749
In 1842 -	116,903,663	In 1844 -	131,833,391	In 1846 -	150,879,986

In the year ending 5th January 1846, the amount of imports into the United Kingdom was 85,281,958*l*; and the balance of trade in favor of England, deducting this sum from her exports, was 65,598,028*l*. But even this great balance has been exceeded in recent years, as, for instance, the year immediately preceding, when it mounted to upwards of seventy millions.—*Brit. Revenue Returns.*

EYLAU, BATTLE OF, between the French and Russians, one of the most bloody of Napoleon's wars: it terminated in favor of Napoleon, who commanded in person; but both armies by this and other recent battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel: the loss to the victor was 15,000 men, and the Russian loss in slain alone was 20,000. Feb. 8, 1807.

F.

FABII. A noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse: they were said to be descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules, and were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were slain, B. C. 477. There only remained one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages.

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since."—*Addison.* Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam.* xii.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collectionof fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, called Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient, in the world. —*Sir William Jones.* The well-known Æsop's fables (*which see*), were written about 540 years B. C.—*Plutarch.*

FACTIONS. Among the Romans, factions were parties that fought on chariots in the cirque, and who were distinguished by their different colors, a green, blue, red, and white, to which Domitian added two others, one in coats embroidered with gold, a second wearing scarlet, about A. D. 90 Both the emperors and people had generally greater inclination for some particular color than the rest; but upon a quarrel happening in Justinian's reign, between the blue and green, when 40,000 were killed on both sides, the name of faction was abolished. With us, faction means a party or sect in religious or civil matters, and is always taken in an ill sense.

FAIRS AND WAKES. They are of Saxon origin, and were first instituted in England by Alfred, A. D. 886.—*Spelman.* They were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1708, and termed *Feriæ*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint; the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. They were called wakes from the people making merry during the vigil, or eve. Fairs were established in France and England by Charlemagne and William the Conqueror, about A. D. 800 in the first, and 1071 in the latter kingdom. The fairs of Beaucaire, Falaise, and Leipsic, are the most famous in Europe.

FALKIRK, BATTLE OF, between the English under Edward I. and the Scots commanded by the heroic Wallace, in which 40,000 of the latter were slain

the whole Scotch army was broken up, and was chased off the field with dreadful slaughter, July 22, 1298.

FAMINES, AND SEASONS OF REMARKABLE SCARCITY. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B. C.—*Usher; Blair.* In a famine that raged at Rome thousands of the people threw themselves into the Tiber, 436 B. C. *Livy.*

Awful famine in Egypt - A. D. 42
At Rome, attended by plague - - 262
In Britain, so grievous that people ate the bark of trees - - - 272
In Scotland, and thousands die - - 306
In England, where 40,000 perish - 310
Awful one in Phrygia - - - 370
So dreadful in Italy, that parents ate their children (*Dufresnoy*) - - 450
In England, Wales, and Scotland - 739
Again, when thousands starve - - 823
Again, which lasts four years - - 954
Awful one throughout Europe - - 1016
In England and France; this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from 1193 to - - - 1195
Another famine in England - - 1251
Again, so dreadful, that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin - - - A. D. 1315
One in England and France (*Rapin*) - 1353
Again, one so great, that bread was made from fern roots (*Stowe*) - 1438
Awful one in France (*Voltaire*) - 1693
One general in Great Britain - - 1748
One which devastates Bengal - - 1771
At the Cape de Verds, where 16,000 persons perish - - - - 1775
One grievously felt in France - - 1789
One severely felt in England - - 1795
Again, throughout the kingdom - - 1801
At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies - - - 1813
Scarcity of food, severely felt by the Irish poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, and - 1845-6

FAN, The use of the fan was known to the ancients: *Cape hoc flabellum et ventulum huic sic facito.*—TERENCE. The modern custom among the ladies was borrowed from the East. Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France.—*Stowe.* The fan was used by females to hide their faces in church.—*Pardon.*

FARCE. This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street. These were introduced into our theatres in a ludicrous and more refined form; and they are now only shorter, but often superior to the pieces called comedies. See article *Drama.*

FASTING, AND FASTS. They were practised and observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions, begun in the Christian church, to appease the anger of God, in the second century, A. D. 138. Retained as a pious practice by the reformed churches.—*Eusebius.*

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. The feast of the Tabernacles was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C., but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B. C.—*Josephus.* In the Christian church, those of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and Pentecost or Whitsuntide, were first ordered to be observed by all Christians, A. D. 68. Rogation days were appointed in 469. Jubilees in the Romish church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300. See *Jubilees.* For fixed festivals observed in the church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *et seq.*, see *Book of Common Prayer.*

FEBRUARY. The second month of the year, so called from Februa, a feast which was held therein in behalf of the manes of diseased persons, when sacrifices were performed, and the last offices were paid to the shades of the dead. This month, with January, was added to the year, which had previously but ten months, by Numa, 713 B. C. See *Calendar, and Year.*

FERRARA. A city in the papal dominions, evacuated by the Austrians, except the citadel, Dec. 23, 1847.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land, by suit or service to the lord or owner of it, was introduced into England by the Saxons, about A. D. 600. The

slavery of this tenure was increased under William I. in 1068. This was done by dividing the kingdom into baronies, and giving them to certain persons, requiring them to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. These laws were discountenanced in France by Louis XI. in 1470. The vassalage was restored, but limited by Henry VII. 1495. Abolished by statute 12 Charles II. 1663. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008; and was finally abolished in that kingdom 20 George II. 1746.—*Littleton; Ruffhead; Blackstone.*

FEUILLANS. Members of a society formed in Paris to counteract the intrigues and operations of the Jacobins, named from the Feuillan convent, where their meetings were held, early in the revolution. A body of Jacobins invested the building, burst into their hall, and obliged them to separate, Dec. 25, 1791.

FEZ. The ancient *Mauritania*, founded by Edrus, a Barbary farmer, about A. D. 696. It soon afterwards became the capital of all the western Morocco States. Leo Africanus describes the Mauritani as containing more than seven hundred temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the twelfth century.

FICTION LAW. Invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other.—*Hume.* Memorable declaration of Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically uttered, that "NO FICTION OF LAW SHALL EVER SO FAR PREVAIL AGAINST THE REAL TRUTH OF THE FACT, AS TO PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE," May 21, 1784. This constitutional maxim is now a rule of law.

FIEF. In France we find fiefs-men mentioned as early as the age of Childebert I., A. D. 511. They were introduced into Italy by the Lombards. Into Spain, before the invasion of the Moors, A. D. 710. Into England by the Saxons (see *Feudal Laws*). Into Scotland directly from England, by Malcolm II., 1008.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Henry VIII. embarked at Dover to meet Francis I. of France, at Ardres, a small town near Calais in France, May 31, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms here displayed their magnificence with such emulation and profuse expense, as procured to the place of interview (an open plain) the name of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold.* Many of the king's attendants involved themselves in great debts on this occasion, and were not able, by the penury of the rest of their lives, to repair the vain splendor of a few days. A painting of the embarkation, and another of the interview, are at Windsor Castle.—*Butler.*

FIFTH MONARCHY-MEN. Fanatical levellers who arose in the time of Cromwell, and who supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when JESUS should descend from heaven and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They actually proceeded to elect JESUS CHRIST king at London! Cromwell dispersed them, 1653.

FIGURES. Arithmetical figures (nine digits and zero), and the method of computing by them, were brought into Europe from Arabia, about A. D. 900. They were first known in England about the year 1253, previously to which time the numbering by letters was in use there. See *Arithmetic.*

FIRE. It is said to have been first produced by striking flints together. The poets suppose that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the founder of the sect of the Magi, or worshippers of Fire, since known by the appellation of Guebres, still numerous in the countries of the East, 2115 B. C.—*Justin; Pliny.* Heraclitus maintained that the world was created from fire, and he deemed it to be a god omnipotent, and

taught this theory about 506 B. C.—*Nouv. Dict.* In the Scriptures God is said often to have appeared in, or encompassed with fire—as to Moses in the burning bush, on mount Sinai; and to the prophets Isaiah, Ezekiel, and St. John. The wrath of God is described by a consuming fire, and the angels, as his ministers, are compared to it. See the *Bible.*

FIRE-ARMS. Small arms were contrived by Schwartz, A. D. 1378; they were brought to England about 1388. Fire-arms were a prodigious rarity in Ireland in 1489, when six muskets were sent from Germany as a present to the earl of Kildare, who was then chief-governor. Muskets were first used at the siege of Rhegen, in 1525. The Spaniards were the first nation who armed the foot soldier with these weapons.—*Ulloa.* Voltaire states, that the Venetians were the first to use guns, in an engagement at sea against the Genoese, in 1377; but our historians affirm, that the English had guns at the battle of Cressy, in 1346; and the year following at the siege of Calais. See *Artillery.*

FIRE-ENGINES. The fire-engine is of modern invention, although the forcing pump, of which it is an application, is more than two centuries old. The fire-engine, to force water, was constructed by John Vander Heyden, about the year 1663; it was improved materially in 1752, and from that time to the present. The fire-watch, or fire-guard of London, was instituted November 1791. The fire brigade was established in London in 1833.

FIRE-SHIPS. They were first used in the sixteenth century. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the English navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588.—*Rapin.*

FIRE-WORKS. Are said to have been familiar to the Chinese in remote ages: they were invented in Europe at Florence, about A. D. 1360; and were first exhibited as a spectacle in 1588. At an exhibition of fire-works in Paris, in honor of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; more than 1000 persons perished on this occasion, June 21, 1770. Madame Blanchard ascending from Tivoli Gardens, Paris, at night, in a balloon surrounded by fire-works, the balloon took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground, and dashed to pieces, July 6, 1819. See *Balloon.*

FIRES. Some of the most noted and destructive in North America.

In New York, destroying 600 warehouses and property to amount of $20,000,000 - - - Dec. 16, 1835
At Washington, destroying the General Post Office and Patent Office, with 10,000 valuable models, drawings, &c. - - - Dec. 15, 1836
At Charleston, S. C.; 145 acres and 1,158 buildings destroyed - April 27, 1838
New York; 46 buildings; loss, $10,000,000 - - - Sept. 6, 1839
Philadelphia; 52 buildings; loss, $500,000 - - - Oct. 4, 1839
Pittsburgh, Pa. 1,000 buildings, and property valued about $6,000,000 April 10, 1845
Quebec, Canada; 1,500 houses burnt, immense loss of property, and several lives, May 28, 1845. Another, burning 1,300 dwellings; in all, two-thirds of the city - June 28, 1845
New York, destroying 302 stores and dwelling-houses, and property worth $6,000,000—4 lives lost - July 19, 1845
St. John's, Newfoundland; nearly the whole town destroyed—6,000 people made houseless - - June 12, 1846
Quebec Theatre Royal; 47 persons burned to death - - June 14, 1846
Nantucket; 300 buildings, valued $800,000 - - - July 13, 1846
Dupont's powder mills, Md., exploded, 18 persons killed - April 14, 1847
At Albany; 600 buildings, besides steamboats &c., 24 acres burned over, loss, $3,000,000 - Aug. 17, 1849
At Brooklyn, N. Y., 200 houses, value, $750,000 - - - Sept. 9, 1848
At St Louis; 23 steamboats and 15 blocks of houses destroyed, loss about $3,000,000 - - May 17, 1849
At Philadelphia, 300 houses July 9, 1850

FIRE OF LONDON, THE GREAT. Destroyed in the space of four days eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's; the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Sion College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. This conflagration happened (not without strong suspicion of treason), Sept. 2, 1666, and continued three days and nights, and was at last only extinguished by the blowing up of houses.—*Hume; Rapin; Carte.*

FIRST FRUITS. *Primitiæ* among the Hebrews. They were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First fruits were instituted by pope Clement V., in A. D. 1306; and were collected in England in 1316. The first year's income of every church benefice in England was given to the popes till the 27th of Henry VIII., 1535, when the first fruits were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and his successors.—*Carte.* Granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by queen Anne, Feb. 1704. Consolidation of the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, by Statute 2 Vict., April 1838.

FLAGELLANTS, SECT OF. They established themselves at Perouse, A. D. 1260. They maintained that there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves, while in procession, preceded by the cross, until the blood flowed from their naked backs. Their leader, Conrad Schmidt, was burnt, 1414.

FLANDERS. The country of the ancient Belgæ; conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. It passed into the hands of France, A. D. 412. It was governed by its earls subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. It then came into the house of Austria by marriage; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Flanders shook off the Spanish yoke in 1572; and in 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, it was annexed to the German empire.—*Priestley.* Flanders was overrun by the French in 1792 and 1794, and was declared part of their Republic. It was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1814, and was erected into the kingdom of Belgium in 1831.—See *Belgium.*

FLAX. The flax seed was first planted in England in A. D. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750. See article *Hemp.*

FLODDEN FIELD, BATTLE OF, between the English and Scots. James IV. of Scotland, having taken part with Louis XII. of France, against Henry VIII. of England, this battle was one of the consequences of his unfortunate policy; and James, and most of his chief nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army were slain, while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surry, lost only persons of small note. Henry VIII. was at the time besieging Terouenne, near St. Omer; fought Sept. 9, 1513.

FLORENCE. It is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla, and enlarged by the Roman Triumviri. It was destroyed by Totila, and was rebuilt by Charlemagne. This city is truly the seat of the arts. In its palaces, university, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy, and the *Accademia della Crusca,* were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter is so named because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan. Florence was taken by the French in July 1796, and again in March, 1799; and was restored in 1814.

FLORIDA, now one of the United States, was discovered by Sebastian Cabot sailing under the English flag, in 1497. Ponce de Leon, a Spanish adven-

turer from Hispaniola, explored the country in 1512 and 1516. In 1539, Hernando de Soto, who had been an officer under Pizarro, overran the peninsula with an armed force, but most of his followers were cut off a few years after. In 1763 Florida was ceded to Great Britain by Spain in exchange for Havana. The Spanish reconquered it in 1781, and ceded it to the United States in 1819. It was admitted into the Union in 1845. First war with the Seminoles in Florida in 1818, when general Jackson subdued them. Another protracted and expensive warfare there commenced and continued until 1842. General Jessup, general Taylor, and others, were engaged in it. The Seminole chief, Osceola, was captured, 1837. Population in 1830, 34,723; in 1840, 54,477 including 25,717 slaves.

FLORIN. A coin first made by the Florentines. A *floren* was issued by Edward III, which was current in England at the value of 6*s.*, in 1337.—*Camden.* This English coin was called floren after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold.—*Ashe.* The florin of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.*; that of Spain 4*s.* 4½*d.*; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.*; that of Holland 2*s.*—*Ayliffe.*

FLOWERS. The most delightful and fragrant among the ornaments of our gardens are of foreign production. The modern taste for flowers came, it is said, from Persia to Constantinople, and was imported thence to Europe for the first time in the sixteenth century; at least many of the productions of our gardens were conveyed by that channel.—*Beckmann.* With what goodness does God provide for our happiness and enjoyments, by making even the most remote countries contribute towards them!—*Sturm.* From the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth, our present common flowers were, for the most part, introduced into England. The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by George Morris, in 1792. Among the flowers, the periods of whose introduction to English gardens have been traced, Haydn gives the following:—

FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.	A. D.
Acacia, N. America, before	1640
Allspice shrub, Carolina	1726
Anniseed tree, Florida, about	1766
Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before	1596
Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope	1774
Auricula, Switzerland	1567
Azarole, S. Europe, before	1640
Bay, royal, Madeira	1665
Bay, sweet, Italy, before	1548
Camellia, China	1811
Chaste tree, Sicily, before	1570
Christ's thorn, Africa, before	1596
Canary bell-flower, Canaries	1696
Carnation, Flanders	1567
Ceanothus, blue, New Spain	1818
Canary convolvulus, Canaries	1690
Convolvulus, many-flowered	1779
Coral tree, Cape	1816
Coral tree, bell-flowered, Cape	1791
Coral tree, tremulous, Cape	1789
Creeper, Virginian, N. America	1603
Dahlia, China	1803
Dryandra, New Holland	1803
Evergreen thorn, Italy	1629
Everlasting, great-flowered, Cape	1781
Everlasting, giant, Cape	1793
Fernbush, sweet, N. America	1714
Fox-glove, Canaries	1698
Geranium, Flanders	1534
Gillyflower, Flanders	1567
Gold-plant, Japan	1783
Golden bell-flower, Madeira	1777
Hawthorn, American, from N. America, before	1683
Heath, ardent, Cape	1800
Heath, beautiful, Cape	1795
Heath, fragrant, Cape	1803
Heath, garland, Cape	1774
Heath, perfumed, Cape	1803
Honeyflower, great, Cape	1688
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China	1806
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape	1752
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America	1656
Hyssop, south of Europe, before	1548
Jasmine, Circassia, before	1548
Jasmine, Catalonian, East Indies	1629
Judas-tree, south of Europe, before	1596
Laburnum, Hungary	1576
Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before	1713
Laurestine, south of Europe, before	1596
Lavender, south of Europe, before	1568
Lily, Italy, before	1460
Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales	1800
Lily, red-colored, South America	1623
Loblolly-bay, N. America, before	1739
Lupine tree, Cape, about	1793
Magnolia (see *Magnolia*), N. America	1688
Magnolia, dwarf, China	1786
Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America	1734
Maiden-hair, Japan	1714
Mignionette, Italy	1528

FLOWERS, *continued.*

Milk-wort, great-flowered, Cape	1713
Milk-wort, showy, Cape	1814
Mountain tea, N. America, before	1758
Mock orange, south of Europe, before	1596
Myrtle, candleberry, N. America	1699
Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China	1776
Nettle-tree, south of Europe, before	1596
Olive, Cape, Cape	1730
Olive, sweet-scented, China	1771
Oleander, red, south of Europe	1596
Paraguay tea, Carolina, before	1724
Passion-flower, Brazil	1692
Passion-flower, orange, Carolina	1792
Pigeon-berry, N. America	1736
Pink, from Italy	1567
Ranunculus, Alps	1528
Roses, Netherlands	1522
Rose, the China, China	1789
Rose, the damask, Marseilles, and south of Europe, about	1543
Rose, the Japan, China	1793
Rose, the moss, before	1724
Rose, the musk, Italy	1522
Rose, the Provence, Flanders	1567
Rose, sweet-scented guelder, from China	1821
Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon	1629
Rose without thorns, N. America, before	1726
Rosemary, south of Europe	1548
St. Peter's wort, North America	1730
Sage, African, Cape	1731
Sage, Mexican, Mexico	1724
Sassafras tree, N. America, before	1663
Savin, south of Europe, before	1584
Snowdrop, Carolina	1756
Sorrel tree, N. America, before	1752
Sweet bay, south of Europe, before	1548
Tamarisk plant, Germany	1560
Tea tree, China, about	1768
Tooth-ache tree, Carolina, before	1739
Trumpet-flower, N. America	1640
Trumpet-flower, Cape	1823
Tulip, Vienna	1578
Virginia creeper, N. America, before	1629
Virgin's-bower, Japan	1776
Weeping willow, Levant, before	1692
Wax tree, China	1794
Winter berry, Virginia	1736
Youlan, China	1789

FLUTE. Invented by Hyagnis, a Phrygian, the father of Marsyas.—*Plutarch.* The flute, harp, lyre, and other instruments were known to the Romans; and the flute was so prized in antiquity, that several female deities lay claim to its invention. It was in far more general use as a concert instrument than the violin, until early in the last century, when the works of Corelli came over.—See *Music.*

FLUXIONS. Invented by Newton, 1669. The differential calculus by Leibnitz, 1684. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place.

FLYING. Artificial. It has been attempted in all ages. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art, and predicted it would be of general practice, A. D. 1273. Bishop Wilkins says, it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots, 1651. We apprehend that many ages will pass away previously to the accomplishment of these predictions.

FONTAINEBLEAU. Peace of, concluded between France and Denmark in 1679. Treaty of Fontainebleau between the emperor of Germany and Holland, signed November 8, 1785. Treaty of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and the royal family of Spain, Oct. 27, 1807. Concordat of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and pope Pius VII. January 25, 1813. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, Feb. 17, 1814. And here Napoleon resigned his imperial dignity, and bade a farewell to his army, April 5, 1814.

FONTENOY, Battle of, near Tournay, between the French under count Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland. The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable, the allies losing 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number of lives; but the allies were in the end defeated. Count Saxe, who was at the time ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died, was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own; April 30, 1745.

FONTS. Formerly the baptistry was a small room, or place partitioned off in a church, where the persons to be baptized (many of whom in the early

ages were adults), were submerged. Previously to these artificial reservoirs, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts for the initiation into Christianity were instituted in A. D. 167.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, at Paris. They were held on the first of January, and were continued for 240 years. In their celebration, we are told, all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, A. D. 1198. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England (as they were at other courts of Europe), and were tolerated up to the time of Charles I. 1625.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, A. D. 1079–85.—*Stowe.*

FORGERY IN ENGLAND. The forging of, or giving in evidence forged deeds, &c., made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Elizabeth, 1562. Forgery was first punished by death in 1634.

FORGERY, REMARKABLE EXECUTIONS FOR. The unfortunate Daniel and Robert Perreau, brothers and wine-merchants, were hanged at Tyburn, January 17, 1776. The rev. Dr. Dodd was found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of Lord Chesterfield, for 4,200*l.*: the greatest interest was made, and the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "if your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreaus;" and he was hanged accordingly, June 27, 1777. Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, a London banker, was hanged, November 30, 1824. Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, suffered death, December 8, 1828. The last criminal hanged for forgery at the Old Bailey, was Thomas Maynard, December 31, 1829.

FORKS. They were in use on the Continent in the 13th and 14th centuries.—*Voltaire.* This is reasonably disputed, as being too early. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," A. D. 1608.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people who had fortified cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about A. D. 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science in 1527; and improvements were made by Vauban, towards 1700.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE Northamptonshire. Built A. D. 1408. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1443; and Mary queen of Scots, whose death is an indelible stain upon the reign of our great Elizabeth, was beheaded in this castle, in which she had been long previously confined, February 8, 1587, after an unjust and cruel captivity of almost nineteen years in England. It was ordered to be demolished by her son James I. of England.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. Even in ancient times the state made provision for the preservation of exposed children; but foundling hospitals are a modern institution. That of Paris was established in 1640, and up to 1807 had received 464,628 children. In France, the number of foundlings in 1784, was 40,000; in 1798, over 51,000; in 1822, 138,500. The increase in Europe during the last fifty years has been very great. In England these hospitals are of comparatively recent date. Catherine II. built a costly one near Moscow, where 8000 infants were succored.

FRANCE. This country was known to the Romans by the name of Gaul. In the decline of their power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting what is still called Franconia. These invaders gave the name to the kingdom; but the Gauls, being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 32 provinces; and after that era it was divided, first into 84, and subsequently into 103, departments, including Corsica Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. *Tab. Views*, 65 et seq.

The Franks, under their leader Pharamond, settle in that part of Gaul till late called Flanders - - A. D. 420
Reign of Clovis the Great - - 481
[The Events in French History and the succession of sovereigns will be found in the Tabular Views in this volume, commencing p. 65.]
720. Childeric II.
737. Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway during an interregnum.
742. Childeric III., the Stupid; turned monk.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; this race called Carlovingians.
768. Charlemagne, or Charles the Great; also emperor of Germany.
814. Louis I., the Gentle, surnamed, also, the *Debonnaire;* dethroned, and imprisoned in a monastery.
840. Charles II., surnamed the Bald; poisoned by his physician *Henault.*
877. Louis the Stammerer.
879. Carloman and Louis III. The latter died, 882. Carloman reigned alone.
884. Charles the Fat; an usurper.
887. Eudes or Hugh.
898. Charles III., the Simple; deposed and died in prison.
923. Rudolph.
936 Louis IV., d'Outremer; died by a fall from his horse.
954. Lothaire III. poisoned; it is said by his wife Emma.
986. Louis V. the Indolent; poisoned by his wife Blanche, and in him ended the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, from whom this race of kings are called Capevingians.
996. Robert the Sage.
1031. Henry I.
1060. Philip I., the Fair.
1108. Louis VI., the Lusty.
1137. Louis VII., the Young.
1180. Philip II., Augustus.
1223. Louis VIII., the Lion.
1226. Louis IX., called St. Louis; died in his camp before Tunis; canonized.
1270. Philip III., the Hardy.
1285. Philip IV., the Handsome.
1314. Louis X., Hutin.
1316. John, who reigned only eight days.
1316. Philip V., the Long.
1323. Charles IV., the Handsome; king of Navarre.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip de Valois.
1350. John II.; died suddenly in the Savoy in London.
1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise; the first prince who had the title of dauphin. (See article *Dauphin.*)
1380. Charles VI., the Beloved.
1422. Charles VII., the Victorious.
1461. Louis XI., detested for his atrocious cruelties.
1483. Charles VIII., the Affable.
1498. Louis XII., duke of Orleans, surnamed the Father of his People.
1515. Francis I.
1547. Henry II.: died of a wound received at a tournament.
1559. Francis II.; married Mary Stuart, afterwards queen of Scots; died the year after his accession.
1560. Charles IX. Catherine of Medicis, his mother, obtained the regency, which trust she abused.
1574. Henry III., elected king of Poland; murdered Aug. 1, 1589, by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar. In this prince was extinguished the house of Valois.
1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; murdered by Francis Ravillac. (See *Ravillac.*)
1610. Louis XIII., the Just.
1643. Louis XIV., the Great, also styled *Dieu-Donne.*
1715. Louis XV., the Well-Beloved; but which surname he lost.
1774 Louis XVI., his grandson; guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793; and his queen Maria-Antoinette, Oct. 16, following.
1789. The Revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastile, July 14.
1795. Louis XVII., dies in prison.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

1804. Napoleon Bonaparte declared Emperor, May 18, 1804; crowned by the pope, Dec. 2, following; assumes the iron crown, May 26, 1805. Renounces the thrones of France and Italy, Apr. 5, 1814.

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII.; ascends the throne, May 3, 1814; dies, Sept. 16, 1824.
1824. Charles X.; deposed, July 30, 1830; retires to Rambouillet same day, and subsequently seeks protection in England.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1830. Louis-Philippe; declared "king of the French," August 9.

FRANCHISE. A privilege, or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction; and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England. The elective franchise was conferred for counties on persons having 40*s.* a year in land, 39 Henry VI., 1460.—*Ruffhead's Statutes.* See *Electors.*

FRANCISCANS. An order of friars, called also Gray Friars, in the Church of Rome, founded by Francis de Assise in A. D. 1209, or, according to some authorities, about 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen of life. In 1224 they are said to have appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of Monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, A. D. 1536–38.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN. Many ages a free city; it was taken and retaken several times during the wars of the late and present centuries, and felt the iron rule of Bonaparte from 1803 to 1813, when its independence was guaranteed by the allied sovereigns. The diet of the princes of Germany was established here by the Rhenish confederation in 1806.

FREDERICKSHALL, SIEGE OF. Rendered memorable by the death of Charles XII., of Sweden, who was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, and while in the trenches, leaning against the parapet, examining the works. He was found in that position, with his hand upon his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, Dec. 11, 1718. It is now generally supposed that a pistol fired by some near and traitorous hand closed the career of this celebrated monarch, who was too aptly styled the "Madman of the North."

FREEMASONRY. It is of great antiquity. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." Masonry is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the sixth century, as a protection against Christian fanatics. Its introduction into Great Britain has been fixed at the year A. D. 674; although by other authorities it is assigned a much earlier date. The grand lodge at York was founded A. D. 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, A. D. 1424; but it afterwards rose into great repute. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland was established in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope, in 1738.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. The language of France and many of the French laws and customs were first introduced into England by William I. 1066. The language, and fashions in dress and diet were then very general in England. Law pleadings were changed from French to English, in the reign of Edward III., 1362.—*Stowe.*

FRENCHTOWN, CANADA. This town was taken from the British by the American general, Winchester, January 22 1813. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, immediately afterwards, and the American commander and his troops were made prisoners.

FRENCH WAR, in North America. The first war between France and England, which was carried on also by the American colonies, 1689. The French destroyed Schenectady, N. Y., Casco, Me., &c., 1690; but were defeated by Schuyler at La Prairie, 1691. Peace of Ryswyck, 1697. "Queen Anne's war," 1702. French and Indians ravaged Maine 1703. French and Spanish invade Carolina, 1706. Expedition from New England against the French in Port Royal, 1707; and against Canada, 1710; both failed. Peace of Utrecht, 1713. Another war declared by England, 1744; Louisbourg and Cape Breton taken by English colonists, 1745. Peace, 1749. French en-

croachment on English colonies, 1750, leads to the noted French war, 1752–3 Washington's mission, 1754. Braddock's defeat, 1755. Oswego, &c. taken by French, 1756, and fort William Henry, 1757. Louisbourg taken by the English general Amherst, and fort Du Quesne by general Forbes, 1758. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec taken by the English (sir W. Johnson and General Wolfe), 1759. Canada surrendered to Great Britain, Sept. 8, 1760, and secured to her by the peace of Paris, 1763.

French alliance with the United States in the war of the revolution, Feb. 6, 1778. French revolution and politics caused serious dissensions in the United States, 1793–6. French spoliations on American commerce, 1797.

FRIDAY. The sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, a goddess worshipped by our forefathers on this day, commonly supposed to be the same with Venus. Friga was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches. Good-Friday is a fast in the church of England in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, April 3, 33. See *Good Friday.*

FRIEDLAND, Battle of, between the allied Russian and Prussian armies on the one side, and the French, commanded by Napoleon in person, who completely vanquished the allies, with the loss of eighty pieces of cannon, and 50,000 men, June 14, 1807. This victory led to the peace of Tilsit, by which Russia lost no territory, but Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES. These islands were discovered by Tasman, A. D. 1642. Visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by capt. Cook, who called them by their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, England. These useful institutions originated in the clubs of the industrious classes; and since they began to spring into importance they have been regulated and protected by various legislative enactments. They have now, with other similar institutions, more than twenty millions sterling in the public funds. Laws regarding Friendly Societies consolidated by statute, June, 1829. See *Charities.*

FRIESLAND. Formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, and afterwards to the French empire; but Prussia regained the country in 1814. The term *Chevaux de Frise* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS. Discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman who attempted to find a northwest passage to China, in 1576. After exploring the coast of New Greenland, he entered this strait, which has ever since been called by his name. Frobisher returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, which was supposed to contain gold, and which induced queen Elizabeth to patronize a second voyage, and lend a sloop of war for the purpose. The delusion was even kept up to a third expedition; but all of them proved fruitless.

FROSTS The Euxine Sea frozen over for twenty days, A. D. 401.—*Univ. Hist.* A frost at Constantinople which commenced in October, 763, and continued until February of the next year; the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore.—*Univ. Hist.* A frost in England on Midsummer-day was so violent that it destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1035.—*Speed.* The frost in Russia in 1812 surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and caused the total destruction of the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable

year. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th November, when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with her loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.

FRUITS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Several varieties of fruit are mentioned as having been introduced into Italy, 70 B. C. *et seq.* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and of Mary and Elizabeth, between the years 1500 and 1578. See *Gardening*, and *Flowers*. Among others of less note, were musk-melons, plum-trees, and currant-plants of sundry sorts, the musk and damask roses, tulips, &c.; also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dyeing, but these last were attempted to be cultivated without success.—*Hackluyt; Lord Kaimes.* The following are among the fruits whose introduction into England has been traced:—

FRUITS, ETC.	A. D.
Almond-tree, Barbary	1548
Apples, Syria	1522
Apple, the custard, North America	1736
Apple, the Osage, ditto	1818
Apricots, Epirus	1540
Cherry-trees, Pontus	100
Cornelian cherry, Austria	1596
Currants, Zante	1533
Currant, the hawthorn, Canada	1705
Fig-tree, south of Europe, before	1548
Fig, the Botany-bay, New South Wales	1789
Gooseberries, Flanders, before	1540
Grapes, Portugal	1528
Lemons, Spain	1554
Limes, Portugal	1554
Lime, the American, before	1752
Melons, before	1540
Mock orange, south of Europe, before	1596
Mulberry, Italy	1520
Mulberry, white, China, about	1596
Mulberry, the red, from North America, before	1629
Mulberry, the paper, from Japan, before	1754
Nectarine, Persia	1562
Olive, the Cape, Cape	1730
Olive, the sweet-scented, China	1771
Oranges	1595
Peaches, Persia	1562
Pears, from various climes	* * *
Pine-apple, Brazils	1568
Pippins, Netherlands	1525
Plums, Italy	1522
Plum, the date, Barbary	1596
Pomegranate, Spain, before	1548
Quince, Austria	1573
Quince, the Japan	1796
Raspberry, the flowering, N. America	1700
Raspberry, the Virginian, ditto, before	1696
Strawberry, Flanders	1530
Strawberry, the Oriental Levant	1724
Walnut, the black, N. America, before	1629

FUNDS To the Venetians is ascribed the origin of the funding system, in A. D. 1171. Public funds were raised by the Medici family at Florence, in 1340. The English funding system, or the method of raising the supplies for the public service in England, by anticipations of the public revenues (the origin of the national debt), introduced at the Revolution, 1689.—*Mortimer's Broker.* The funding system is coeval with the commencement of the Bank of England.—*Anderson.* The Three *per cent.* annuities were created in 1726. The Three *per cent.* consols were created in 1731. The Three *per cent.* reduced, 1746. Three *per cent.* annuities, payable at the South Sea-house, 1751. Three and a-half *per cent.* annuities created, 1758. Long annuities, 1761. Four *per cent.* consols, 1762. Five *per cent.* annuities, 1797, and 1802. Five *per cents.* reduced to four, 1822. See *National Debt.*

FUNERAL GAMES are mentioned by most early writers. Among the Greeks they were chiefly horse races; and among the Romans, processions and the mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 47. Funeral orations have a heathen origin. Solon was the first who spoke one, 580 B. C. They were indispensable among the Romans; the custom of led horses took place A. D 1268. A tax laid on funerals in England, 1793.

FUNERAL ORATIONS. The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when people of quality, and great deeds, and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best funeral oration in praise of Mausolus, 353 B. C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral

which was done by her son Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia, and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B. C.

FUR. The refined nations of antiquity never used furs: in later times, as luxury advanced, they were used by princes as linings for their tents. They were worn by our first Henry, about A. D. 1125. Edward III. enacted that all such persons as could not spend 100*l.* a year, should be prohibited this species of finery, 1337.

G.

GALLEYS. The ancient galleys with three rows of rowers, *tri-remes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B. C.—*Blair.* They were built at Athens, 786 B. C. For an account of their construction and the method of fighting in them, see *Polybius.*

GALVANISM. The discovery of it is recent; it was first noticed in 1767, by Saltzer; but it was not till about 1789 that Mrs. Galvani, wife of Dr. Galvani of Bologna, accidentally discovered its extraordinary effects on animals; and from the name of the discoverer it was called galvanism. Mrs. Galvani having observed the convulsions produced in the muscles of frogs by the contact of metals, directed her husband's attention to the phenomenon: and in 1791, Galvani announced the result of his observations on this subject. Since that period a great many experiments have been made, and many curious facts observed, which have excited much attention among philosophers. See *Electro-Galvanism.* Bonaparte, after the discovery of the true principles of galvanic electricity by Volta, presented him with a gold medal, and 3000 livres, in 1808.—*Phillips.* See *Mesmerism.*

GAME LAWS. The laws restricting the killing of game are peculiar to the north of Europe, and partake of the nature of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes for a stag, buck, or boar. Of these laws the clergy were zealous promoters: and they protested against ameliorations under Henry III. The first game act in England passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784–5. Numerous statutes have been passed on this subject from time to time.

GAMING, Excessive. Introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise.—*Camden; Stowe.* Act, prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time), 33 Henry VIII. 1541. Gaming-houses were licensed in London in 1620. Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries, and the games of Faro, Basset, and Hazard were suppressed, 13 George II. 1739. —*Ruffhead's Statutes.* The profits of a well-known gaming house in London for one season have been estimated at 150 000*l.* In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place.—*Leigh.*

GAMES. Those of Greece and Rome will be found under their respective heads. The candidates for athletic games in Greece used to be dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The games were leaping, foot-races, darting, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. See the *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular, and other Games.*

GARDENING. Gardening was one of the first arts that succeeded the art of building houses.—*Walpole.* Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine. Of fruit, flower, and kitchen gardens, the garden of Eden was, no doubt,

the prototype.—*Idem.* There wants nothing but the embroidery of a parterre to make a garden in the reign of Trajan serve for a description of one in that of our William III.—*Idem.* The art of gardening became better understood in England about A. D 1500, before which time many of our vegetables were imported from Brabant. The era of the art was the reign of Elizabeth; but the modern mode of gardening was introduced about 1700. The following came from the countries respectively named:—

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Rice, from	Ethiopia
Buckwheat	Asia
Borage	Syria
Cresses	Crete
Cauliflower	Cyprus
Asparagus	Asia
Lettuce	Brabant
Artichokes	Holland
Garlic	The East
Shallots	Siberia
Horse-radish	China
Kidney-beans	East Indies
Gourds	Astracan
Lentils	France
Chervil	Italy
Celery	Flanders
Potatoes	Brazil
Tobacco	America
Cabbage	Holland
Anise	Egypt
Parsley	Egypt
Carrots	Flanders
Brocoli	Cyprus
Beans	Greece
Peas	Spain

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Jasmine	Circassia
Elder-tree	Persia
Tulip	Cappadocia
Daffodil	Italy
Lily	Syria
Tuberose	Java, &c.
Carnation	Italy, &c.
Ranunculus	Alps
Apples	Syria
Apricots	Epirus
Currants	Zante
Damask-rose	Damascus
Hops	Artois
Gooseberries	Flanders
Gilly-flowers	Toulouse
Musk-rose	Damascus
Plums	Damascus
Oranges	Spain
Lemons	Spain
Pink	Italy
Provence-rose	Marseilles
Convolvulus	Canaries
Arctopus	Cape
Bell-flower	Canaries
Cherries	Pontus
Figs	Italy
Date-plum	Barbary
Mulberry	Italy
Nectarine	Persia
Passion-flower	Brazil
Pomegranate	Spain
Rosemary	Italy
Laburnum	Hungary
Laurel	Levant
Lavender	Italy
Peaches	Persia
Quince	Austria
Weep. Willow	Levant
Fennel	Canaries

Musk-melons and other rich fruits that are now cultivated in England, and the pale gooseberry, together with salads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. were brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, in 1520. The damask-rose was brought hither by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540. Pippins were brought to England by Leonard Mascal, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525. Currants or Corinthian grapes were first planted in England in 1533, brought from the Isle of Zante. The musk-rose and several sorts of plums were brought from Italy by lord Cromwell. Apricots came from Epirus, 1540. The tamarisk plant was brought from Germany, by archbishop Grindal, about 1570; and about Norwich, the Flemings planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c., 1567. Woad came originally from Toulouse, in France. Tulip roots from Vienna, 1578; also, beans, peas and lettuce, now in common use, 1600. See *Flowers; Fruits.*

GARTER, ORDER OF THE. This institution outvies all other similar institutions in the world. It owes its origin to Edward III., who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their kings prisoners to England. Edward, with a view of recovering France, which descended to him by right of his mother, was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon projecting the revival of king Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. The king, upon New Year's day, 1344, published royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at the jousts and tournaments about to be held. The place of the solemnity was Windsor; it was begun by a feast, and a table was erected in the castle of 200 feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester, and the knights were entertained at the king's own expense of 100*l.* a week. In 1346, Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner; and Edward the Black Prince

his son, having expelled the rebels in Castile, and enthroned the lawful sovereign, Don Pedro, he, in memory of these exploits, instituted this order, A. D. April 23, 1349–50. Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"*Honi soit qui mal y pense*"—evil to him who evil thinks. The knights are always installed at Windsor; and were styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter.—*Beatson.*

GAS. The inflammable aeriform fluid was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton, in 1739.—*Phil. Trans.* Its application to the purposes of illumination was first tried by Mr. Murdock, in Cornwall, in 1792. The first display of gas-lights was made at Boulton and Watt's foundry, in Birmingham, on the occasion of the rejoicings for peace in 1802. Gas was permanently used to the exclusion of lamps and candles at the cotton mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester, where 1000 burners were lighted, 1805. Gas-lights were first introduced in London, at Golden-lane, August 16, 1807. They were used in lighting Pall Mall, in 1809; and were general through London in 1814. They were first used in Dublin in 1816, and the streets there generally lighted in October, 1825. The gas-pipes in and round London extend to 1100 miles. The streets in New York (the first in the United States) first lighted with gas, 1823–4.

GAZETTE. A paper of public intelligence and news of divers countries, first printed at Venice about the year 1620, and so called (some say) because *una gazetta*, a small piece of Venetian coin, was given to buy or read it. Others derive the name from *gaza*, Italian for magpie, *i. e.* chatterer.—*Trusler.* A gazette was printed in France in 1631; and one in Germany in 1715.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAZETTE, THE LONDON. See *Newspapers.* The first English gazette was published at Oxford, the court being then there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665. On the removal of the court to the capital, the title was changed to the *London Gazette*, Feb. 5, 1666. *London Gazettes Extraordinary* are used for the publication of extraordinary official news. One of these latter was forged with a view of affecting the funds, May 22, 1787. The fraud succeeded, but the planners of it were never discovered.—*Phillips.* The Dublin Gazette was first published in an official form about 1767.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SCOTLAND. The first General Assembly of the church was held December 20, 1560. The General Assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the king, who represents his majesty, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final. See *Church of Scotland.*

GENERALS. This rank has been given to commanders from very remote times. Matthew de Montmorency was the first officer honored with the title of General of the French armies, A. D. 1203.—*Henault.* It is observed by M. Balzac that cardinal Richelieu first coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629.

GENEVA. Part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A. D. 800. The Republic was founded in 1512. It became allied to the Swiss Cantons in 1584. Memorable insurrection here, February 1781: about 1000 Genevans, in consequence of it, applied, in 1782, to earl Temple, lord lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country: the Irish parliament voted 50 000*l.* to defray the expenses of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford, called New Geneva. Many of the fugitives came to

Ireland in July 1783, but they soon after abandoned it: at this period many Genevan families settled in England. Another revolution, July 1794. Geneva was admitted by the diet into the Swiss Confederation, in 1813.

GENOA. Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B. C., and underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A. D. 950. The Genoese revolt against their count, choose a doge and other magistrates from among their nobility, and become an aristocratic Republic, 1030 to 1034. Several revolutions occurred up to 1528, when the celebrated Andrew Doria rescued his country from the dominion of foreign powers. Bombarded by the French in 1684, and by the British in 1688 and 1745. Genoa was taken by the Imperialists, Dec. 8, 1746; but their oppression of the people was such, that the latter suddenly rose, and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city the next year, August 17, without effect. Genoa lost Corsica 1730. The celebrated bank failed 1750. The city sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation, May 1800; but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo. The Ligurian Republic was founded upon that of Genoa, in 1801, and the doge solemnly invested, August 10, 1802. Genoa annexed to the French empire, May 25, 1805. It surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; and was transferred to the king of Sardinia in 1816. Insurrection against Victor Emmanuel, April 1; subdued April 11, 1849.

GENTLEMEN. The Gauls observing that, during the empire of the Romans, the *Scutarii* and *Gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentleman was much in use in England, and was given to the well descended, about A. D. 1430.—*Sidney*.

GEOGRAPHY. The first correct record we have of geographical knowledge is from Homer. He describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth, surrounded by the sea.—*Iliad*. He accurately describes the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B. C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to mathematical bases, about 135 B. C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A. D. 1201.—*Lenglet*. The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A. D. 1489.

GEOLOGY. The science of the earth has been the subject of philosophical speculation from the time of Homer; and this science is said to have been cultivated in China many ages before the Christian era. When the theories and discoveries of geologists were first propounded, they were condemned as being opposed to the statements of the Bible; but in this enlightened age the astronomer and geologist, in proportion as their minds are expanded by scientific investigation, see that there is no collision between the discoveries in the natural world, and the inspired record. We are not called upon by Scripture to admit, neither are we required to deny, the supposition that the matter without form and void, out of which this globe of earth was framed, may have consisted of the wrecks and relics of more ancient worlds, created and destroyed by the same Almighty power which called our world into being, and will one day cause it to pass away. Thus while the Bible reveals to us the moral history and destiny of our race, and teaches us that man and other living things have been placed but a few thousand years

upon the earth, the physical monuments of our globe bear witness to the same truth; and as astronomy unfolds to us myriads of worlds, not spoken of in the sacred records, geology in like manner proves, not by arguments drawn from analogy, but by the incontrovertible evidence of physical phenomena, that there were former conditions of our planet, separated from each other by vast intervals of time, during which this world was teeming with life, ere man, and the animals which are his contemporaries, had been called into being.—*Dr. Mantell* and *Bishop Blomfield.*

GEOMETRY. Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks, and the boundaries of farms. Thales introduced geometry into Greece about 600 B. C. Euclid's Elements were compiled about 280 B. C. The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometricians from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato about 390 B C. The conchoid curve was invented by Nicomedes, 220 B. C. The science of geometry was taught in Europe in the thirteenth century. Books on the subject of geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England, being regarded as infected with magic, 7 Edward VI., 1552.—*Stowe.*

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY. The memorable conspiracy in France; general Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 23, 1804. The conspirators were tried June 9, when seventeen were sentenced to death, and many to imprisonment. Moreau was suffered to leave France, and was escorted from the temple to embark for America, June 22. In 1813 he received his mortal wound before Dresden, *which see.*

GEORGIA, one of the United States, was granted by George II. to Gen. Oglethorpe, who, with forty followers founded Savannah. Feb. 1, 1733. Savannah taken by the British in the revolutionary war. Dec. 29, 1778; the town and State evacuated by them in July 1782. The State unanimously adopted the Federal Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788. Population in 1790, 82,584; in 1840, 691,392, including 280,944 slaves. Staple commodities, cotton and rice.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. Napoleon had determined that the German, or Holy Roman Empire, as it was called should no longer exist; but that instead thereof, a confederation of states should be formed; and this arrangement was adopted in 1815 by the allied sovereigns; and Germany is now governed by a diet consisting of seventeen voices, and in case any alteration be requisite in the constitution, they are then to take a new division, and the general assembly then to be formed is to contain sixty-five, divided according to the relative consequence of the states. See *Addenda.*

GERMANY. From *Germanni*, warlike men. First mentioned by the Roman historians about 211 B. C.: it was anciently divided into several independent states until 25 B. C., when the Germans withstood the attempt of the Romans to subdue them, although they conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans they were entirely expelled, about A. D. 290. In 432, the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemange, the first emperor, became master of the whole, A. D. 802.

Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West at Rome - - - A. D.	800	Charles III. was the first sovereign who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign - - - - -	879
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him - -	802	The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad reigns -	912
Louis (*Debonnaire*) separates Germany from France - - - -	814	[The electoral character assumed about this time. See *Electors.*] - -	912

GERMANY, *continued.*

Reign of Henry I. (king) surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians - 919
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope - 962
Henry III. conquers Bohemia, wasting it with fire and sword - - 1042
Peter the Hermit leads the crusaders through Germany, where they massacre the Jews - - - - 1095
Henry IV. excommunicated by pope Pascal I. (Hildebrand) about - 1106
Disputes relating to ecclesiastical investitures, with the pope - - 1122
The Guelph and Ghibeline feuds begin 1140
Conrad III. leads a large army to the holy wars, where it is destroyed by the treachery of the Greeks - - 1147
Teutonic order of knighthood - - 1190
Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburgh, chosen by the electors - - 1273
The famous edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. - - - 1356
Sigismond, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see *Bohemia*) - - - 1414
Sigismond being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds. (In his family the crown resides for three centuries) - - - 1438
The Pragmatic sanction (*which see*) - 1439
The empire divided into circles - 1512
Era of the Reformation (*Luther*) - 1517
Abdication of Charles V. - - 1556
War of the two parties, the Evangelic union under Frederick, elector palatine, and the Catholic league, under the duke of Bavaria - - - 1618
Battle of Prague, which lost the elector palatine the crown - - - 1620
Treaty of Westphalia - - - 1648
John Sobieski, king of Poland, defeats the Turks in many battles, and obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna - 1683
The peace of Carlowitz - - 1699
The Pragmatic sanction (*which see*) - 1722
The reign of Charles VI. is chiefly occupied with wars against the Turks, and in establishing the Pragmatic sanction, in favor of the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa, married to the duke of Lorraine - 1711 to 1742
Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, the celebrated Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary; and is elected emperor - - 1745
Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland - - 1772
Again, by the final partition of that devoted kingdom - - - 1795
[In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his estates in Italy, 1793, *et seq.*]
Francis I. assumes the title of emperor of Austria - - Aug. 11, 1804
Dissolution of the German empire; formation of the Confederation of the Rhine - - - July 12, 1805
General agitation among the people, and demands for reform granted in various degrees by sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, &c.; and by those of the smaller principalities of Germany - - Feb. and March, 1848
A federal union of the German States demanded by Prussia March, 1848
Congress of deputies at Frankfort—Mitter-Meyer, President March 31, 1848
German Parliament meets at Frankfort - - - - May 18, 1848
The archduke, John of Austria, elected by the parliament as lord-lieutenant of the Empire - - June 29, 1848
He is installed at Frankfort, and names his ministers - - July 15, 1848
Great excitement in Germany on account of the execution at Vienna of Robert Blum, a Leipsic publisher, for aiding the insurrection Nov. ?, 1848

A. D. EMPERORS OF GERMANY.
800. Charlemagne the Great.
814. Louis the Debonnaire.
840. Lothaire.
855. Louis II.
875. Charles II., the Bald; poisoned.
878. Louis III., the Stammerer.
879. Charles III., the Gross.
887. Arnould.
899. Louis IV.
912. Otho, duke of Saxony; he refused the dignity on account of his age.
912. Conrad, duke of Franconia.
919. Henry I., the Fowler.
936. Otho I., the Great.
973. Otho II., the Bloody.
983. Otho III., the Red; poisoned.
1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria; the Holy and Lame.
1024. Conrad II., the Salique.
1039. Henry III., the Black.
1055. Henry IV.; deposed.
1077. Rodolphus; killed in battle.
1080. Henry IV.; re-instated.
1105. Henry V.
1125. Lothaire II.
1138. Conrad III.
1152. Frederick Barbarossa; drowned in Bohemia.
1191. Henry VI., the Sharp.
1198. Philip; killed at Bamberg.
1208. Otho IV; deposed.
1211. Frederic II.; deposed.
1245. Henry VII; killed.
1246. William; killed in battle.
1273. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, the first of the Austrian family.
1291. Adolphus; deposed.
1298. Albert I.; killed by his nephew.
1308. Henry VIII.; poisoned by a priest, in the consecrated wafer.
1314. Louis IV., of Bavaria; killed by a fall from his horse.
1347. Charles IV., of Luxembourg.
1378 Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia.
1399 Frederick, Duke of Brunswick.
1400. Rupert, palatine of the Rhine.
1410. Sigismond, king of Hungary.
1437. Albert II., duke of Austria and king of Bohemia.
1440. Frederick III., archduke of Austria.

GERMANY, *continued.*

1493. Maximilian I.; he married the heiress of Burgundy.
1519. Charles V., king of Spain.
1558. Ferdinand I., king of Hungary.
1564. Maximilian II.
1576. Rodolphus II.
1612. Matthias I.
1619. Ferdinand II., king of Hungary.
1637. Ferdinand III., ditto.
1658. Leopold I., ditto
1705. Joseph II., ditto, and of Bohemia.
1711. Charles VI.
1742. Charles VII.
1745. Francis I.; husband of Maria Theresa queen of Hungary and Bohemia.
1765. Joseph II.
1790. Leopold II.
1792. Francis II.; he takes the title of emperor of *Austria* only, in 1806.
1806. Confederation of the Rhine (*which see*).
1815. Germanic Confederation.
1835. Ferdinand I., of Austria.
(See Tabular Views in this vol., beginning p. 76; see, also, *Austria*, *Bavaria*, *Prussia*, *Wurtemburg*, &c.)

There are about 20 German principalities with territories equal to English counties. The free towns are Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort on the Maine (one of the greatest trading places in Europe), and Lubeck, which was the head of the famous Hanseatic League, formed in that city in 1164.

GHENT. Anciently the capital of the Nervii. Prince John, third son of Edward III. of England, was born here, and hence named *John of Gaunt.* Pacification of Ghent, November 8, 1576. Ghent was taken by the duke of Marlborough in A. D. 1706, and several times taken and retaken by the contending armies during the late wars. The peace of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, was signed here, December 24, 1814.

GIANTS. The emperor Maximus was eight feet and a half in height; he was also of great bulk, and used the bracelet of his wife as a ring for his thumb, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of an ordinary man.—*Zuinglius.* "The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who in the days of Claudius the late emperor was brought out of Arabia. He was nine feet nine inches high."—*Pliny.* John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1578, was nine feet three inches high. Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was eight feet seven inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured twelve inches, and his shoe was seventeen inches long; he died in September 1806, in his 46th year. Giants' bones 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high, were once reported to have been found; but there is now no doubt that they were organic remains of colossal quadrupeds.

GIBRALTAR. A fortress, whose immense strength excites wonder and admiration, and renders it impregnable: it is the ancient Calpe, which, with Abyla on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet: it was taken by the Saracens under Tarik (*Gibel-Tarik*, Mountain of Tarik, whence its present name) in A. D. 712. In the year 1462 the king of Castile took Gibraltar from the Moors; and the English, under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, bravely won it, July 24, 1704. It was surrendered, after a dreadful cannonade, to the British, by the governor, the marquis de Salines; and it has since continued an appendage to the British crown.

Gibraltar attacked by the British on the 21st July, and taken on the 24th. A. D. 1704
Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men, and the victorious English but 400 - Oct. 11, 1704
The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss - 1720
They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000, while the loss of the English is only 300 - 1727
Memorable siege of the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armaments* (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown. The siege continued from July 1779, to Feb. - - 1783

* The army amounted to 40,000 men. The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which, there

GILDING. First practised at Rome, about 145 B. C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed.—*Pliny.* Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce.—*Pliny.* It consequently was more like our plating.—*Trusler.* A single grain of gold may now be stretched out under the hammer into a leaf that will cover a house.—*Dr. Halley.* Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone, in 1273. The art of gilding on wood, previously known, was improved in 1680.

GISORS. Battle of, in France, between the armies of France and England, in which the former was signally defeated by Richard I., whose parole for the day was "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right;" and from this time it was made the motto to the royal arms of England. A. D. 1198.

GLADIATORS. They were originally malefactors who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for their freedom. They exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B. C., probably following the Greek custom of sacrificing to the manes of deceased warriors the prisoners taken in battle. Gladiator fights afterwards exhibited at festivals, about 215 B. C. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph for 123 days, A. D. 103. Their combats on public theatres were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A. D. 325. Finally suppressed by Theodorick, in the year 500.—*Lenglet.*

GLASGOW. Erected into a burgh in A. D. 1180. Its charter was obtained from James II., in 1451, at which period the university was founded. Its earliest commerce was in salmon, about 1420.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria.—*Pliny.* Glass-houses were erected in Tyre, where glass was a staple manufacture for many ages. This article is mentioned among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before A. D. 79. Italy had the first glass windows, next France, whence they came to England. Used for windows in private houses in the reign of Henry II., 1177, but imported.—*Anderson.* The manufacture was established in England at Crutched-friars, and in the Savoy, in 1557.—*Stowe.* It was improved in 1635, and was brought to great perfection in the reign of William III. The duties on glass in England were entirely remitted, 1845.

GLASS, Painting on. This was a very early art. It was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about A. D. 1500. It is said the art existed in England towards the 12th century. It reached to a state of great perfection about 1530.

GLENCOE. Massacre of. This was the horrible massacre of the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering in time to king William's proclamation. About 38 men were brutally slain; and women and children, their wives and offspring, were turned out naked

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were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebeques, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together, 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town, and on a single occasion, 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy. Yet in one night, their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot. Nov. 27, 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 2,600,000*l.* sterling. But their grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British, occurred Sept. 13, 1782.

in a dark and freezing night, and perished by cold and hunger: this black deed was perpetrated by the earl of Argyle's regiment, May 9, 1691.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principa. circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B. C. Pythagoras demonstrated from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun, Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars, about 506 B. C. Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun; which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher had nearly lost his life to his theory, 280 B. C. The first voyage round the globe was performed by Picaro, commanding a ship of Magellan's squadron, 1520-4. The first English navigator who performed the same enterprise was sir Francis Drake, 1577.—See *Circumnavigation*, and *Earth.*

GLORY. The glory or nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, were adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, by whom they were used in the first century. The doxology of the prayer *Gloria Patri* was ordained in the church of Rome, and was called doxology because it began with δόξα, glory, A. D. 382.

GLOVES. They were in use in very early times. In the middle ages, the giving of a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, A D. 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are presented to judges at maiden assizes to this day.

GNOSTICS. Ancient heretics, who were famous from the first rise of Christianity. The tenets of this sect were revived in Spain, in the fourth century, by the Priscillianists; but the name, which was once glorious, at length became infamous. The Gnostics were not so much a particular sect of heretics, as a complication of many sects; and were so called, because they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge, one main branch of which consisted in their pretended genealogies or attributes of the Deity, in which they differed among themselves as much as they did from others.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY. Tapestry so called from a noted house at Paris, in the suburb of St. Marcel, formerly possessed by famous wool-dyers, whereof the chief, called Giles Gobelin, who lived in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet, which was from him called the scarlet of the Gobelins; the house and river that runs by it also took the same name. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of all manner of curious works for adorning the royal palaces, under the direction of Mons. Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by the celebrated Le Brun, by appointment of the king, A. D. 1666.—*Du Fresnoy.*

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS. The Jews had godfathers in the circumcision of their sons. In the Christian church sponsion in baptism arose in the desire of assuring that the child should be of the religion of Christ. It was first ordained to be used, according to some, by pope Alexander; according to others, by Sixtus, and others refer it to Telesphorus, about A. D

130. In Catholic countries they have godfathers and godmothers in the baptism of their bells.

GOLD. The purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver: in its pure state it is twenty-four carats; that used in our coin is twenty-two carats, and two parts of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. The smelting of ores was a comparatively late invention, and ascribed both to observations on volcanoes and to the burning of forests.

GOLD MINES. Gold is found in various parts of the earth, but is most abundant in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731, they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered. In 1730, a piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru. Gold was discovered in Malacca, in 1731; in New Andulasia in 1785; in Ceylon in 1800; in Virginia 1829; in North Carolina 1824; South Carolina 1829; in Georgia 1830: in California, April 1848.

GOLD AND SILVER. Quantity produced in forty years from 1790 to 1830, as stated in the *Mining Journal*:

	Gold.	*Silver.*
Mexico	£6,436,453 =	£139,818,032
Chili	2,768,488 =	1,822,924
Buenos Ayres	4,024,895 =	27,182,673
Russia	3,703,743 =	1,502,981
	£17,003,579 =	£170,326,610

The mines of North and South America had, in 1840, sent to Europe 3½ times more gold, and 12 times more silver, than those of the other hemisphere. The gold mines in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, discovered 1824–30, had produced altogether up to 1835, $4,377,500. Those of California, discovered in the spring of 1848, had produced up to Feb. 1850, at least 25 millions of dollars in value, a considerable part of which was sent to Europe. The amount of California gold coined at the U. S. mint in 1849 was about $6,000,000. The total annual production of gold in the world was estimated in 1840 at about 36 tons, proportioned thus: North and South America 11, Europe and Asiatic Russia 6¼, Indian Archipelago, 4¾, Africa 14. See *Coin*.

GOLDEN FLEECE. Jason, the Argonaut, sailed with his companions from Iolchos to Colchis to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and to recover his treasures, which the perfidious Æëtes, king of Colchis, had seized, after murdering their owner. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis, was adorned with the figure of a ram on the poop; which gave occasion to the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece, 1263 B. C.

GOLDEN NUMBER. The cycle of nineteen years, or number which shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B. C.—*Pliny.* To find the golden number or year of the Lunar cycle, add one to the date and divide by nineteen, then the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder is the Golden number.

GOOD FRIDAY. From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Saviour on Friday, April 3. A. D. 33. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the Church of England: our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Fri-*

day, on account of the great length of the offices observed, and fastings enjoined on this day.

GORDIAN KNOT. The knot made of the thongs that served as harness to the wagon of Gordius, a husbandman, who was afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, this "conqueror of the world" interpreted the oracle, 330 B. C.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" MOB: occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon. It consisted of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob once raised, could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the chapels and private houses of the Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons; breaking open prisons, setting the prisoners free, even attempting the Bank of England, and in a word totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. At length, by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled. It commenced June 2; and on the 3d, the Catholic chapels, and numerous private mansions, were destroyed, the bank attempted, and the jails opened; among these were the King's Bench, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons; on the 5th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. In the end, 210 of the rioters were killed, and 248 were wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals. Many were tried, convicted, and executed. Lord George was tried the year after for high treason, but acquitted, June 2 to 7, 1780. —*Annual Register.*

GOSPELS. St. Mark wrote his gospel A. D. 44; St. Matthew in the same year; St. Luke in 55; and St. John in 96–7. The gospel of Matthew was found buried in the tomb of St. Barbus, and was conveyed to Constantinople in 485.—*Butler.* John wrote his gospel at Ephesus two years after he was thrown into a caldron of burning oil, from which he was taken out unhurt, and banished to the isle of Patmos.—*Idem.* The gospel is the glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah, and hence the evangelical history of Christ.—*Hammond.* Dr. Robert Bray was the author of the first plan for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701.

GOSPELLERS. The name which was given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attempted the reformation of the Church from the errors of popery: it was affixed to them by the Roman Catholics in derision, on account of their professing to follow and preach only the gospel, A. D. 1377.—*Bishop Burnet.*

GOTHS. A warlike nation that inhabited the space between the Caspian, Pontus. Euxine, and Baltic seas. They attacked the Roman empire A. D. 251. They were defeated by Claudius, and 320,000 slain, A. D. 269. After the destruction of the Roman empire by the Heruli, the Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till A. D. 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The Visigoths settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOVERNMENT, COST OF, IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. In an elaborate article in the American Almanac, 1847, this result is reached, viz.,

in the United States: aggregate of national expenditure, for each inhabitant	$0 97
Aggregate of State expenditure, for each inhabitant	0 50
Aggregate of town or city expenditure, for each inhabitant	0 92
Total cost of Government in the United States, per head — or $47,800,000 if the population is 20 millions.	$2 39

In England, according to Macculloch, the average is equal, per head, to $12 33

In France, according to Chevalier, in 1833, the cost was about 1,250 millions of francs, or 40 francs per head—say $7 [illegible]

Thus, France pays about three times, and Great Britain five times as much for Government as the United States. (See *Administrations* of the United States.)

GRACE AT MEAT. The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred upon that account. They would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods; and hence came the short prayer said before and after meat in all Christian countries from the earliest times.—*Lenglet.*

GRAMMARIANS, OR CRITICS. Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B. C.—*Blair.* Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to be the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it and could not discover one error."

GRANARIES. The Romans formed granaries in seasons of plenty, to secure food for the poorer citizens; and all who wanted it were provided with corn from these reservoirs, in necessitous times, at the cost of the public treasury. There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries at Rome.—*Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store-houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by the great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I., 1610.—*Stowe.*

GRANICUS, BATTLE OF, in which Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army, although the former did not exceed 30,000 foot and 5000 horse, while the Persian army amounted to 600,000 foot, and 20,000 horse. —*Justin.* Yet the victors lost in this great battle but fifty-five foot soldiers, and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and numerous other great towns submitted to the conqueror, 334 B. C.—*Bossuet.*

GRATES. The hearths of the early Britons were fixed in the centre of their halls. The fire-place originally was perhaps nothing more than a large stone depressed below the level of the ground to receive the ashes. There were arched hearths among the Anglo-Saxons; and chafing dishes were most in use until the general introduction of chimneys, about A. D. 1200. See *Chimneys.*

GRAVITATION. This, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about A. D. 38. Kepler enlarged upon it, about A. D. 1615; and Hook published it as a system. The principles of gravity were proved by Galileo, at Florence, about 1633; and they were subsequently adopted by Newton, about 1687.

GRÆCIA MAGNA. That part of Italy where the Greeks planted colonies

but its boundaries are very uncertain. Some say that it extended to the southern parts of Italy; and others suppose that Magna Græcia comprehended only Campania and Lucania. To these is added Sicily, which was likewise peopled by the Greek colonists.—*Lempriere.*

GREECE. The first inhabitants of this justly celebrated country of the ancient world, were the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named Græcus; and another king named Hellen, gave his subjects the appellation of Hellenists. Homer calls the inhabitants, indifferently, Myrmidions, Hellenists, and Achains. For ancient Grecian history, see *Tabular Views*, p. 5 *et seq.*

Sicyon founded (*Eusebius*)	B. C.	2089
Uranus arrives in Greece (*Lenglet*)		2042
Revolt of the Titans		* *
War of the Giants		* *
Kingdom of Argos begun (*Eusebius*)		1856
Reign of Ogyges in Bœotia (*idem*)		1796
Sacrifices to the gods first introduced in Greece by Phoroneus		1773
According to some authors, Sicyon was now begun (*Lenglet*)		1773
Deluge of Ogyges (*which see*)		1764
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under Œnotrus: the country first called *Œnortria*, afterwards *Magna Græcia* (*Eusebius*)		1710
Chronology of the Arundelian marbles commences (*Eusebius*)		1582
Cecrops comes into Attica (*idem*)		1556
The Areopagus instituted		1506
Deluge of Deucalion (*Eusebius*)		1503
Reign of Hellen (*idem*)		1459
Cadmus, with the Phœnician letters, settles in Bœotia		1493
Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterwards called Sparta		1490
Arrival of Danaus, with the first ship ever seen in Greece		1485
He gets possession of Argos. His fifty daughters		1475
First Olympic games celebrated at Elis, by the *Idæi Dactyli* (*Eusebius*)		1453
Iron discovered by the *Idæi Dactyli*		1406
Corinth rebuilt, and so named		1384
Ceres arrives in Greece, and teaches the art of making bread		1383
The Isthmian games instituted		1326
Mycenæ created out of Argos		1313
Argonautic expedition (*which see*)		1263
The Pythian games by Adrastus		1263
War of the seven Greek captains		1225
The Amazonian war; these martial females penetrate into Greece		1213
Rape of Helen by Theseus		1213
Rape of Helen by Paris		1198
Commencement of the Trojan war		1193
Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (27th May, or 11th June)		1184
Æneas sets sail, winters in Thrace, and arrives in Italy		1181
Migration of the Æolian colonies, who build Smyrna, &c.		1124
Settlement of the Ionians from Greece in Asia Minor		1044
The first laws of navigation originate with the Rhodians		916
Homer flourishes about this time (*Arundelian Marbles*)		907
Olympic games revived at Elis		884
The first Messenian war	B. C.	743
The second Messenian war		685
The capture of Ira		670
The Messenians emigrate to Sicily, and give their own name *Messene* to Zancle (now called Messina)		668
Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Corcyra		664
Byzantium built by the Argives		658
Sybaris, in Magna Græcia, destroyed, 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sybarians		508
Sardis taken and burnt, which occasions the Persian invasion		504
Thrace and Macedonia conquered		496
Battle of Marathon (*which see*)		490
Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at Thermopylæ by Leonidas		480
Battle of Salamis (*which see*)		480
Mardonius defeated at Platæa		479
Battle of Eurymedon		476
The third Messenian war		465
Athens begins to tyrannize over the other states of Greece		459
Peloponnesus overrun by Pericles		455
The first sacred war		448
Herodotus reads his history in the Council at Athens		445
The sea-fight at Cnidus		394
Battle of Mantinea		633
Sacred war ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Phoceans		348
Battle of Chæronea		338
Alexander, the son of Philip, enters Greece; subdues the Athenians, and destroys the city of Thebes		335
Commencement of the Macedonian or Grecian Monarchy		331
Alexander goes to Susa, and sits on the throne of Darius		330
* * * * * *		
Alaric invades Greece	A. D.	395
The empire under Nicephorus commenced		811
Greece mastered by the Latins		1204
Re-conquered		1261
Invaded by the Turks		1350
Its final overthrow. See *Eastern Empire*		1353
[This country, so long illustrious for the military exploits, the learning, and arts of its people, became of late years the scene of desperate conflicts with the Turks, in order to regain its independence, and the councils of the great powers of Europe were friendly to the design.]		
Great struggle for independence		1770

GREECE, *continued.*

The first decided movement in these latter times, by the Servians - A. D. 1800
The Servians defeat the Turks at Nyssa April 2, 1807
100,000 Turks, under Chourshid Pasha, overrun the country, committing the most dreadful excesses - - 1813
Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join - 1821
Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke March, 1821
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople - April 23, 1821
10,000 Christians perish in Cyprus, although not engaged in the revolt - 1821
Massacre of the inhabitants of Bucharest; even the women and children not spared - - - - 1821
Independence of Greece formally proclaimed - - Jan. 27, 1822
Siege of Corinth - - - Feb. 1822
Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history* - April 23, 1822
Victories of the Greeks at Larissa, Thermopylæ, and Salonica, - July 8, 1822
National Congress at Argos - April 10, 1823
Victories of Marco Botzaris - June, 1823
Lord Byron lands in Greece, to devote himself to its cause - August, 1823
Lamented death of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi - - April 19, 1824
Signal defeat of the Capitan Pacha, at Samos - - August 16, 1824
The Provisional Government of Greece instituted - - Oct. 12, 1824
The Greek fleet defeats that of the Capitan Pacha - - June 2, 1825
The Provisional Government of Greece invites the protection of England July 24, 1825
Siege of Missolonghi: the besieging Turks are defeated in a formidable attack upon it - August 1, 1826
The Greeks disperse the Ottoman fleet Jan. 28, 1826
Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault - - April 23, 1826
The Greeks land near Salonica; battle with Omer Pacha - June 1, 1826
Ibrahim Pacha signally defeated by the Mainotes - August 8 and 9, 1826
Redschid Pacha takes Athens, Aug. 15, 1826
Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed - July 6, 1827
Battle of Navarino (*which see*); the Turkish fleet destroyed - Oct. 20, 1827
Count Capo d'Istria arrives as President of Greece - - Jan. 18, 1828
The Panhellenion or Grand Council of State established - Feb. 2, 1828
National Bank founded - Feb. 14, 1828
Greece divided into departments, viz. Argolis, Achaia, Elis, Upper Messenia, Lower Messenia, Laconia, and Arcadia, and the islands formed also into departments - April 26, 1828
Final evacuation of the Morea by the Turks - - - Oct. 30, 1828
Missolonghi surrenders - May 17, 1829
Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos - July 23, 1829
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece - - April 25, 1830
Prince Leopold finally declines the sovereignty - - May 21, 1830
Count Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Mainote chief, whom he had imprisoned Oct. 9, 1831
The assassins put to death Oct. 29, 1831

Otho I. elected king of Greece, Jan. 25, 1833
Colocotroni's conspiracy - Oct. 27, 1833
A bloodless revolution at Athens, to enforce ministerial responsibility and national representation, is consummated - - - Sept. 14, 1843
The king accepts the new constitution March 16, 1844
[See *Athens, Macedon, Sparta, Thrace*, and other states of Greece.]

GREEK CHURCH. A difference arose in the eighth century between the eastern and western churches, which in the course of two centuries and a half terminated in a separation: this church is called *Greek* in contradistinction from the latter, or *Roman* church. The Greek church claims priority as using the language in which the Gospel was first promulgated, and many of its forms and ceremonies are similar to those of the Roman Catholics; but it disowns the supremacy of the pope. It is the established religion of Russia.

GREEK FIRE. A composition of combustible matter invented by one Callinicus, an ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the seventh century,

* The slaughter lasted 10 days; 40,000 of both sexes falling victims to the sword, or to the fire which raged until every house, save those of the foreign consuls, was burned to the ground. 7000 Greeks, who had fled to the mountains, were induced to surrender by a promise of amnesty, guaranteed by the consuls of England, France and Austria, yet even they were, every man of them, butchered! The only exception made during the massacre was in favor of the young and more beautiful women and boys, 30,000 of whom were reserved for the markets. The narrative of plunder, violation, and crime, while the infidel army was let loose upon the captured city, is too long and too shocking for transcription here.

in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the emperor Pogonat's fleet, and 30,000 men were killed. The property of this fire was to burn briskest in water, to diffuse itself on all sides, according to the impression given it. Nothing but oil, or a mixture of vinegar, urine, and sand, could quench it. It was blown out of long tubes of copper, and shot out of cross-bows, and other spring instruments. The invention was kept a secret for many years by the court of Constantinople; but it is now lost.

GREEK LANGUAGE. The Greek language was first studied in Europe about A. D. 1450—in France, 1473. William Grocyn, or Grokeyn, a learned English professor of this language, travelled to acquire its true pronunciation, and introduced it at Oxford, where he had the honor to teach Erasmus, 1490.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

GREENLAND. Discovered by some Norwegians from Iceland, about A. D. 980, and thus named on account of its superior verdure compared with the latter country. It was visited by Frobisher, in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale fishery by the Muscovy Company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, and suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home.—*Tindal.* The Greenland Fishing Company was incorporated in 1693.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY. Built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamstead-hill, so called from the great astronomer of that name, who was the first astronomer-royal here. The English began to compute the longitude from the meridian of this place, 1675; some make the date 1679. This observatory contains a transept circle by Troughton; a transit instrument of eight feet by Bird; two mural quadrants of eight feet, and Bradley's zenith sector The telescopes are forty and sixty inch achromatics, and a six-feet reflector; and among other fine instruments and objects is a famous camera obscura.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR. Ordained to be adopted by pope Gregory XIII., from whom it derives its name. A. D. 1582; and introduced into the Catholic states of Europe in that year; into most other states in 1710; and adopted by England in 1752. To the time of Gregory, the deficiency in the Julian calendar had amounted to ten days; and in the year 1752 it had amounted to eleven days. See *Calendar*, and *New Style.*

GRENADA. Conquered by the Moors, A. D. 715; it was the last kingdom possessed by them, and was not annexed to the crown of Castile until 1491; the capital of this province is magnificent. New Grenada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. Grenada, in the West Indies, was settled by the French, 1650; it was taken from them by the English in 1762, and was ceded to England in 1763. The French possessed themselves of it again in 1779; but it was restored to the English at the peace of 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June, 1796.

GROCERS. One of the oldest trades in England. The word anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolizers," as appears by a statute, 37 Edward III. The Grocers' Company is one of the twelve chief companies of the city of London, incorporated in 1429.

GUADALOUPE. Discovered by Columbus, A. D. 1493. It was colonized by the French in 1635. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810; and in order to allure

the Swedes into the coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France in 1814.

GUELPHS AND GHIBELINES. These were party names, and are said to have been derived from Hiewelf and Hiegiblin, the names of towns. The designation began in Italy, A. D. 1139, and distinguished the contending armies during the civil wars in Germany; the Guelphs were for the pope, and the Ghibelines were for the emperor. Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England.—See *Brunswick*. The Guelphic order of knighthood was instituted for the kingdom of Hanover, by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., in 1816.

GUILLOTINE. An engine for decapitation, which has made an otherwise obscure name immortal. A similar instrument, but of ruder form, may be seen in an engraving accompanying the *Symbolicæ Questiones* of Achilles Bocchius, 4to, 1555 (see the Travels of Father Labat in Italy); it is there called the *Mannaia*. In Scotland, also at Halifax, England (see *Halifax; Maiden*), soon after it was in use, and served to behead its introducer, the regent Morton. Dr. Guillotin, about 1785, recommended its use in France, from motives of humanity, as a substitute for the more cruel gibbet, and his name was applied to it, at first from mere waggishness. Its unwilling godfather was imprisoned during the revolutionary troubles, and ran some hazard of being subjected to its deadly operation; but he (contrary to a prevailing opinion) escaped, and lived to become one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris. He died May 26, 1814, aged seventy-six, enjoying to the last the esteem of all who knew him, for his mild virtues.

GUINEAS. An English gold coin, so named from their having been first coined of gold brought from the coast of Guinea, A. D. 1673. They were then valued at 30*s.* and were worth that sum in 1696. They were reduced in currency from 22*s.* to 21*s.* by parliament in 1717. Broad pieces were coined into guineas in 1732. The original guineas bore the impression of an elephant, on account of their having been coined of this African gold.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about A. D. 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese possessed the art a number of centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by our own famous Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magiæ*, which was published at Oxford, in 1216.

GUNPOWDER PLOT IN ENGLAND. The memorable conspiracy known by this name, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on Nov. 5, 1605. This diabolical scheme was projected by Robert Catesby, and many high persons were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the House of Lords, preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed; sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, Garnet, a Jesuit, and others, died by the hands of the executioner, as did Guy Faux, January 31, 1606. The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUY'S HOSPITAL. This celebrated London hospital is indebted for its origin to Thomas Guy, an eminent and wealthy bookseller, who, after having bestowed immense sums on St. Thomas's, determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It

cost him 18,793*l.*, in addition to which he left to endow it, the immense sum of 219,499*l.* A splendid bequest, amounting to 200,000*l.* was made to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide additional accommodation for 100 patients; his will was proved Sept. 24, 1829.

GYMNASIUM, a place among the Greeks, where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only wrestlers and dancers exhibited, but also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing, the athletes were often naked, whence the word Gymnasium—*gumnos*, *nudus*. They anointed themselves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their bodies slippery, and more difficult to be grasped. The first modern treatise on the subject of Gymnastics was published in Germany in 1793. London society formed, 1826.

GYPSIES, OR EGYPTIANS. A strange commonwealth of wanderers and peculiar race of people, who made their appearance first in Germany, about A. D. 1517, having quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks. They are the descendants of a great body of Egyptians who revolted from the Turkish yoke, and being defeated, dispersed in small parties all over the world, while their supposed skill in the black art gave them an universal reception in that age of credulity and superstition. Although expelled from France in 1560, and from most countries soon after, they are yet found in every part of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. Having recovered their footing, they have contrived to maintain it to this day. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month contrary to the statute. The gypsey settlement at Norwood, near London, was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to the year 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England; and notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, they are still, like the Jews, in their manners, customs, visage, and appearance, wholly unchanged.

H.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed for the security and liberty of individuals, May 27, 1679. This act is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force, no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* Act can alone be suspended by the authority of parliament, and then for a short time only, and when the emergency is extreme. In such a case, the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned.—*Blackstone.*

HACKNEY COACHES are of French origin. In France, a strong kind of cob-horse (*haquenée*) was let out on hire for short journeys: these were latterly harnessed (to accommodate several wayfarers at once) to a plain vehicle called *coche-à-haquenée:* hence the name. The legend that traces their origin to Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error. They were first licensed in 1662, and subjected to regulations, 6 William and Mary, 1694.—*Survey of London.* The number plying in London fixed at 1000, and their fares raised, 1771. The cabriolets are of Parisian origin; but the aristocratic taste of Englishmen suggested the propriety of obliging the driver to be seated on the outside of the vehicle.

HAGUE. Once called the finest *village* in Europe: the place of meeting of the States-General, and residence of the former earls of Holland, the princes of

Holland, &c. Here the States, in 1586, abrogated the authority of Philip II. of Spain, and held a conference in 1610, upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort. Treaty of the Hague, entered into with a view to preserve the equilibrium of the North, signed by England, France, and Holland, May 21, 1659. De Witt was torn in pieces here, August 20, 1672. The French took possession of the Hague in January, 1795; favored by a hard frost, they marched into Holland, where the inhabitants and troops declared in their favor, a general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country and escape to England. The Hague was evacuated in November 1813, shortly after the battle of Leipsic, and the stadtholder returned to his dominions and arrived here in December, that year. Treaty of Commerce between England and Holland, December 16, 1837.

HAIR. By the northern nations, and in Gaul, hair was much esteemed, and hence the appellation *Gallia comata;* and cutting off the hair was inflicted as a punishment among them. The royal family of France had it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood, to wear long hair, artfully dressed and curled. The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution.—*Isidorus Hispalensis.* Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, A. D. 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round-heads.* It was again out of fashion in 1795; and very short hair was the mode in 1801. Hair-powder came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it in England, which yielded 20,000*l. per annum.*

HALCYON DAYS, in antiquity, implied seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, because the halcyon laid her eggs at this time of the year, and the weather during her incubation was always calm. The phrase was afterwards employed to express any season of transient prosperity, or of brief tranquillity, the *septem placidi dies* of human life.—*Butler.*

HALLIDON HILL, Battle of, near Berwick, between the English and Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 13,000 slain, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered, reign of Edward III., July 19, 1333. After this victory, Edward placed Edward Baliol on the throne of Scotland.—*Robertson.*

HALIFAX, Yorkshire. Here prevailed a remarkable law. The woollen manufacture being very great, and prodigious quantities of cloths, kerseys, shalloons, &c. being continually on the tenters and liable to be stolen, the town, at its first incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment; but king James I. in the year 1620, took this power away: and the town is now under the ordinary course of justice. See *Maiden.*

HALLELUJAH and AMEN. Hebrew expressions frequently used in the Jewish hymns: from the Jewish they came into the Christian church. The meaning of the first is *Praise the Lord*, and of the second *So be it.* They were first introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 584 B. C.; and their introduction from the Jewish into the Christian church is ascribed to St. Jerome, one of the primitive Latin fathers, about A. D. 390.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

HAMBURGH. The company of Hambro' merchants was incorporated in 1296. France declared war upon Hamburgh for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy, (see *Napper Tandy,*) October 1799. British property sequestrated, March 1801. Hamburgh taken by the French after the battle of Jena in 1806. Incorporated with France, January 1810. Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany in 1813; and restored to its

independence by the allied sovereigns, May 1814. Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days, May 4, 1842.

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE. Built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers. In 1526, the cardinal presented it to his royal master, Henry VIII. Here Edward VI. was born, and his mother, Jane Seymour, died; and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns, resided. Most of the old apartments were pulled down, and the grand inner court built, by William III. in 1694. In this palace was held, in 1604, the celebrated conference between the Presbyterians and the members of the Established Church, which led to a new translation of the Bible. See *Conference.*

HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED. The first infliction of this barbarous punishment took place upon a pirate, named William Marise, a nobleman's son, 25 Henry III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, then stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Henry VI. 1447. —*Stowe.* The punishment of death by hanging has been abolished in numerous cases by various statutes. See *Death, punishment of.* Hanging in chains was abolished 4 William IV., 1834.

HANOVER. This country had no great rank, although a duchy, until George I. got possession of Zell, Saxe, Bremen, Verden, and other duchies and principalities. Hanover became the ninth electorate, A. D. 1692. It was seized by Prussia, April 3, 1801; was occupied by the French, June 5, 1803; and annexed to Westphalia, March 1, 1810. Regained to England by the crown prince of Sweden, November 6, 1813, and erected into a kingdom, Oct. 13, 1814. The duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant governor, in November, 1816. Visited by George IV. in October, 1821. Ernest, duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837; he granted freedom of the press and other concessions, March 17, 1848.

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION, established by law, June 12, 1701, when an act passed limiting the succession of the crown of England, after the demise of William III. and of queen Anne (without issue), to the princess Sophia, of Hanover and the heirs of her body, being protestants, she being the granddaughter of James I. George I. the son of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Luneburgh elector of Hanover, and of Sophia, ascended the throne, to the exclusion of the exiled family of the Stuarts, August 1, 1714.

HANSE TOWNS. A commercial union called the Hanseatic league, was formed by a number of port towns in Germany, in support of each other against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes: this association began in 1164, and the league was signed in 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, but its strength and reputation increasing, there was scarce any trading city in Europe but desired to be admitted into it, and in process of time it consisted of sixty-six cities. They grew so formidable as to proclaim war on Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Erick in 1428, with forty ships, and 12,000 regular troops besides seamen. This gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects, and so broke up the greatest part and strength of the association. In 1630, the only towns of note of this once powerful league retaining the name, were Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

HAPSBURGH, HOUSE OF. One of the most illustrious families in Europe. Hapsburgh was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria.

whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburgh, was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria, A. D. 1273. See *Germany*.

HARLEQUIN. This term is derived from a famous and droll comedian, who so much frequented Mr. Harley's house, that his friends and acquaintance used to call him *Harlequino*, little Harley.—*Menage*. Originally the name implied a merry andrew, or buffoon; but it now means an expert dancer at a play-house.

HARLOTS. Women who were called by synonyma conveying the meaning of harlot, were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The celebrated Lais of Corinth, a beautiful courtesan, but remarkable for her vicious amours, was assassinated in the temple of Venus, by the women of Thessaly, in order to prevent her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, about 350 B. C. It is affirmed that the mother of William I., of England, a furrier's daughter of Falaise, whose name was Arlotta, was of so infamous a character, that our odious term harlot is derived from her name.—*Dr. Johnson*. In England, harlots were obliged to wear striped hoods of party colors, and their garments the wrong side outwards, by statute 27 Edward III., 1352.

HARMONIC STRINGS. Pythagoras is said to have invented harmonic strings, in consequence of hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve; or rather by squares, as thirty-six, sixty-four, eighty-one, and one hundred and forty-four. The harmonica, or musical glasses, airs from the tones of them were first formed by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge.—*Franklin*. The invention was improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760.

HARP. It is traced to the earliest nations. David played on the harp before Saul.—1 *Sam.* xvi. 23. The lyre of the Greeks is the harp of the moderns. The Romans had their harp; so had the Jews, but it had very few strings. The Cimbri or English Saxons had this instrument. The celebrated Welch harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE. Mr. Harrison's first instrument was invented in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.*, advertised 13th Anne by the Board of Longitude, was produced a few years after. His celebrated time-piece was perfected in 1772.

HARTFORD CONVENTION. The celebrated convention of delegates from the New England States opposed to the war and to the administration of Madison, met Dec. 15, 1814.

HASTINGS, BATTLE OF, one of the most memorable and bloody, and in which more than thirty thousand were slain, fought between Harold II. of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch, known as the Conquest, in the annals of the country, Oct. 14, 1066.

HASTINGS, WARREN, TRIAL OF. Mr. Hastings, governor-general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, but acquitted, although he had committed many acts during his government which, it was thought, ought to have led to a different result. Among other charges against him, was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude and this was not a solitary instance of his irregular means of accumulating wealth. The trial lasted seven years and three months,

1788–95 Sheridan's celebrated speech, on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, attracted universal admiration.

HATS. See article *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, A. D. 1404. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from this reign that the use of hats and caps is to be dated, which henceforward began to take place of the chaperoons and hoods that had been worn before in France. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards, in 1510: before this time both men and women wore close-knit woollen caps.—*Stowe*. Very high crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty was laid upon hats in England in 1784, and again in 1796; it was repealed in 1811.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE. This place was defended for the Huguenots by the English, in 1562. It has been bombarded several times by the British navy, in 1759, in 1794. in 1795 and in 1798. Declared to be in a state of blockade, Sept. 6, 1803. The attempts to burn the shipping here failed, August 7, 1804.

HAYTI, OR HAITI, the Indian name of St. Domingo, discovered by Columbus in 1492. Before the Spaniards finally conquered it, they are said to have destroyed in battle or cold blood, 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. Toussaint established an independent republic in St. Domingo, July 22, 1801. He surrendered to the French, May 7, 1802. Dessalines made a proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804. See *St. Domingo*. Dessalines was crowned king, by the title of Jacques I., Oct. 8, 1804. He died Sept. 21, 1805. Henry Christophe, a man of color, became president in Feb. 1807, and was crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., in March 1811; while Petion ruled as president at Port-au-Prince. Numerous black nobility and prelates were created same year. Petion died, and Boyer was elected in his room, in May 1818. Christophe committed suicide in Oct. 1820. Independence declared at St. Domingo, in Dec. 1821. Decree of the king of France confirming it, April 1825. Souloque elected president, March 2, 1847; proclaimed emperor of Hayti, August 24, 1849.

HEBRIDES, NEW, discovered by the navigator Quiros, A. D. 1606. Bourgainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear.

HECATOMB. This was a sacrifice among the ancients of a hundred oxen; but it was more particularly observed by the Lacedemonians when they possessed a hundred capital cities. In the course of time this sacrifice was reduced to twenty-three oxen; and in the end, to lessen the expense, goats and lambs were substituted for oxen.—*Potter*.

HECLA. Its first eruption is recorded as having occurred A. D. 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olasson and Paulson. The most dreadful and multiplied convulsions of this great volcanic mountain occurred in 1783. See *Iceland*.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, which event took place in the night of Thursday the 15th July, A. D. 622; the era commences on the following day, viz:—the 16th of July. Many chronologists have computed this era from the 15th July; but Cantemir has given examples proving that, in most ancient times, the 16th was the first day of the era; and there is now no doubt it is so. See *Mahometism* and *Medina*.

HEIDELBERG, AND HEIDELBERG TUN. Heidelberg, in Germany, on the river Neckar, was formerly the capital of the Palatinate: the protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the famous castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. Here was the celebrated Heildelberg Tun, which held 800 hogsheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine. The University of Heidelberg, one of the most celebrated in Europe, was founded in 1346 contained in 1840, 622 students.

HELEN, RAPE OF, which caused the Trojan war, 1204 B. C. Helen was the most beautiful woman in the world, and even in her childhood was so very lovely, that Theseus stole her away in her tenth year. From him, however, she was released, yet innocent, by her brothers; and after her return to the court of Sparta she was eagerly sought in marriage by the princes of Greece, and Ulysses persuaded the suitors to bind themselves on oath to abide by the uninfluenced choice of Helen, and to defend her person and character from that time. The princes took the oath, and Helen then made choice of Menelaus. Paris coming soon after to the court of this king, abused his hospitality by corrupting the fidelity of Helen: carrying her away, though not an unwilling captive, to Asia Minor. At Troy, the father of Paris, Priam, received her in his palace without difficulty; and Menelaus, assembling the princes of Greece, reminded them of their oath: and the siege and destruction of Troy followed, 1184 B. C. Paris was previously married, his wife being Œnone, who lived with him in happiness on Mount Ida; and at his death by one of the arrows of Hercules, then in the possession of Philoctetes, he desired in his dying moments to be carried to Œnone, whom he had so basely deserted; but he expired on the way. The nymph, however, still mindful of their former happiness, threw herself upon the body, bathed it with her tears, and then plunged a dagger in her heart.

HELENA, ST. This island was discovered by the Portuguese, on the festival of St. Helena, A. D. 1502. The Dutch were afterwards in possession of it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch, until 1673, when Charles II. on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815, and it became the scene of his death, May 5, 1821.

HELIGOLAND. This island formerly belonged to the Danes, from whom it was taken by the British, Sept. 5, 1807, and formed a depôt for British merchandise intended for the Continent during the war. Confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, the same treaty by which Norway was ceded to Sweden. Though a mere rock, this is an important possession of the British crown.

HELIOMETER. A valuable scientific instrument for measuring the stars, invented by M. Bouguer, in 1774. The helioscope was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELMETS. They were worn, it is said, by the most savage tribes. Among the Romans the helmet was provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and a bever to lower for eating; the helmet of the Greeks was round, and that of the Romans square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; and after this monarch's reign most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306.—*Willm.*

HELOTS. The people of Helos, against whom the Spartans bore desperate

resentment for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B. C. The Spartans, not satisfied with the ruin of their city, reduced the Helots to the most debasing slavery; and to complete their infamy, they called all the slaves of the state, and the prisoners of war, by the degrading name of *Helotæ*, and further exposed them to every species of contempt and ridicule, 669 B. C. But in the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty, 431 B. C. But this act of justice did not last long; and the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to the Lacedemonians.—*Herodotus.*

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, A. D. 1533. Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax.—*Sir John Sinclair.* The annual importations of these articles now amount to about 100,000 tons. More than 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp are used in the cordage of a first-rate man-of-war, including rigging and sails.

HEPTARCHY. The Heptarchy (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from A. D. 455, when Hengist became the king of Kent, and that kingdom was erected. The Heptarchy terminated in A. D. 828, when Egbert reduced the other kingdoms, and became sole monarch of England. For the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, see *Britain.*

HERACLIDÆ, THE, or the return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus: a famous epoch in chronology that constitutes the beginning of profane history, all the time preceding that period being accounted fabulous. This return happened 100 years after they were expelled, and eighty years after the destruction of Troy, 1104 B. C.

HERALDRY. Signs and marks of honor were made use of in the first ages of the world.—*Nisbet.* The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle: the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis, *which see.* Heraldry, as digested into an art, and subjected to rules, may be ascribed in the first instance to Charlemagne, about the year 800; and in the next, to Frederick Barbarossa, about the year 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law.—*Sir George Mackenzie.* It was at length methodized and perfected by the crusades and tournaments, the former commencing in 1095.

HERCULANEUM. An ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, A. D. 79. Herculaneum was buried under streams of lava, and successive eruptions laid it still deeper under the surface. All traces of them were lost until A. D. 1711, from which year many curiosities, works of art, and monuments and memorials of civilized life have been discovered to the present time. 150 volumes of MSS. were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and re-purchased by the trustees of the British museum, where they are deposited; but the principal antiquities are preserved in the museum of Portici.

HERETICS. Formerly the term heresy denoted a particular sect; now heretics are those who propagate their private opinions in opposition to the Catholic church.—*Bacon.* Tens of thousands of them have suffered death by torture in Roman Catholic countries.—*Burnet.* See *Inquisition.* Simon Magus was the first heretic; he came to Rome A. D. 41. Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were

branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.—*Speed.* In the reign of Henry VIII. to be in possession of Tindal's Bible constituted heresy. The laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Henry VIII., 1534–5.

HERMITS. The name first given to those that retired to desert places, to avoid persecution, where they gave themselves up to prayers, fasting, and meditation. They were also called anchorets; and commonly lodged in dark caves, where their food was such roots as nature bestowed freely without culture. From these came the monks, and almost all the sorts of religious assemblies that live in monasteries. In the seventh persecution of the Christians, one Paul, to avoid the enemies of his faith, retired into Thebais, and became the first example of a monastic life, about A. D. 250.

HERO AND LEANDER: their amour. The fidelity of these lovers was so great, and their attachment to each other so strong, that Leander in the night frequently swam across the Hellespont, from Abydos to Sestos, to have secret interviews with Hero, a beautiful priestess of Venus, she directing his course by a burning flambeaux. After many stolen interviews, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night, and Hero threw herself from her tower, and perished in the sea, 627 B. C.—*Livy, Herodotus.*

HERRING-FISHERY. It was largely encouraged by the Scotch so early as the ninth century. The herring statute was passed in 1357. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1390, and gave rise to the herring fishery as a branch of commerce.—*Anderson.* The British Herring Fishery Company was instituted Sept. 2, 1750.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, THE. Herchel's seven, ten, and twenty-feet reflectors were made about 1779. He discovers the Georgium Sidus (*which see*), March 21, 1781. He discovers a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; and about this time laid the plan of his great forty-feet telescope, which he completed in 1787, when he discovered two other volcanic mountains, emitting fire from their summits. In 1802, he by means of his telescopes, was enabled to lay before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulæ, nebulous stars, planetary nebulæ, and clusters of stars which he had discovered.

HESSE, HOUSE OF. Its various branches derive their origin from Gerberge, daughter of Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis V. of France, who was descended from Louis the Courteous. She was married to Lambert II. earl of Louvain, from whom the present landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, by Henry V., first of the family who bore the title of landgrave, are descended. There is no family in Germany more noble by their alliances than this; and it gives place to none for the heroes and statesmen it has produced. Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected, in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock, was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again hired by England, and served in Ireland during the memorable rebellion there in 1798.

HIEROGLYPHICS. The first writing men used was only the single pictures and engravings of the things they would represent.—*Woodward.* Hieroglyphic characters were invented by Athothes, 2112 B. C.—*Usher.* The earliest records of them were the Egyptian, the first step towards letters, and some monuments whose objects were described by exaggerated tradition, or when forgotten, imagined.—*Phillips.*

HIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH PARTIES. These were occasioned by

the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's Southwark, for two seditious sermons, the object of which was to rouse the apprehensions of the people for the safety of the Church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. His friends were called High Church, and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 8 Anne, 1710. The queen, who favored Sacheverel, presented him with the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH TREASON. The highest offence known to the law, and in regulating the trials for which was enacted the memorable statute, so favorable to British liberty, the 25th of Edward III. 1552. By this statute two living witnesses are required in cases of high treason; and it arose in the refusal of parliament to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset—it is that which regulates indictments for treason at the present day. By the 40th George III. 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as the case of an indictment for murder. See *Trials.*

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter mentioned king, the title of Highness and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of Majesty.

HINDOO ERA, or Era of the Caliyug, began 3101 B. C. or 756 before the Deluge. in 2348: and the Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoat era begins 57 B. C.: and the Saca era, A. D. 77: they are all used by the Hindoo nations.

HISTORY. Previously to the invention of letters the records of history are vague, traditionary, and erroneous. The chronicles of the Jews, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early ancient history. Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A. D. 476; and modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about A. D. 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of the English universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II. A professorship of history founded at Harvard College, was filled by Jared Sparks, who was succeeded by Francis Bowen, 1850.

HOHENLINDEN, BATTLE OF, between the Austrian and French armies, the latter commanded by general Moreau. The Imperialists were defeated with great loss. their killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men, and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more, November 3, 1800.

HOLLAND. The original inhabitants of this country were the Batavians, who derived their origin from the Catti, a people of Germany. Having been obliged to abandon their country on account of civil wars. they came and established themselves in a morass, formed by the waters of the Rhine and the Waal, which they named Bettuive, or Batavia, from Batton, the son of their chieftain. To these have since been added a pretty large proportion of Francs and Frisians.

Sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland - - A. D. 868	Burgundy and its dependencies become a circle of the empire - - - 1521
The county of Holland devolves to the counts of Hainault - - - 1299	They fall to Spain, whose tyranny and religious persecution cause a revolt in Batavia - - - - 1568
It falls to the crown of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy - - - 1436	The revolted states with William, prince of Orange, at their head, enter into a treaty at Utrecht - - 1579
100,000 persons are drowned by the sea breaking in at Dort - - - 1446	

HOLLAND, *continued.*

They elect William as Stadtholder - 1579
The Stadtholder, William, is assassinated - - - - - 1584
The Dutch East India company founded - - - - - 1602
After a struggle of thirty years, the king of Spain is obliged to declare the Batavians free - - - - 1609
The republic wars against Spain in the East, and in America; the Dutch admiral, Peter Hen, takes several Spanish galleons, value 20,000,000*l.* sterling - - - - - 1635
Cromwell declares war against Holland, and many naval battles are fought; Blake signally defeats Van Tromp - - - - - 1653
William, prince of Orange, having married Mary, daughter of James II., is called to the British throne - 1688
The office of Stadtholder is made hereditary in the Orange family - - 1747
Era of the civil war - - - 1787
The French Republican army march into Holland; the people declare in their favor - - - - 1793
The Stadtholder expelled Jan. 15, 1795
He arrives in England - Jan. 21, 1795
Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch - Oct. 11, 1797
The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to the British admiral Duncan, without firing a gun - Aug. 28, 1799
A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpennick) takes the title of Grand Pensionary - April 26, 1805
Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte declared king June 5, 1806
Louis abdicates - - July 1, 1810
Holland united to France - July 9, 1810
Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions Nov. 18, 1813
The prince of Orange is proclaimed sovereign prince of the United Netherlands - - - Dec. 6, 1813
He receives the oath of allegiance from his subjects - March 30, 1814
And takes the title of king as William I. - - - - March 16, 1815
The revolution in Belgium (*which see*) commenced - - Aug. 25, 1830
The Belgians take the city of Antwerp (*which see*) - - Oct. 27, 1830
Belgium is separated from Holland, and Leopold of Cobourg is elected king - - - July 12, 1831
Holland renews the war against Belgium - - - Aug 3, 1831
Conference in London on the affairs of Holland and the Netherlands terminates, see *Belgium* - Nov. 15, 1831
Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London - April 19, 1839
Abdication of William I. in favor of his son - - - Oct. 8, 1840
Death of the ex-king - Dec. 12, 1844
The king promises his assent to all reforms passed by the chambers March 14, 1848
New constitution appears, April 17, 1848
Death of William II. - March 17, 1849

STADTHOLDERS, ETC.

A.D 1554 William the Great succeeds his cousin Rene, to whom the United Provinces owe their foundation and glory: killed by an assassin, hired by Philip of Spain.
1584 Henry Philip William.
1618 Maurice, a consummate general.
1625 Frederick Henry.
1647 William II.
1650 William III. made stadtholder in 1672, and king of England in 1689.
1702 John William Frizo, drowned in passing a ferry in Holland.
1711 Charles Henry Frizo.
1747 William IV., first hereditary stadtholder.
1751 William V.

KINGS.

1813 William I.
1840 William II
1849 William III., present king, (1852.)
See *Belgium.*

HOLLAND, NEW. It is not clearly ascertained when this country was first discovered. In 1605, *et seq.*, various parts of the coast were traced by the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and English. What was deemed till lately the south extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of, in his Britannic majesty's name, by captain Cook, in 1770. See *Botany Bay*, *New South Wales*, and *Van Diemen's Land.*

HOLY ALLIANCE. A league so called between the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions. This alliance was ratified at Paris, September 26, 1815.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as A. D. 120.—*Ashe.*

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY. The misfortunes of Troy furnish the two most perfect EPIC* poems in the world, written by the greatest poet that has ever lived; about 915 B. C. The subject of the first is the wrath of Achilles; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses after the destruction of Troy. Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A. D. 477, were the works of Homer, said to have been written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.—*Univ. Hist.* The works of Homer are supposed by some to have done great injury to mankind, by inspiring the love of military glory. Alexander was said to sleep with them always on his pillow.—*Darwin.*

HOMICIDE. This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B. C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay perdue to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he who killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley, the offender should fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high priest. In the primitive church, before the Christians had the civil power, wilful homicide was punished with a twenty years' penance. Our laws distinguish between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness. See *Murder.*

HONEY-MOON. Among the ancients, a beverage prepared with honey, such as that known as mead, and as metheglin, in England, was a luxurious drink. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days or a moon's age, after a wedding-feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila, the devastating Hun, who ravaged nearly all Europe, drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died in the night from suffocation, 453 A. D. His death is, however, ascribed to another cause. See *Attila.*

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE." It is said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her with these words: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," "evil be to him who evil thinks." They afterwards became the motto of the Garter; but this statement of the origin of the motto is unsupported by sufficient authority.—*Goldsmith.*

HONOR. Honor was a virtue highly venerated by the ancients, particularly among the Romans, and temples were ultimately erected to Honor by that people as a divinity. The first temple was built by Scipio Africanus, about B. C. 197; and others were raised to her worship by C. Marius, about 102 B. C. These temples were so constructed that it was impossible to enter that to Honor without going through the temple of Virtue; and Marius ordered his edifices not to be built too much elevated or too lofty, thereby to intimate to the worshippers that humility was the true way to *honor.*

HOPS. Introduced from the Netherlands into England, A. D. 1524, and were used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, parliament was petitioned against them as being a wicked weed, and their use was prohibited in 1528.—*Anderson.* At present there are between fifty and sixty thousand acres, on an average, annually under the

* The epic poems of HOMER and VIRGIL, the *Gierusalemme* of TASSO, the *Paradise Lost* of MILTON, and the *Henriade* of VOLTAIRE, are the noblest that exist; and MILTON'S is considered to rank next to HOMER'S. "*Paradise Lost* is not the greatest of epic poems," observes DR. JOHNSON, "only because it is not the first."—*Butler.*

culture of hops in England. They are grown chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire.

HORATII AND CURATII, THE COMBAT OF THE, 669 B. C. The Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each side to determine to which it belonged; and the three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat which, by the victory of the Horatii, united Alba to Rome.

HORSE. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first, among the Greeks at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war; whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. And Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen.—1 *Kings*, iv. 26. The power of the horse is equal to that of five men.—*Smeaton*. A horse can perform the work of six men.—*Bossuet*. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the ninth century, horses were only shod in the time of frost. The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. In England there are two millions of draught and pleasure horses, and one hundred thousand agricultural horses, which consume the produce of seven millions of acres. The horse-tax was imposed in 1784, and was then levied on all saddle and coach horses in England. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only in England, amounts to about 350,000*l*. per year. See *Race Horses*.

HOSPITALLERS. Military knights of the order of St. John, of Jerusalem, who were under religious vows; instituted by opening a hospital for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1048. They became a monastic order in 1092; and a military order in 1118. See *Malta*.

HOSPITALS OF LONDON. Several of these most valuable and merciful institutions are of ancient date, and richly endowed. One of the most munificent erections by a single individual is that of Guy's Hospital, Southwark, a London bookseller of that name having built it at the cost of 18,793*l*., and endowed it, in 1724, by a bequest of 219,499*l*. See *Infirmaries*.

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE. Introduced in Roman Catholic worship, and prostration enjoined, in A. D. 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to betake themselves to the adoration of the host, which is done to this day.—*Dr. A. Rees*.

HOURS. The day began to be divided into hours from the year 293 B. C., when L. Papirius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*), 158 B. C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The Italians reckon twenty-four hours round, instead of two divisions of twelve hours each, as we do. In England, the measurement of time was alike uncertain and difficult: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax-candles burning twenty-four hours: these candles were invented by Alfred, clocks and hour-glasses not being then known in England, A. D. 886.

HUDSON'S BAY. Discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, A. D. 1610; but in fact, this part of North America may more properly be said to have been discovered by Frobisher in the reign of Elizabeth, although Hudson ventured further north. The latter, passing the winter in this bay on his fourth voyage, was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish. The Hudson-Bay Company obtained chartered possessions here, in 1670. The forts were destroyed by the French in 1686 and 1782.

HUE AND CRY. The old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies.

HUGUENOTS. This word is of uncertain derivation. It was used, as a term of reproach, by the French Catholics, to nickname their countrymen of the reformed churches, or Protestants of France, and had its rise in 1560. The memorable massacre of the Huguenots of France, on the festival of St Bartholomew, took place on Aug. 24, 1572.—See *Bartholomew, St.* A considerable number of Huguenots emigrated after that event to North America, and settled on the Delaware, and in the Carolinas.

HUMILIATI. A congregation of religious in the church of Rome, which was formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned under Frederick I., 1162. This order had ninety monasteries; but it was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and their houses were given to the Dominicans and Cordeliers, in 1570.

HUNGARY. The Pannonia of the ancients, and subject to the Romans, 11 B. C., and kept possession of by them until, in the fourth century of the Christian era, the Vandals drove them out of it. About forty years afterwards, the Vandals migrated towards Gaul, and their deserted settlements were occupied by the Goths, who in the beginning of the fifth century were expelled by the Huns, a ferocious tribe of Scythians, headed by Attila, whose dreadful ravages obtained him the appellation of "The Scourge of God."—In more recent times, the Hungarians have been much intermixed with Sclavonic nations, as Bohemians Croats, Russians, and Vandals; besides German settlers, as Austrians, Styrians, Bavarians, Franks, Swabians Saxons &c. Hungary was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but it became an independent kingdom in 920.

Stephen receives the title of *Apostolic king* from the pope - - A. D. 997
The Poles overrun Hungary - - 1061
Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Jenghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1226 *et seq.*
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia - - 1342
Louis carries his arms into Italy - 1342
He dies, and the history of Hungary now presents a frightful catalogue of crimes - - - - - 1378
Charles Duras is murdered; Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned, and *king** Mary, their daughter, marries Sigismond, marquis of Brandenburg, and causes the rivers of Hungary to flow with blood - - - - - 1378
The unhappy Hungarians call the Turks to their assistance - - 1380
Sultan Bajazet vanquishes Sigismond in battle - - - - 1389
Sigismond recovers from this blow, and makes Wallachia and Moldavia tributary to him - - - 1390
He obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany - 1410
Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary, thus laying the foundation of the subsequent power and greatness of the house of Austria - 1437
It passes to the king of Poland - 1439
Solyman II., emperor of the Turks, invades Hungary, and takes Buda; battle of Mohatz (*which see*) - - 1526
Buda sacked a second time by the Turks, and all the inhabitants put to the sword - - - - 1540
Sclavonia taken by the Turks - - 1540
Temeswar taken by them - - 1552
Transylvania seized by Solyman - 1556
The duke of Lorraine loses 30,000 men in a fruitless attempt to take Buda from the Turks - - 1684
He at length carries Buda by storm, and delivers up the Mahometans to the fury of the soldiers - - 1686
Temeswar wrested from the Turks by prince Eugene - - - - 1716

* The Hungarian people have an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*; and consequently, whenever a female succeeds to the throne of Hungary, she reigns with the title of *king*. Thus, in 1383, when Mary, the daughter of Charles Duras, came to the crown, she was styled *King Mary*.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade - - 1739
Temeswar incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary - - - 1778
The struggle for independence commenced in - - - - - 1848
Count Lomburg, Austrian commissioner, murdered at Pesth Sept. 27,
The Hungarian Diet dissolved by the emperor of Austria; martial law proclaimed; Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, appointed to the supreme government, - - Oct. 3, 1848
Kossuth appointed by the Diet president of the defence committee and dictator - - - - Oct. 1848
[Insurrection of Vienna, Oct. 6.]
Hungarian army advances within six miles of Vienna; Jellachich also advances there, October 11; Kossuth retreats to Hungarian territory, 17th,
Hungary declares itself an independent republic - - - - Dec. 1848
Raab (Dec.) and Buda Pesth, entered by Windisgratz - - Jan. 5, 1849
Ukase of Russian emperor Nicholas, declaring his purpose of aiding Austria against Hungary - April 26,
Görgey, commander-in-chief, surrenders the Hungarian army to the Austrians at Villargos - Aug. 11, 1849
The war ended by the complete subjugation of Hungary, and the flight or execution of her leaders.

See *Germany.*

KINGS OF HUNGARY.

A. D. 997 Stephen, duke, assumes the title of king.
1038 Peter I., deposed.
1041 Otto, killed in battle.
1044 Peter again ascends the throne; is again deposed, and has his eyes put out.
1047 Andrew, assassinated by his brother Bela.
1059 Bela, killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
1063 Solomon, deposed by his son.
1073 Geiga I.
1076 St. Ladislaus.
1095 Coloman.
1114 Stephen II., surnamed Thunder; turned monk.
1131 Bela II.; he had his eyes put out by his uncle Coloman, so that his queen ruled the kingdom.
1141 Geiga II.
1161 Stephen III.
1173 Bela III.
1191 Emeric.
1200 Ladislaus II.
1201 Andrew II.
1235 Bela IV.
1275 Stephen IV.
1278 Ladislaus III., murdered.
1291 Andrew III.
1301 Wenceslaus.
1304 Otho.
1309 Charles Robert.
1342 Louis I. the Great.
1383 Mary.
1389 Mary, and her husband Sigism. nd.
1437 Albert; he died of a surfeit of melons.
1440 Ladislaus IV., killed in battle with the Turks.
1444 Ladislaus V., poisoned while an infant.
1458 Matthias I., son of Huniades, late regent.
1490 Ladislaus VI.
1516 Louis II. drowned whilst fighting the Turks.
1526 John Sepusius, deposed.
1527 Ferdinand, king of Bohemia.
1534 John Sepusius, again.
1539 John II.
1561 Maximilian, *afterwards* emperor of Germany.
1573 Rodolphus.
1609 Matthias II.
1618 Ferdinand II., emperor of Germany
1625 Ferdinand III., ditto.
1647 Ferdinand IV.
1656 Leopold, emperor of Germany.
1687 Joseph, ditto
1711 Charles VI ditto.
1740 Maria Theresa.
1780 Joseph, her son, emperor of Germany.

See *Germany.*

On the death of Charles VI., in 1740, his daughter, Maria Theresa, who had married into the house of Lorraine, was in danger of being deprived of her father's hereditary dominions by France, and also by Bavaria; but at length overcoming all difficulties, her husband was elected emperor, and Hungary, Austria, and Bohemia are at this time governed by their descendants. See *Germany.*

HUNS. A fierce and warlike nation, occupying eastern Tartary nearly 1200 years; they were almost wholly exterminated by the Chinese, in A. D. 93, and the remnants settled on the Volga, and attacked the Roman allies on the Danube, in 376; but having been subsidized under Attila, they turned their arms towards Germany. The latter country and Scythia were conquered by them, about A. D. 433. 100,000 of them were slain on the plains of Champagne in 447. They were defeated by Charles the Great in several battles during eight years, and were almost extirpated, and soon ceased to appear as

a distinct nation after 780. When they settled in Pannonia, they gave it the name of Hungary, *which see*; see also *Attila.*

HUSS, JOHN; His Martyrdom. The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, Huss, who had been zealous to promote a reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance to give an account of his doctrines. To encourage him to do so, the emperor Sigismund sent him a safe conduct, and engaged for his security. On the strength of this pledge he presented himself accordingly, but was soon thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive. He endured this dreadful death with magnanimity and resignation, July 6, 1415. The same unhappy fate was borne with the same fortitude and constancy of mind by Jerome of Prague, the intimate companion of Huss, who came to this council with the generous design of supporting and seconding his persecuted friend: he, too, suffered, May 30, 1416. See *Cranmer*, and *Martyrs.*

HUSSARS. This species of force originated in Poland and Hungary; and as they were more fitted for a hasty enterprise than a set battle, they are supposed to have taken their names from the *huzzas* or shout they made at their first onset. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse, "and were oddly clothed, having the skins of tigers and other wild beasts hanging on their backs, against bad weather, and wore fur caps, with a cock's feather," —*Pardon.*

HYDROMETER. The oldest mention of the Hydrometer occurs in the fifth century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found.—*Beckmann.* Hypatia was torn to pieces, 415 A. D., and Archimedes was killed 212 B. C. Hydraulic chemistry became a science in 1746.

HYDROSTATICS were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school, about 300 B. C. The pressure of fluids was discovered by Archimedes, about 250 B. C. The forcing-pump and air-fountain were invented by Hero, about 120 B. C. Water-mills were known about the time of the birth of Christ. The science was revived by Galileo, about A. D. 1600. The theory of rivers was scientifically understood in 1697. The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves, explained by Newton, in 1714. A scientific form was given to hydrodynamics, by Bernoulli, 1738.

HYMNS. Religious songs, or odes, were at first used by the heathens in praise of their false deities, and afterwards introduced both into the Jewish and Christian churches. St. Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about A. D. 431. The hymns of the Jews are usually accompanied with trumpets, drums, and cymbals.

I.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics.—Apollodorus.* Iambic verses were first written, about 700 B. C., by Archilochus, who had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes; but after a promise of marriage, the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself.—*Herodotus.*

ICE. Galileo was the first who observed ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, and hence ice floats, about 1597. Ice produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, prepared by Mr. Walker and others, in 1782. Leslie froze water under the receiver of an air-pump by placing under it a vessel full of oil of vitriol. One part of sal-ammonia and two of common salt, with five of snow, produce a degree of cold twelve degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit. Five parts of muriate of lime and four of snow freeze mercury; and mercury can be solidified by preparations of sulphuric acid, so as to bear the stroke of a hammer. See *Cold.*

ICE TRADE, THE, in the United States, was commenced by Frederick Tudor, of Boston, in 1805, who shipped the first cargo to Martinique and the first to Calcutta, 1833. The ice-houses of the dealers near Boston at present are capable of containing 141,332 tons.

ICELAND. Discovered by some Norwegian chiefs who were compelled to leave their native country, A. D. 871; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. It was peopled by the Norwegians, in 874. In 1783, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record; it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens; and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire spouts broke out of Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles: 12 rivers were dried up; 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water; and 34 others were materially injured.

ICELANDIC LITERATURE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, in Copenhagen. Their library, containing 2000 Icelandic MSS. and many books, burnt, September 26, 1847.

ICONOLOGY. The science that describes men and deities, distinguished by some peculiar characteristic, and the doctrine of picture or image representation. Thus, Saturn is represented as an old man with a scythe; Jupiter with a thunderbolt, and an eagle by his side; Neptune with a trident, in a chariot drawn by sea-horses; Mercury, with wings on his hat and at his heels; Bacchus, crowned with ivy; Pallas, leaning on her ægis; Venus, drawn by Swans or pigeons; Juno, riding in a cloud, &c. Heathen mythology gave rise to the later worship of the sun, moon, stars, and other objects; and to the representation of the true God in various forms; and to images. The Iconoclastic schism rent asunder the Roman Catholic church in the early part of the eighth century. See *Idols.*

IDES. In the Roman calendar, the ides meant the thirteenth day of each month except in March, May, July, and October, in which months it was the fifteenth day, because in these four it was six days before the nones, and in the other months four days. The ides of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house by Casca and other conspirators, 44 B. C.

IDIOTS. It is shown by the latest returns, that exclusive of lunatics (see *Insanity*), there are in England, pauper idiots, or idiots protected by national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265. In England there is one lunatic or idiot in every 1033 individuals; in Wales, there is one in every 807; in Scotland, one in 731; and in Ireland, one in 812.

IDOLS, AND IDOLATRY. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B. C.—*Vossius.* Idols are supposed to have originated in the pillar set up by Jacob, at Bethel, about 1800 B. C.—*Dufresnoy.* Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, 330 A. D.—*Dufresnoy.* In Britain, the

religion of the Druids gave way to the more gross and barbarous superstitions of the Saxons, who had their idols, altars, and temples, and they soon overspread the country with them: they had a god for every day in the week. See *Week*. The idolatry of the Saxons yielded to Christianity after the coming of St. Augustin. See *Christianity*.

ILIUM. A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B. C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B. C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country Ilium. This kingdom existed 296 years from the reign of Dardanus, Priam being the sixth and last king. The Trojan war was undertaken by the united states of Greece to recover Helen, whom Paris, son of Priam, had borne away from her husband, Menelaus, king of Sparta, 1204 B. C. See *Helen*. More than 100,000 warriors engaged in this expedition; and the invaders, having wasted many defenceless towns and villages, laid siege to the capital, 1193 B. C. Troy was taken after ten years' war by stratagem, and burnt to ashes by the conquerors, who put the inhabitants to the sword, or carried them off as slaves, 1184 B. C.—*Apollodorus*.

ILLINOIS. One of the United States, first settled on the Kaskaskia and Cahokia by the French from Canada. Ceded to Great Britain at the peace of 1763. Chiefly settled by emigrants from other states since 1800. In 1789 it was part of the North-West territory. In 1809 it was made a separate territory, and in 1818 admitted into the Union, being the 23d state. Population in 1810, 12,282; in 1830, 157,575; in 1840, 476,183. It is a free state and has always been so. The chief products are grain and Indian corn; it has inexhaustible lead-mines. New constitution adopted August 31, 1847.

ILLUMINATI. These were heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbrados, about A. D. 1575; and after their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was the friar Anthony Bouchet. The chief doctrine of this sect was, that they obtained grace, and attained perfection, by their own sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name was founded by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS AND PAGES. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity; and illuminated pages are, many of them, exquisitely painted. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their likenesses, about 70 B. C.—*Plin. Hist. Nat.*

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, was in 1386. By statute of the 12th and 13th of William and Mary, it was enacted, that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament, 1699 and 1700. Memorable impeachment of Warren Hastings, Feb. 13, 1788; the trial lasted seven years, ending April 25, 1795, in an acquittal Impeachment of lord Melville, April 29, and his acquittal, June 12, 1806. Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, commenced Jan. 26, and ended March 20, 1809, in his acquittal Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced Aug. 16; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, Oct. 3; and the last debate on the bill took place, Nov. 10, 1820. See *Queen of George IV.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. By the Union with Ireland, the parliament of Great Britain became Imperial; and the first Imperial parliament, admitting 100 Irish members into the commons, and 28 temporal and 4 spiritual peers into the house of lords, was held at Westminster, January 22, 1801.

The Imperial parliament is now constituted thus: in the Commons, since the passing of the Reform Bill (*which see*), in 1832, there are 471 English; 29 Welsh; 105 Irish; and 53 Scotch members—in all 658. In the Lords, 459 members, of whom 28 are temporal, and 4 spiritual representative peers of Ireland; and 16 representative peers of Scotland. See *Commons, Lords, Parliament*, and *Reform*.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES. See *Exports*, &c. Table, p. 317.

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710	£4,753,777	In 1800	£30,570,605	In 1830	£46,215,241
1750	7,289,582	1810	41,136,135	1840	62,004,000
1775	14,815,855	1820	36,514,564	1845	85,281,958

IMPOSTORS. The names and pretensions of religious, political, and other impostors, would fill a volume; they have been, of course, found in every country, and have existed in every age. The following are selected from various authorities, as being among the most extraordinary:—

Aldebert, who, in the eighth century, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and deserts, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist.

Gonsalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael; he was burnt by the inquisition of Spain, in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the nephew of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven; he denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favor of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followere; died at Basle, 1556.

Demetrius Griska Eutropeia, a friar, pretended to be the son of Basilowitz, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; but he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by the arms of Poland; his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands Fedor, the reigning czar, and all his family, whom he cruelly put to death: his imposition being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.—*D'Alembert's Revolutions of Russia.*

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

IMPOSTORS EXTRAORDINARY IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Two men crucified, both pretending to be the Messiah; and two women executed for assuming the characters of the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 5 Henry III., 1221.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven, fortelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 24 Henry VIII, 1534.—*Rapin.*

In the first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she was sentenced to stand upon a scaffold at St. Paul's cross, during sermon-time, and make public confession of her imposture, 1553: she was called the Spirit of the Wall.—*Baker's Chron.*

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 34 Eliz., 1591.

James Naylor, personated our Saviour; he was convicted of blasphemy, scourged, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron on the pillory, by sentence of the House of Commons, under Cromwell's administration, 1656.

Valentine Greatrakes, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient; his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland, in 1665, and in England, where it fell into disrepute, in 1666, upon his examination before the Royal Society, after which we hear no more of him. *Birch's Memoirs of the Roy. Society.*

Dr. Titus Oates. See *Conspiracies.*

Mary Tofts, of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost imposture by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died in Dec. 1814.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Matthias, *alias* Matthews, who professed to be the Messiah, New-York, 1830-31.

Joseph Smith. See article *Mormons.*

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN. Affirmed by Sir M. Foster to be of ancient

practice. The statute 2 Richard II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edward III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641. None can be pressed into the king's naval service above 55, nor under 18. No apprentice nor landsmen who have not served at sea for 3 or 2 years. No masters of merchants' ships, first-mates of 50 tons, and boatswains and carpenters of 100 tons. No men employed by the public boards, and none except by an officer with a press-warrant.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by statute 8 Henry VI., 1429; and it was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Henry VIII., 1528.

INCEST. It has been looked upon with horror by most nations, but Persia and Egypt are exceptions. The history of the latter country abounds with instances of incestuous marriages among its sovereigns Physcon married his brother's queen, then repudiated her, and married her daughter by his brother, and murdered his children by both wives, 129 B. C. See *Egypt.* In our own country. Vortigern, a king of South Britain, married his own daughter, A. D. 446. The instances are numerous in Portugal. Maria, queen of Portugal, married her uncle, the prince of Brazil, June, 1760; and the son of that incestuous marriage, Joseph, then in his sixteenth year, married his aunt, the princess Mary, Feb., 1777. The present Don Miguel of Portugal was betrothed to his niece, Donna Maria, by procuration at Vienna, in Oct. 1826. she being then only seven years of age. In England, incest was early punished with death; and was again made capital by a law of the Commonwealth, in 1650.

INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND. This is not. as some suppose, a new impost. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two fifteenths from the commons, and two tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France.—*Rapin.* This tax was attempted in 1793, and 1799: and again in 1802; but was abandoned. In 1803, it was revived, at the rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 150*l.*, and lower rates on smaller incomes. In 1805, it was increased to 6½ per cent.; and in 1806 was raised to 10 per cent. embracing the dividends at the bank. It produced—

In 1804, at 1*s.* in the pound -	£4,650,000	In 1806, at 2*s.* in the pound -	£11,500,000
In 1805, at 1*s.* 3*d.* ditto -	5,937,500	And subsequently - -	16,548,935

The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c., 8,657.937*l.*; from funded and stock properties, 2,885.505*l.*; the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,088*l.* and salaries and pensions, 1,174.456*l.*; total, sixteen millions and a half. Repealed in March, 1816. Sir Robert Peel's bill, imposing the present tax of 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent. *per ann.*, to subsist for three years, passed June 22, 1842; it produced about 5.350,000*l.* a year. This tax was renewed for three years more, in March, 1845.

INDEPENDENTS. Sects of Protestants, chiefly in England and Holland. They are such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern itself in religious matters. They say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken to be wise and prudent advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or censure. Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Henry Jacobs, 1616.

INDEX EXPURGATORY. A catalogue of prohibited books in the Church of Rome, first made by the inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent.

The index of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595. It enumerated most of the celebrated works of France, Spain, Germany, and England, and which are still prohibited. —*Ashe.*

INDIA. Known to the ancients, many of whose nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on much commerce with it. It was conquered by Alexander, 327 B. C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was very great. The authentic history of Hindoostan is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Gazni, A. D. 1000.—*Rennel.*

Irruption of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Gazni - - A. D. 1000
Patna, or Afghan empire founded - 1205
Reign of Jenghis Khan, one of the most bloody conquerors of the world; 14,000,000 of the human race perish by his sword, under the pretence of establishing the worship of one god; he died - - - - - 1237
The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan - - 1398
Tamerlane takes the city of Delhi; defeats the Indian army, makes a conquest of Hindostan, and butchers 100,000 of its people - - - 1399
The passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama - - - 1497
Conquest of the country completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire - - - - 1525
Reign of the illustrious Acbar, the greatest prince of Hindostan - 1555
Reign of Aurungzebe; his dominions extending from 10 to 35 degrees in latitude, and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue amounting to 32,000,000*l.* sterling - - - 1660
Invasion of the Persian, Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan - - - - 1738
At Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish - 1738
He carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000*l.* sterling - - 1739
Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas - - - - 1749
The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, distinct and independent sovereignties being formed by numerous petty princes. The emperors were of no political consequence from this period.

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages - 1528
Sir Francis Drake's expeditions - 1579
Levant company make a land expedition to India - - - - 1589
First adventure from England - - 1591
First charter to the London company of merchants - - - - 1600
Second charter to the East India company - - - - - 1609
Calcutta purchased - - - 1698
Capture of Calcutta by Serajah Dowla. See *Calcutta.* - - - - 1756
He imprisons 146 British subjects, of whom 123 perish in one night. See *Blackhole.* - - May 19, 1756
Calcutta retaken by colonel, afterwards lord Clive; he defeats the soubah, at Plassey - - June 20, 1757
Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal - - - April 13, 1772
India Bill. See *India Bill* June 16, 1773
Supreme court established - - 1773
Pondicherry taken - Oct. 11, 1778
The strong fortress of Gualior taken by major Popham - Aug. 4, 1778
Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British - Sept. 10, 1780
He takes Arcot - - Oct. 31, 1780
Lord Macartney arrives as governor of Madras - - - June 22, 1781
Hyder Ali signally defeated by Sir Eyre Coote - - - - July 1, 1781
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Saib - Dec. 11, 1782
Trial of Warren Hastings. See *Hastings, Trial of* - Feb. 13, 1788
Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages - - March 19, 1792
Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquis Wellesley May 17, 1798
Seringapatam stormed, and Tippoo Saib killed - - May 4, 1799
Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered - - - - 1800
Victories of Sir Arthur Wellesley - 1803
Marquis Cornwallis resumes the government - - July 30, 1805
Act by which the trade to India was thrown open; that to China remaining with the company July 31, 1813
Lord Amherst's government - Aug. 1, 1823
Lord William Bentinck arrives as governor-general - - July 4, 1828
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, &c. to China, forming a new era in British commerce - Aug. 28, 1833
Lord Auckland, governor-general; he leaves England - - Sept. 1835
Battle of Ghizny; victory of Sir John, now Lord Keane. (See *Ghizny*) July 23, 1839
Shah Soujah restored to his sovereignty, and he and the British army enter Cabul - - - Aug. 7, 1839
English defeat Dost Mahomed, - Oct. 18, 1840
Kurrock Singe, king of Lahore, dies; at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to England - Nov. 5, 1840
General rising against the British at

INDIA. *continued.*

Cabul; Sir Alexander Burnes and other officers murdered - Nov. 2, 1841
Lord Ellenborough appointed governor-general - - - Oct. 13, 1841
Sir William Macnaghten treacherously assassinated - Dec. 25, 1841
The British, under a convention, evacuate Cabul, placing Lady Sale, &c., as hostages in the hands of Akbar Khan; a dreadful massacre ensues - Jan. 6, 1842
Ameers of Scinde defeated by Sir Charles Napier; Scinde is afterwards annexed to the British empire - Feb. 17, 1843
Battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar; the strong fort of Gwalior, the "Gibraltar of the East," taken - Dec. 29, 1843
Sir Henry Hardinge appointed governor-general - - May 2, 1844

THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE SIKHS AND THE BRITISH.

The Sikh troops cross the Sutlej river, and attack the British post at Ferozepore, which was held by Sir John Littler - - - Dec. 14, 1845
Battle of Aliwal; the Sikhs defeated Jan. 28, 1846
Battle of Sobraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss in killed and drowned - - Feb. 10, 1846
[The Sikhs lost 10,000 men; the British 2,338 in killed and wounded.]
The citadel of Lahore is occupied by the British under Sir Hugh Gough; and the war terminates - Feb. 20, 1846
Great battle between the British under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs under Sheere Singh, at Ramluggar, Nov. 22, 1848
Moultan taken, after a long siege, Jan. 3. 1849
Sheere Sing defeated by Lord Gough Feb. 21, 1849
The Punjaub formally annexed to the British crown - March 29, 1849

INDIA COMPANY, THE EAST. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure with three ships fitted out in 1591; only one of them reached India, and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the Company's first charter, in Dec. 1600. Their stock then consisted of 72,000*l.*, and they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued to trade ever since. India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.*, in 1683. A new company was formed in 1698; and both were united in 1702. The India-house was built in 1726, and enlarged in 1799. Board of control instituted 1784.

INDIA BILL. The bill placing the company's affairs under the control of the British government, and re-organizing the various departments in India, passed June 16, 1773. See *East India Bill.* Mr. Fox's celebrated bill passed in the commons. but was thrown out in the lords' house, 1783. Mr. Pitt's bill constituting the Board of Control passed August 13, 1784.

INDIA RUBBER. Also called Caoutchouc, first brought to Europe from South America, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Several plants produce various kinds of elastic gum; but that in commerce is chiefly the juice of the *Siphonia Elastica*, or syringe tree. Incisions in the bark of this tree give vent to a liquid which forms India rubber. No substance is yet known which is so pliable, and at the same time so exceedingly elastic; it oozes out under the form of a vegetable milk, from incisions made in the tree, and is gathered chiefly in the time of rain, because it flows then most abundantly.—*M. Macquer.*

INDIANA, one of the western United States, first settled at Vincennes by the French; ceded to England at the peace of 1763, but no settlement made by them until 1787. Was part of the N. W. Territory in 1801. Suffered much during the war of 1812. See battle of *Tippecanoe.* Admitted into the Union in 1816. Population in 1800, 5,641; in 1820, 147,178; in 1840, 685,866.

INDIANS, NORTH AMERICAN. The origin of the aborigines of this continent continues to be a matter of speculation among the ethnologists. They have gradually but now almost entirely disappeared before the track of the white man east of the Mississippi, and even in the far west their numbers

are yearly becoming smaller. King Philip's Indian war in New England, 1675. Indians joined the French against the English colonies, 1690. Attacked by Capt. Church, 1704; burned Deerfield, Mass., 1704; and Haverhill, N. H., 1708; Indian war in South Carolina, 1715; again joined the French 1754–9; Cherokees subdued, 1761; Indians besieged Detroit, 1763. [During the revolutionary war the Indians were employed at times on both sides, but chiefly by the British.] Treaty with the Choctaws, 1786; with the Creeks, 1790; Gen. Harmer defeated by the Indians near Chillicothe, 1790; Gen. Butler defeated by the Indians on the Miami, 1791; treaty with Six Nations, &c., 1794; with the Delawares, 1804; Gov. Harrison defeated hostile Indians on the Wabash, May 16, 1811; Creek war in Florida, Gen. Jackson, 1813; treaty with Choctaws, Cherokees, &c., by Gen. Jackson, 1816; Indian land in Ohio ceded to the United States, 1816; war with Seminoles, 1817; bill for removing the Indians west of Mississippi, passed May 27, 1832; war with Winnebagoes, 1832; Black Hawk captured, Aug. 27, 1832; Winnebagoes subdued by Gen. Scott, 1832; war against the Indians in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, conducted by Gens. Scott, Gaines, Tessup, &c., 1835–40. In 1836 the Secretary of War reported as follows:

Number of Indians emigrated from the Atlantic States to the lands provided for them west of the Mississippi	31,357
Number yet to be removed	72,181
Number of Indians of indigenous tribes, between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains	150,341
Total within the territory of the United States	352,879

Treaty with the Sioux, they relinquishing 5,000,000 acres west of Mississippi for $1,000 000. Sept. 29, 1837; with Winnebagoes, Oct. 1, 1837; Powell *alias* Osceola, the Seminole chief, with 50 warriors, taken prisoners in Florida, Oct. 20, 1837; great mortality from small-pox among the Mandans, Mintarees, Blackfeet, and other Indians in Missouri territory—the Mandans tribe entirely destroyed—Nov., Dec., 1837; fight in Arkansas between the Ross and Ridge parties and Cherokees—Ross and about 40 others killed, June 28, 1839; 150 Chippewas treacherously massacred by the Sioux, at a meeting for a treaty at the Falls of St. Anthony, July 1, 1839; Cayuse Indians in Oregon having attacked and murdered 15 persons, and carried off 64 prisoners from a missionary station, are chastised by the settlers in a severe engagement, Nov. 29, 1847.

INDIGO. Before the American colonies were established, all the indigo used in Europe came from the East Indies; and until the discovery of a passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it was conveyed like other Indian products, partly through the Persian Gulf and partly by land to Babylon, or through Arabia and up the Red Sea to Egypt. The real nature of indigo was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated Dec. 23, 1705; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny call *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo.—*Beckmann*. The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. The first brought to Europe was procured from Mexico. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina, in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840, was 5,831,269lb., and in 1845, it was 10,127,488lb.

INDULGENCES. They were commenced by Leo. III., about A. D. 800; were much used by Urban II. 1090; and were subsequently conferred by the Roman pontiffs in the twelfth century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo. X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, when the practice led to the Reformation in Germany, in 1517, and to the Reformation in

England, in 1534.—*Bower's Lives of the Popes.* Indulgences were for the pardon of sins, and were sometimes so extensive as to be for the past, present, and to come. They were written upon parchment, and sealed and signed by the pope or his delegates.—*Ashe.*

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick. Diseased persons, however, were carried to the temple of Æsculapius for a cure, as Christian believers were taken to churches which contained wonder-working images. Benevolent institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick, were first introduced with Christianity, and the first infirmaries or hospitals were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, A. D. 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries, occurs in 1437.—*Beckmann.* See *Hospitals.*

INFORMERS. This tribe was once very numerous in Grecce and Rome, they being countenanced by wicked princes. The emperor Titus punished informers by banishment, and sometimes death; and Pliny gives praise to Trajan for the like good policy. In England, and particularly in London, numbers of unprincipled men obtain large gains as informers against persons whose slightest infractions of the law, often unconsciously committed, subject them to the power and exactions of this despised class.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory-black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had likewise various colors, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made by them of vermilion and various kinds of gum. INDIAN INK is brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue.—*Beckmann.*

INNS OF COURT. A number of inns of court were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. The Temple (of which there were three societies, namely, the Inner, the Middle and the Outer) was originally founded in the Temple church, built by the knights Templars, 32 Henry II. 1185. The inner and Middle Temple were made inns of law in the reign of Edward III., about 1340; the Outer not until the reign of Elizabeth, about 1560.—*Stowe's Survey.*

INOCULATION. Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation in England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her own son inoculated at Adrianople, with perfect success; and she was allowed to have it tried, for the first time in England, on seven condemned criminals, 7 George I. 1721. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and other clergy from that period until 1760.* Vaccine inoculation was introduced by Dr Jenner, January 21, 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. He was voted 10,000*l.* as a reward by parliament, June 2, 1802. The emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly that he liberated Dr. Wickham when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently the emperor liberated whole families of English, making it a

* Inoculation was deemed a very precarious affair by our grandfathers. The *London Daily Advertiser* (Nov. 7, 1751) has this paragraph:—"We hear that the son and daughter of Thomas Davison, esq., of Blakestone, have been inoculated in this town (Newcastle), and that they are both well recovered." Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr. Dimsdale of London inoculated Catharine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. See *Small Pox.*

point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Innoculation introduced in the United States by Dr. B. Waterhouse, 1800. See *Small Pox* and *Vaccination*.

INQUISITION. Before the conversion of Constantine the Great, the bishops only examined into doctrines, and punished heresy with excommunication; but after the emperors became Christians, they ordained that such as were excommunicated should be also banished and forfeit their estates. This continued till about the year 800, when the western bishops' power was enlarged to the authority of citing persons to their courts, both to convict and punish them by imprisonment, penances, or death. In the twelfth century, heresy, as it was then called, was much increased; and the inquisition arose in the persecution of the Albigenses and Waldenses. It was instituted by pope Innocent III., in 1203, and Gregory IX. in a council held at Toulouse in 1229, gave it its final form, committing the management of it to the bishops; but afterwards thinking these too indulgent, he gave the direction of his inquisition to the Dominicans. It was established in France, by St. Louis, in 1226; and in the four Christian kingdoms of Spain. It was established in Portugal in 1536. The last great Auto da Fe was celebrated in 1781; and although the rack and faggot are not now employed in the work of torture and death, yet the power of the Holy office is still exercised in encouraging vexations; enjoining ridiculous penances and privations; prohibiting liberal institutions; and interdicting useful books.

INSANITY. In England within twenty years, insanity has more than tripled. In France it is more extensive in proportion to its population than it is in most other countries. The total number of lunatics and idiots in England is as follows: lunatics 6806—idiots 5741—together 12,547; but allowing for defective returns, the number may be taken at 14,000—an average of *one* to every *thousand* of the population. In Wales: lunatics 133—idiots 763—total 896; and adding for parishes that have made no returns, they may be set down at 1000—a proportion of *one* to *eight hundred*. Scotland has 3652 insane persons—or *one* to about *seven hundred*. In Ireland the number of lunatics and idiots exceeds 8000, as shown by returns, which, however, were not completed.—*Sir Andrew Halliday*. The number of insane persons and idiots in the United States, in 1840, was 17,434. There were 23 asylums capable of containing 2840 patients. Great advances have been made of late years in the treatment of insanity. The late Dr, A. Brigham of Utica, formerly of Hartford, was an able and successful philanthropist in this cause.

INSOLVENCY IN THE UNITED STATES. In May, 1837, a 'commercial crisis' was at its height. The 'heavy' failures in two months, in New York alone amounted to 260, besides countless smaller ones. Failures in New Orleans to the amount of $27,000,000 in two days. In Boston 168 failures from Nov. 1. 1836, to May 12, 1837. New York city Banks all suspended specie payments May 10, 1837. The New England Banks generally, immediately after.

INSOLVENCY. The first Insolvent Act in England was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act, was taken in England, by 50,733 insolvents, from the time of its passing in 1814, to March 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then, the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or, being traders, whose debts are less than 300*l*., may petition the Court of Bankruptcy, and propose compositions and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against his person and property, 6 Vict., 1842. Act amended. 8 Vict., Aug., 1844.

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE. Suetonius conjectures that

Claudius was the first contriver of it, A. D. 43. Insurance was in general use in Italy in 1194, and in England in 1560. Insurance policies were first used in Florence in 1523. The first law relating to insurance was enacted in 1601. Insurance of houses and goods in London began in 1667. This was the year following that of the great fire of London. An office was then set up for insuring houses and buildings, principally contrived by Dr. Barton, one of the first and most extensive builders of the city of London. The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand*, in 1696. A duty was laid on insurances of 1*s.* 6*d.* per hundred pounds insured, in 1782: this duty was increased in 1797, and was variously altered since. The date of the first insurance office in the United States, has not been ascertained.

INSURRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. Shay's Insurrection in Massachusetts (caused by the scarcity of money and heavy taxes), 1786. Insurrection in Pennsylvania, caused by duties on spirits, 1794. See the accounts of *Conspiracies*, *Massacres*, *Rebellions*, *Riots*, &c.

INTEREST OF MONEY. It was twenty *per cent.* in Europe in the twelfth century. Fixed at twelve *per cent.* in Spain, Germany and Flanders, by Charles V. in 1560.—*Robertson.* Till the fifteenth century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and, therefore, often banished and persecuted. Interest was first settled by law in England at ten *per cent.*, 37 Henry VIII., 1546. This law was repealed by Edward VI.; but it was restored by Elizabeth. In those days the monarch could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Interest was reduced to eight *per cent.*, and the word first used instead of usury, 21 James I., 1624. Reduced by the Rump-parliament to six *per cent.*; and so confirmed at the Restoration. Reduced to five *per cent.*, 13 Anne, 1714, at which rate it remains. The rate in Ireland is six *per cent.*; regulated 14 George III., 1773. All interest above the legal standard of Britain is usury, and punishable by the statute.—*Blackstone.* The law does not now apply to bills having only 60 days to run. See *Usury Laws.*

INTEREST OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES. The rates vary in different States, viz:—In La. five *pr. ct.*, in Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., N. Ca., Tenn. Kent., Ohio, Ind., Illin., Misso., Ark., and the United States government claims, the rate is six *per cent.* In N. Y., S. Ca., Mich., and Wisc., seven *per cent.* In Geo., Ala., Mississ., and Flor., eight *per cent.* Laws against usury, with penalty of forfeiting the whole debt, in Me., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Penn., Del. Forfeit of the usury, and double, treble, the usury, in 14 other States. Usurious contracts void in Md., N. Ca., Geo., Tenn., Ohio, Ark.

INUNDATIONS. It would be impossible to record in this volume the numerous catastrophes which class under this head; the following are among the most remarkable:—

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 738.—*Fordun.*

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbor of Ostend totally immersed, 1108. The present city was built above a league from the channel where the old one lies submerged.—*Histoire de Flandre.*

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Sea (see *Dort*), April 17, 1446.

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called The Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. 1483.—*Hollinshed.*

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1530; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.

At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished, 1617.

An inundation at Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1686.—*Vide Phil. Trans.*

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg. 1717.

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility

INUNDATIONS, *continued.*

and other persons of distinction perished, 1723.—*Du Fresnoy.*

In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept. 1787.

At Pest, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April 1811.

By the overflow of the Danube, a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, were surprised, and met instant death, Sept. 14, 1813.

In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, same year.

In Germany, 119 villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained, in March 1816.

Awful inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost, April 9, 1829.

At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water, Feb. 1830.

10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China. Oct. 1833.

Awful inundation in France; the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated, in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotiere; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840.

Inundation of the Mississippi at New Orleans, 160 squares and 1600 houses flooded, May 12, 1849.

The inundations of the Ohio, Mississippi, &c., at different times, have caused great destruction of property, and (at times) of life.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS. The practice of the Romish church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly the prayers to the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, about A. D. 593.—*Ashe.* The Eastern church begun (in the fifth century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices; but the Western church carried it so far as frequently to canonize those they had any regard for; though the wickedness of their lives gave them no title to any such honor, to make processions, masses, litanies, prayers and oblations for and to them.

IODINE. This most important substance was discovered by M. de Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris, in 1812; the discovery was pursued with great advantage by M. Clement, in 1813. Iodine is very active; it is of a violet hue, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees; changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow color, and starch into a purple. Five volumes of oxygen and one of iodine form iodic acid.

IONIAN ISLANDS. They were subject to Venice until ceded by the treaty of Campo-Formio to France, in 1797. By a treaty between Russia and Great Britain they were placed under the protection of the latter power, November 5, 1815. A constitution was ratified by the prince regent of England for the government of these islands in 1818. The Ionian Islands are now among the free states of Europe. Corfu is the principal, and the seat of government.

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE. This order which is an improvement on the Doric, was founded by the Ionians, about 1350 B. C.—*Vitruvius by Perrault.*

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS. Founded by Thales of Miletus, 570 B. C. This sect distinguished itself for its deep and abstruse speculations, under the successors and pupils of the Milesian philosopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Auaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates.

IOWA, now one of the United States, once formed part of the French possessions, and was included in the vast tract of country purchased in 1803 under the general name of Louisiana. First purchase of land from the Indians in Iowa was made in 1832. Iowa separated from Wisconsin as a territory, 1838. Admitted into the Union, Dec. 1846. Population in 1840, 43,111

IPSUS, BATTLE OF, by which Seleucus is confirmed in his kingdom by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. On the one side were Antigonus and his son; on the other Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 in fantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated, 301 B. C.—*Plutarch.*

IRELAND. It is disputed by historians from what nation this country was originally peopled. It seems, however, to be satisfactorily shown that the first colonists were Phœnicians. The Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B. C. The descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B. C. This was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings.

Arrival of Heremon - - B. C. 1070
A colony from Spain bring with them the Phœnician letters, about - - 500
Arrival of St. Patrick - - A. D. 448
The renowned Brian Boiroimhe is crowned at Tara - - - 1002
Battle of Clontarf, which terminates the power of the Danes - - 1039
[In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster; besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually war with each other.]
Adrian IV permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the Holy See, and held it as a fief of the church - - 1157
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submissions of the kings and princes of the country, settles the government upon a footing similar to that of England, and makes his son John lord of Ireland - - - 1172
Ireland wholly subdued - - - 1210
English laws and customs introduced by king John - - - - - 1210
Henry VIII. assumes the title of *king*, instead of *lord* of Ireland - - 1542
The Catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the Protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius's day, Oct. 23, 1641
Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between 1649 and 1656
Landing of king William III. at Carrickfergus - - June 14, 1690
Battle of the Boyne; the Duke of Schomberg killed - July 1, 1690
Memorable Irish rebellion commenced May 4, 1798, and was not finally suppressed until the next year - - 1799
Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland - - - Jan. 1, 1801
Emmett's insurrection - July 23, 1803
Roman Catholic emancipation. (See *Roman Catholics*) - April 13, 1829
Great repeal movement; meeting at Trim. (See *Repeal*) - March 19, 1843
O'Connell's trial. (See *Trials*) Jan. 15, 1844
O'Connell died at Genoa, æt. 72, May 15, 1847
Famine and great distress in Ireland throughout - - - - 1847
Relieved by England, and by voluntary gifts from the United States.
Bill for suppression of crime in Ireland passed parliament - Dec. 20, 1847
Mitchell convicted of treason - May 26, 1848
Habeas Corpus act suspended, July 25, 1848
Smith O'Brien arrested, and the rebellion put down - - Aug. 5, 1848

IRON. It was found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forests of the mount having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles.* The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves and referred glass to the Phœnicians; but Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain. Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Daunemora is the greatest mine of Sweden. British iron was cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, in 1543.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* Iron-mills were first used for slitting iron into bars for smiths by Godfrey Bochs, in 1590. Tinning of iron was first introduced from Bohemia in 1681. There are upwards of 800,000 tons of iron produced annually in England.* For iron vessels, iron war-steamers, &c., see *Steamers.*

* There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshare weighing twenty-four pounds.—*Anon.*

IRON-MASK, THE MAN OF THE. A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask, and closely confined, under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastile. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to dispatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. Some conjecture him to have been an Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople, although he died ten years before the mask; others that he was the count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., although he was reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude. More believe him to have been the celebrated duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia; while still more assert that he was the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who, in the imagination of the Londoners, at least, was executed on Tower-hill But there are two better conjectures; he is said to have been a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., his father being the duke of Buckingham; or the twin-brother of Louis XIV., whose birth was concealed to prevent civil dissensions in France, which it might one day have caused. The mask died after a long imprisonment, Nov. 19, 1703.

ISLAMISM. The religion of Mahomet, planned by him in a cave near Mecca, where he employed a Persian Jew, well versed in history and laws, and two Christians, to assist him. One of these latter was of the Jacobite, and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men he framed his Koran, or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly assumed the prophetical character, calling himself the apostle of God, A. D. 604. See *Koran, Mecca, &c.*

ISLE OF FRANCE. Discovered by the Portuguese in 1500; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. The French formed their establishment at Port Louis in 1715. This island, together with six French frigates and many Indiamen was taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810. They retain possession of it, and it is now a fixed British colony. See *Mauritius.*

ISMAEL, SIEGE OF, in Bessarabia. After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, December 22, 1790; when the Russian general, Suwarrow, the most merciless and savage warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison, consisting of 30,000 men, to the sword; every man was butchered; and Suwarrow, not satisfied with this vengeance, delivered up Ismael to the pillage of his ferocious soldiery, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women, who were murdered in cold blood.

ISSUS, BATTLE OF. Alexander defeats Darius in this, his second great battle with him; Darius loses 100,000 men, and his queen and family are captured, 333 B. C.—*Plutarch.* The Persians lost 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse in the field; and the Macedonians only 300 foot and 150 horse.—*Diodorus Siculus.* The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse, and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter, were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners.—*Justin.*

ISTHMIAN GAMES. These were combats among the Greeks, and received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed, instituted in honor of Melicerta, 1326 B. C.—*Lenglet.* They were re-instituted in honor of Neptune by Theseus, and their celebration was held so sacred and inviolable that even a public calamity could not prevent it, 1259 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles.*

ITALY. The garden of Europe, and the nurse of arts as well as arms. It received its name from *Italus*, a king of the country, or from *Italos*, a Greek word signifying an ox. The aborigines of Italy were the progeny of

Meshech, the sixth son of Japheth. In process of time, the Gomerites or Celts, who inhabited the greatest part of Gaul, sent several colonies into Italy, while other colonists arrived from Greece, and the country was divided into three grand parts, viz.—Cisalpine Gaul, the settlement of the Celts; Italia Propria, the residence of the first inhabitants; and Magna Græcia, the seat of the Grecian colonists. The modern inhabitants of Italy may be derived from the Goths and Lombards, who contributed so largely to the overthrow of the Roman empire, and who founded on its ruins the kingdoms of Italy and Lombardy. For Roman empire, see *Tabular Views*

Rome taken and plundered by the Visigoths under Alaric. See *Rome* A. D. 410
The Huns ravage the Roman empire under Attila, "*the Scourge of God*" - 447
The Western Roman empire is destroyed by the Heruli, whose leader, Odoacer, erects the kingdom of Italy 476
The reign of Totila, who twice pillages Rome, and reduces the inhabitants to such distress, that the ladies and people of quality are obliged to beg for bread at the doors of the Goths - 541 to 552
The power of the Goths destroyed, and their kingdom overthrown by the generals of the Eastern empire - - 553
Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany into this country - - - - 568
The Lombards overrun Italy - - 596
Venice first governed by a doge - 697
Charlemagne invades Italy - - - 774
He repairs to Rome, and is crowned emperor of the West - - - 800
[During the reign of Charlemagne, the pope of Rome, who had hitherto been merely a spiritual minister, finds means to assume a temporal power, not only independent of, but superior to all others.]
Pope Damasius II. is the first who causes himself to be crowned with a tiara 1053
Pope Gregory VII., surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by the countess Matilda, mistress of the greater part of Italy, who makes a donation of all her estates to the Church 1076
Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to the appointment of bishops, begin about 1106, and agitate Italy and Germany during several centuries.
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors - - 1125
Tuscany becomes independent - - 1208
The duchies of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio are created - - - 1228
Milan erected into a duchy - - 1277
The papal seat removed for seventy years to Avignon, in France - - 1305
The cardinals not agreeing in the election of a pope, they set fire to the conclave, and separate, and the papal chair is left vacant for two years - 1314
Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar - - - - - 1328
Lucca becomes an independent republic - - - - - - 1370
Naples conquered by Charles VIII. - 1492
The republic of Venice loses all its Italian provinces in a single campaign, assailed by the pope, the emperor, and the kings of Spain and France - 1509
Leo X. having exhausted all his finances, opens the sale of indulgences and absolutions, which soon replenishes his treasury - - - - 1517
Parma and Placentia made a duchy - 1545
Cosmo de Medicis made grand-duke of Tuscany by Pius V. - - - 1569
Pope Gregory XIII. reforms the calendar. See *Calendar* - - - 1582
Ambassadors from Japan to the pope. See *Jeddo* - - - - 1619
The Corsicans revolt from the Genoese, and choose Theodore for their king. See *Corsica* - - - - 1736
Milan vested in the house af Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle - 1748
Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria - - - 1797
Italy overrun, and Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte - - - - - 1798
The Italian republic - - - 1802
Italy formed into a kingdom, and Napoleon crowned - - - - 1805
Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy - - - - - 1805
The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon - - - - 1814
[The various other events relating to Italy will be found under the respective heads of *Genoa*, *Lombardy*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Rome*, *Venice*, &c.]

The population of the whole of Italy proper now amounts to 23,677,000.—*Alm. de Gotha.*

J

J. Introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1660.—*Du Fresnoy.*

JACOBINS. The name given to one of the principal parties in the French revolution. The Jacobin club originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united to disseminate

political and other opinions; the members were called Jacobins from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris. The club became numerous and popular, and fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. From its institution, one principal object was, to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the national assembly, in order that the members might act in concert. They are represented as having been determined enemies of monarchy, aristocracy, and the Christian religion, and may be regarded as the first grand spring of the revolution. They were suppressed October 18, 1794. The religious sect called Jacobins are those of both sexes who follow the rules of St. Dominick. See *Dominicans.*

JACOBITES. A sect among the eastern Christians, so called from Jacob Baradæus, a Syrian, whose heresy spread to a great extent in the sixth and seventh centuries. In England existed a political party called Jacobites. They were the partisans of James II., and were so named after his expulsion in 1688. Those who openly appeared in arms for, or who expressed their wishes to restore the abdicated family, were called Jacobites; the distinction is now entirely lost.

JAFFA. Celebrated in Scripture as Joppa, the port whence Jonah embarked, and the place where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead. In profane history, the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by Bonaparte in February 1799; and the French were driven out by the British in June, same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte: but this is reasonably doubted.

JAMAICA. Discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1495. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, and the land forces commanded by Venables in 1655; the expedition had been planned by Oliver Cromwell against St. Domingo. An awful earthquake occurred here in 1692; and the island was desolated by a furious hurricane in 1722; and again 1734 and 1751. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and a thousand persons drowned, October 1815. An alarming insurrection, commenced by the negro slaves, in which numerous plantations were burned, and property of immense value destroyed. Before they were overpowered, the governor, lord Belmore, declared the island under martial law, Dec. 22, 1831. Awful fire here, Aug. 26, 1843. The Cholera in 1850.

JANISSARIES. This order of infantry in the Turkish army was formerly reputed to be the grand seignor's foot guards. They were first raised by Amurath I. in 1361; and have several times deposed the sultan. Owing to an insurrection of these troops on the 14th June, 1826, when 3000 of them were killed on the spot, the Ottoman army was reorganized, and a firman was issued declaring the abolition of the Janissaries two days afterwards.

JANSENISM. This sect was founded by Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres about 1625. Jansen was a prelate of piety and morals, but his "*Augustinus.*" a book in which he maintained the Augustine doctrine of free grace, and recommended it as the true orthodox belief, kindled a fierce controversy on its publication in 1640, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII.

JANUARY. This month, the first in our year, derives its name from Janus, a divinity among the early Romans. See *next article.* January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B. C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. This god was painted with two faces

because, as some persons have it, on the one side the first of January looked towards the new year, and on the other towards the old one. On the first day, it was customary for friends and acquaintances to make each other presents, from whence the custom of new year's gifts, still retained among us, was originally taken.

JANUS, Temple of, at Rome. Was erected by Romulus, and kept open in the time of war and closed in time of peace. It was shut only twice, during above 700 years, viz:—under Numa, 714 B. C. and under Augustus, 5 B. C.; and during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war.

JANVILLIERS, Battle of, between the French and Prussians, in which, after an obstinate engagement, Blucher, who commanded the latter army, was driven back to Chalons with considerable loss, February 14, 1814. About this period there were many battles fought between Napoleon and Blucher, and Napoleon and prince Schwartzenberg, until the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814.

JAPAN. This island was first made known to Europe by Marco Paulo; and was visited by the Portuguese about 1535. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire, but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 B. C. The English visited Japan in 1612. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1622, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all extirpated. See *Jeddo*.

JAVA. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740, and for its cruelty and cowardice fixes an indelible stain not only upon their nation, but upon man. The island capitulated to the British, August 8, 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814.

JEDDO. The capital of Japan, containing about 1,680,000 inhabitants, a number nearly equal to London. In 1619, ambassadors from Japan arrived at the court of Paul V. to do him homage as the head of the Christian religion, which their master had embraced through the preaching of the Jesuit missionaries; but the misconduct of the Jesuits, who were endeavoring to overturn the Japanese government, caused them to be expelled in 1622, and the inhabitants relapsed into their former idolatry. The emperor's palace is of indescribable magnificence; its hall of audience is supported by many pillars of massive gold and plates of gold cover its three towers, each nine stories high. Several other costly palaces, belonging to the emperor, empress, concubines, and vassal kings, enrich this great eastern city.

JEMMAPPES, Battle of, one of the most obstinate and bloody of modern times; 40,000 French troops forced 28,000 Austrians, who were intrenched in woods and mountains, defended by forty redoubts, and an immense number of cannon; the revolutionary general Dumouriez was the victor in this battle, which lasted four days. According to the most authentic accounts, the number of killed on the side of the Austrians amounted to 10,000, on that of the French to 12,000, Nov. 5, 1792.

JENA, Battle of, one of the most sanguinary of modern times, between the French and Prussian armies; the one commanded by the emperor Napoleon, and the other by the Prussian king, who was signally defeated, with the loss of 30,000 slain, and nearly as many thousands made prisoners. In

this battle the Prussians lost 200 field-pieces, and Napoleon advanced to Berlin, Oct. 14, 1806

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, SARK, AND ALDERNEY, appendages to the duchy of Normandy, were united to the crown of England, by William the Conqueror, in 1066. Jersey was attempted by the French in 1779 and 1781. A body of French troops surprised the governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and compelled them to surrender prisoners of war; but he was killed in the moment of victory, Jan. 6, 1781.

JERUSALEM. Built 1800 B. C. The first and most famed Temple was founded by Solomon, 1015 B. C.; and was solemnly dedicated on Friday, October 30, 1004 B. C., being one thousand years before the birth of Christ—*Blair; Usher; Bible.* Jerusalem was taken by the Israelites, 1048 B. C. and by Nebuchadnezzar, 587 B. C. Razed to the ground by Titus, A. D. 70, after one of the most remarkable sieges in history. More than 1,100,000 of the Jews perished on this occasion. A city was built on the ruins of the former by the emperor Adrian, A. D. 130. The walls were rebuilt by the empress Eudoxia in 437. Jerusalem was taken by the Persians in 614; by the Saracens in 636; and by the crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword, 1099. A new kingdom was founded, which lasted 88 years. Taken from the Christians by Saladin, in 1187; and by the Turks, who drove away the Saracens in 1217. Jerusalem was taken by the French under Bonaparte in February 1799. See *Jews.*

JESTER. In some ancient works, a jester is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a waggish story." Several of the early English kings kept jesters, and particularly the Tudors. There was a jester at court in the reign of James I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS. The order was founded by Ignatius Loyola (who was canonized), a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, and subsequently an officer of his army. Loyola having been wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, in both legs, A. D. 1521, devoted himself to theology while under cure, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; he next made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation for his new order in France. He presented the institutes of it in 1539, to pope Paul III. who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, September 27, 1540, by which their number was not to exceed 60. That clog, however, was taken off by another bull, March 14, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII., granted them such great privileges as rendered them powerful and numerous. But though François Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris. The Sorbonne issued a decree in 1554, by which they condemned the institution, as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. Even in Romish countries, the intrigues and seditious writings of this order, have occasioned it to be discountenanced. The Jesuits were expelled England by proclamation, 2 James I. 1604, and Venice 1606. They were put down in France by an edict from the king, and their revenues confiscated, 1764; and were banished Spain 1767. Suppressed by pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Restored by Pius VII. in 1814; and since tolerated in other states.

and even where not tolerated, the body, as now in England, possesses a secret and extensive existence.

JESUS CHRIST. Born on Monday, December 25, A. M. 4004, in the year of Rome 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A. D. 30. He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2. He was crucified on Friday, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon. He arose, April 5; ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet, on Thursday, May 14, following: and his Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, May 24, A. D. 33.

JEWELRY. Worn by most of the early nations. So prodigious was the extravagance of the Roman ladies, that Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollia Paulina wearing ornaments which were valued at 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel, in 1434. The manufacture was extensively encouraged in England in 1685. See article *Dress.*

JEWISH ERA. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucidæ until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted by them. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and three months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years.

JEWS. A people universally known both in ancient and modern times. They derive their origin from Abraham, with whom, according to the Old Testament and the Jewish writers, God made a covenant, 1921 B. C. See *Tabular Views*, p. 6 to p. 42.

JEWS, MODERN HISTORY OF.

Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple are sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, multitudes destroying themselves A. D. 70
100,000 Greeks and Romans are murdered by the Jews about Cyrene - 115
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and erects a temple to Jupiter - - - 130
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans, in 135 and - - 136
[They are now banished from Judea by an edict of the emperor, and are forbidden to return, or even to look back upon their once flourishing and beloved city, on pain of death. From this period, the Jews have been scattered among all other nations.]

GENERAL HISTORY.

Jews first arrive in England - - 1078
Thinking to invoke the divine mercy, at a solemnization of the Passover, they sacrifice a youth, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, for which the criminals are executed, and all Jews banished France - - - 1080
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation-day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests - - 1089
500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, they cut each other's throats to avoid their fury - - - 1190
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John - - - - - 1204
They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich; the offenders are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks - - - - - 1235
They crucify a child at Lincoln, for which eighteen are hanged - - 1255
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2*s.* per week as interest upon a loan of 20*s.*—*Stowe* - - 1262
Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, passed - - - - 1269
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm - - 1274
267 Jews hanged and quartered for clipping coin - - - - 1277
They crucify a child at Northampton, for which fifty are drawn at horses' tails and hanged - - - 1282
15,660 Jews are apprehended in one day, and are all banished England.—*Rapin* - - - - - 1287
Massacre of the Jews at Verdun by the peasantry; 500 defend themselves in a castle, where, for want of weapons, they throw their children at their enemies, and then destroy one another 131
A fatal distemper raging in Europe, they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and 1,500,000 are massacred.—*Lenglet.* - - - 1348
500,000 Jews are banished Spain, and 150,000 from Portugal - - 1492
They are banished France - - 1494
After having been banished England 365 years, they are re-admitted by Cromwell, in virtue of a treaty with Manasseh Ben Israel - - - 1652

JEWS. *continued.*

Statute to naturalize them in England, passed - - - - - 1753
This act repealed on the petition of all the cities in England - - - 1754
The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France - - - - 1790
Sitting of the great Sanhedrim, of Paris, convened by the emperor Napoleon Jan. 20, 1807
London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews - - 1808
Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews, Sept. 1, 1820
Bill for Jewish emancipation in England, lost on the second reading, by a majority in the Commons, 228 against 165 - - - May 17, 1830
Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London; and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honor has been conferred, Nov. 9, 1837
Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it - - 1839
Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus.—See *Damascus* Feb. 1, 1840

JOAN OF ARC, OR MAID OF ORLEANS. The young and celebrated heroine of France. The English under Bedford closely besieging Orleans, Joan of Arc pretended she had a divine commission to expel them, and Charles VII. intrusted her with the command of the French troops. She raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, 1429, and the English who were before the place from October 12, preceding, abandoned the enterprise, May 8, following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 10, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never killed any one, or shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiegne, May 25, 1431; and to the great disgrace of the English, was burnt for a witch five days afterwards at Rouen, in the 22d (some say 29th) year of her age.—*Voltaire's Pucelle d' Orleans.*

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE. Names, as pledges to prosecute, well known in the law. *Magna Charta* demanded witnesses before trial, and since the reign of Edward III. the fictitious names of John Doe and Richard Roe are put into writs, as pretended witnesses.

JUBILEE. By Mosaic institution the Jews celebrate a Jubilee every fifty years. Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII., in the year 1300. It was celebrated every fifty years by command of pope Clement VI.; and was afterwards reduced by Urban VI. to every thirty-third year; and Sixtus V. to every twenty-fifth year, at which period it is now fixed.

JUDGES. On the Norman conquest the judges had the style of *Justiciarius Angliæ*: these judges continued until the erection of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The last who had the office of *Justiciarius Angliæ* was Phillip Basset, in 1261. Judges punished for bribery, 17 Edward I. 1288, when Thomas de Weyland was banished the land; and in 1351, William de Thorp was hanged. John de Cavendish was beheaded by the Kentish rebels, 1382. Tresylian, chief justice, was executed for favoring despotism, and other judges were seized and condemned, 1388. The prince of Wales was committed by Judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench 1412. Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, was beheaded, July 6, 1535. Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, 1641. Three impeached, 1680. Most of them dismissed for not allowing the legality of a dispensing power in the crown, 3 James II. 1687. The celebrated Judge Jefferies was committed by the lord mayor to the Tower, where he died, 1689. The independence of the judges in England was established by making their appointments patents for life, 1761. Judges were sent to India, 1773. Three additional judges,

one to each court, were appointed, 1784. A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, May 5, 1813.

JUDGES IN THE UNITED STATES. Those of the Supreme Court, eight in number, are appointed for life or during good conduct, by the President and Senate. The chief justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have been John Jay, appointed, 1789; William Cushing, of Mass., 1796; Oliver Ellsworth, 1796; John Marshall, 1801; Roger B. Taney, 1836. U. S. Circuit Judges were first appointed 1801. The judges of the several States are thus appointed:—

By the *Governor* and *Legislature*, or Senate, or Council, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Louisana, Missouri, Indiana, and Michigan.

By the Legislature alone, in Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, and Illinois.

By the Governor alone in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Kentucky.

By *popular vote*, in Mississippi and in New York,* and Maryland.

THE TERM OF OFFICE of the superior judges, is *for life* (or "during good behavior") in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

Until seventy years of age, in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut.

Until sixty-five years of age, in Missouri.

For periods varying from *two* to *twelve years*, in New Jersey, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan; and for one year in Rhode Island, and Vermont.

THEY ARE REMOVABLE—

By impeachment in fourteen States. By conviction of misconduct in a court of law, in Maryland. By joint resolution of Senate, and two-thirds of Assembly, in New York.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, in lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England, and Vice Admiralty Courts abroad—from the Courts of the Isle of Man, the Colonial Courts, &c., fixed by statute 3 and 4 William IV. 1833.

JUGGERNAUT, or "Lord of the world." The first object of Hindoo veneration, is a celebrated idol of an irregular pyramidical black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermillion, and the visage is frightful. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually: of these a great many never return, and to the distance of fifty miles the way is strewed with human bones: the temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years.

JUGURTHA, THE WAR WITH. A memorable war against the Numidian to reduce his kingdom, commenced 111 B. C. and continued five years. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and afterwards Sylla and Marius; the latter of whom dragged him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph. The name and wars of Jugurtha have been immortalized by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD. A term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980

* The election of judges by the people, in New York, was first provided for by the new constitution of 1846.

years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time, to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our year is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For Julian year, see *Calendar* and *Year.*

JULY. The seventh month of the year, from the Latin *Julius*, the surname of C. Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it. It was the fifth month in the Roman calendar until Numa added January and February to the year, 713 B. C. See *those months severally*, and article *Year*

JUNE. The sixth month, but originally the fourth month of the Roman year. It had its name *Junius*, which some derive *à Junone*, and others *à Juniori-bus*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. When Numa added two months before March, this month became, as it is now, the sixth of the calendar, 713 B. C. See *Year.*

JUNIUS'S LETTERS. Junius was the assumed name of a concealed political writer, who published his letters in the *Public Advertiser*, in 1769. They were written in a nervous, sarcastic, and clear style, and produced a powerful impression, and the volume is now one of the most admired in British literature. These letters have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), Mr. serjeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, esq., Mr. Charles Lloyd, Mr. Samuel Dyer, general Lee, Hugh Boyd, esq., and sir Philip Francis; but the matter is still hidden in obscurity. "I am the depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."—*Junius.* And recently to Horace Walpole.

JUPITER. Known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans: to the former, it is said 3000, B. C.; and correctly inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B. C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the royal library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo, A. D. 1610; but Jansen, it is affirmed, claimed some acquaintance with them about twenty years before.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon Heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible with their whole estates, real and personal, for false verdicts.—*Lambard.* But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one-half denizens, and the other half aliens, statute 28 Edward III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal, might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm that is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers.

JURIES, COERCION OF. About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empanelled in their actions, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it.—*Leon. Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, October 9, 1791.—*Phillips.*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. These are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supercession and punishment by the king's bench for an abuse of their authority. Justices of the peace in every county first nominated by William the Conqueror, in 1076. —*Stowe.* In the United States the office is held by special appointment, and the tenure is different in different States; it is usually for seven years.

JUSTINIAN CODE. Wherein was written what may be termed the statute law, scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty, completed A. D. 529. To this code of laws Justinian added the Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*corpus juris civilis*). A digest was made in 533.—*Blair.*

K.

KALEIDOSCOPE. This optical instrument, which combines mirrors, and produces a symmetrical reflection of beautiful images, was invented by Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh; it was first suggested in 1814, and the instrument perfected in 1817, when it found its way into every body's hands. It is intended to assist jewellers, glass-painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns, of which it produces an infinite number.

KAMTSCHATKA. The peninsula on the eastern coast of Asia. It was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, A. D. 1690; and was taken possession of by Russia in 1697; it was not ascertained to be a peninsula until visited by Behring, in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being dreary winter.

KENILWORTH CASTLE. Built in 1120, but much of the pile was erected subsequently by John of Gaunt; and its remains now form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. This celebrated castle was conferred on Dudley, earl of Leicester, by queen Elizabeth, whom he afterwards entertained within its walls for seventeen days. His sumptuous entertainment of the queen commenced July 19, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l.* a vast expenditure in those times.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States, was first explored by Daniel Boone, an enterprising hunter, in 1770. First white settlement near Lexington, 1775. Was a part of Virginia until 1782, when it was made a separate district. Admitted into the Union 1792. Population in 1790, 73 677; in 1810, 406,511, in 1830, 688,844; in 1840, 779.828, including 182,258 slaves.

KEYS. The invention of them is ascribed to Theodore, of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B. C. But this is an error, as keys are mentioned in the siege of Troy, 1193 B. C. Keys were originally made of wood, and the earliest form was a simple crook similar to the common picklock now in use. The ancient keys now to be found in the cabinets of the curious are mostly of bronze. The late Francis Douce, esq., had some of remarkable shapes, the shaft terminating on one side by the works, on the other by a ring. Keys of this description were presented by husbands to wives, and were returned again upon divorce or separation.

KIEL, TREATY OF. Between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed January 14, 1814. By this treaty Norway was ceded to Sweden. Previously the Norwegians had been deserted by the king of Denmark, and had sent a deputation to England, to interest that country in their favor. The mission was fruitless. On the contrary, the English blockaded the ports of Norway, and the Swedes entered by land. The Norwegians fought some brave actions, but they were defeated. The prince of Denmark quitted Norway, and the diet elected the king of Sweden to be their king.

KING. The Latin *Rex*, the Scythian *Reis*, the Spanish *Rey*, the French *Roi*, all come from the Hebrew *Rosch*, chief, or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2245 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B. C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings first ruled in Rome. The Egyptians understood the only just principle of government, namely, to make the people happy; and although among them the monarchy was hereditary, the sovereign was as much bound by the laws as his meanest subject: there was a peculiar code for his direction in the most minute particulars of public and private life. The king's hour of rising, the portion of time he should devote each day to the services of religon, the administration of justice, the quality of his food, and the rank of persons by whom he was served, were all prescribed.

KING OF ENGLAND. The style "king of England," was first used by Egbert A. D. 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy. See *Britain*. The plural phraseology of we, us, our, was first adopted by king John, in 1207. The title of "king of Ireland," by British sovereigns, was not assumed until 542, when Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king. The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne, 1707; and of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union of these countries, January 1, 1801, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"*Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor*," "George the third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith."

KING OF THE FRENCH. Decreed by the National Assembly that the title of "king of France" should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "king of the French," October 16, 1789. The royal title was abolished in 1792; but restored in the Bourbon family, in 1814. Louis-Philippe I. was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French." August 9, 1830. See *France*.

KING OF HUNGARY. The averseness of the Hungarian people to the term *queen*, has led to the custom among them, that whenever a female succeeds to the throne, she shall be called *king*. Thus it will be seen in the annals of Hungary, that the daughter of Louis I. reigned as *king Mary*, in 1383. See *Hungary*.

KING OF THE ROMANS. The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors in their own lifetime politically obtained them the title of "king of the Romans," this people being comprehended in that sovereignty. The first emperor so elected was Henry IV., in 1055. Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he obtained the title of "king of the Romans," but failed in succeeding to the Imperial crown. The style "king of Rome" was revived by Bonaparte, who conferred it on his son, upon his birth, in April, 1811; but the title ceased with the extinction of the dynasty of Napoleon, April 5, 1814.

KING'S BENCH, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND. Obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. The jurisdiction of this court extends all over England, and is not so subject to control as others, because the law presumes the king to be here in person. The name of this court has been altered to that of *Queen's Bench*, since the

accession of Victoria, in June, 1837, as is the case with all institutions in immediate connection with, or dependent upon the sovereign.

KING'S EVIL. Supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058. This vulgar credulity had in the age of Charles II. arisen to such a height, that in fourteen years, 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her royal intention to touch publicly for the cure of the evil; and touching for it continued a custom until it was wisely discouraged, and ultimately dropped by George I., 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first royal speech from the throne was delivered by Henry I., in 1107. A late celebrated writer, after remarking with his accustomed harshness upon Mr. Canning, who had just then (April 1827) become chief of a new administration, said—"Canning being now minister, of one thing, and one thing only, we are certain, we shall have no more grammatical blunders in king's speeches; these things will still be written in the same meagre way, in point of matter, as before; but we shall have them in a perspicuous and pure style."—*Cobbett.*

KINGDOMS. The origin of kingdoms may be referred to Belus, supposed to have been the Nimrod of Holy Writ; he was the founder of the Babylonian monarchy, 2245 B. C.—*Usher.* Menès, or Misraïm, makes his son Atholas, surnamed the first Mercury, king of Upper Egypt; and another son, Tosecthrus, he establishes at Memphis, 2188 B. C.—*Blair.* Ninus founds the Assyrian monarchy, 2059 B. C.—*Lenglet.*

KISSING. Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, as we may collect from Judas approaching his master with a kiss; it was also customary in Rome. Kissing the pope's foot took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, and began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the eighth century. From kneeling to sovereigns came also the ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord in homage, first practised, A. D. 709.

KIT-KAT CLUB. A society which consisted of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished abilities, instituted in 1703, for the purpose of promoting the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover, which they effected by spirited publications as well as other measures. Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members, and made several epigrams upon the toasts of the club. The club took its name from one Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern where they met, in King-street, Westminster, and who served them with pastry.—*Bowyer's Life of Queen Anne.*

KNIGHT. The origin of this title as a military honor is said to be derived from the siege of Troy, but this solely depends upon a passage or two in Homer. With certainty we may trace the distinction to the Romans, who, after their union with the Sabines, created three centuries of knights, about 750 B. C.—*Livy.*

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY. Took its rise in the combats of the Celtic nations, particularly the judicial combats, and much prevailed in Spain, France, and Germany. Tilts and tournaments commenced with the return of the crusaders from the holy wars, and for about 300 years they were the chief amusements of courts, and the successful combatants acquired knighthood, and the favor of the ladies. When public combats declined, the knights travelled in search of adventures, to correct injustice, and fight in the cause of the fair; and the consequent follies gave rise to the novel of Don Quixote.

KNIGHTHOOD. Was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after

confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstan, on whom Alfred bestowed this new dignity, A. D. 900.—*Spelman.* The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honor of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100.—*Ashmole's Institutes.* All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Henry III. 1254.—*Salmon.*

KNIGHTHOOD IN EUROPE. As a system, under the denomination of chivalry, knighthood is to be dated from the eleventh century. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, and to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. The first knights being men of the highest rank and largest possessions, admission into the order was deemed a great honor.

MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Alcantara, instituted - - A. D. 1160
Alexander Nevskoi, Russia - - 1700
Amaranta, Sweden - - - 1645
Angelic Knights, Greece - - - 456
Annunciada, Mantua - - - 1618
Annunciation, Savoy - - - 1355
Argonauts, Naples - - - 1382
Avis, Portugal - - - - 1147
Band, Spain - - - - 1232
Bannerets, England, 1360. Renewed. See *Bannerets* - - - - 1485
Bath, England, 1399. Renewed. See *Bath* - - - - - 1725
Bear, Switzerland - - - - 1213
Black Eagle, Prussia, instituted by Frederick I. - - - - 1701
Blood of Christ, Mantua - - - 1608
Brotherly Love, instituted - - - 1708
Burgundian Cross - - - - 1535
Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III. - - - - - 1156
Carpet, England - - - - 1553
Catharine, Russia - - - 1698
Chase, instituted by the duke of Wirtemberg - - - - - 1719
Christ, Livonia - - - - 1203
Christ, Portugal - - - 1319
Christian Charity, France - 1590
Cincinnatus, America - - 1783
Conception of the Virgin - - 1619
Concord, Prussia, instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburgh 1660
Crescent, Naples - - - - 1448
Crown Royal, France - - - 802
Daneburgh, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V. - - - - 1671
Death's Head, Female Order, by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe Mersburgh - - - - 1709
Dove of Castile - - - - 1379
Dragon, Hungary - - - 1439
Ear of Corn, Brittany - - - 1050
Elephant, Denmark, by Christian I. 1478
Ermine, France - - - - 1450
Garter England - - - - 1350
Generosity, Brandenburgh - - 1685
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip, surnamed the Good - - 1429
Golden Lion, Hesse-Cassel - - 1785
Golden Shield and Thistle - - - 1370
Golden Spur, by Pius IV. - - 1559
Guelphic, Hanover - - - - 1816
Holy Ghost, France, 1468. Revived - 1559
Holy Ghost, Rome - - - 1198
Holy Trinity - - - - - 1211
Hospitallers (*which see*) - - 1092
Januarius, Naples - - - - 1738
Jerusalem. See *Malta* - - - 1048
Jesus, France - - - - 1206
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII., 1415. Reformed by Paul V. 1610
Knot, Naples - - - - 1351
La Calza, Venice - - - - 1400
Legion of Honor, France, instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte - - - 1802
Lily of Arragon - - - - 1403
Lily of Navarre - - - - 1048
Loretto, Lady of - - - - 1587
Malta. See *Malta.* - - - - 1531
Martyrs, Palestine - - - - 1319
Maria-Theresa, Order of Ladies, Spain 1792
Mauritians, Savoy - - - 1430
Merit, instituted by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel - - - - 1785
Merit, Prussia - - - - 1740
Noble Passion, Germany - - - 1704
Oak of Navarre, Spain - - - 722
Passion of Jesus Christ, France - 1382
Pius, founded by Pius IV. - - - 1559
Porcupine, France - - - 1393
Red Eagle, Prussia - - - - 1792
Redemption, instituted - - - 1212
Rosary, Spain - - - - 1172
Round Table, England—See *Knights of the Round Table* - - - 528
St. Andrew, Russia (tradition ascribes to this saint the introduction of Christianity into Muscovy) - - - 1698
St. Andrew, Scotland, 809; renewed 1452; and again by James VI. - 1605
St. Anthony, Ethiopia - - 357

KNIGHTHOOD IN EUROPE, *continued.*

St. Anthony, Hainault - - - 1382
St. Blaze, Acon - - - 1250
St. Catharine, Palestine - - - 1163
St. Catharine, Russia - - - 1698
St. Denis, France - - - 1267
St. George, Austria - - - - 1470
St. George, Carinthia - - - 1279
St. George, Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria - - 1729
St. George, England; instituted by Edward III. See *Garter* - - 1349
St. George; tutelary saint of Genoa, by Frederick III. - - - - 1460
St. George, Rome - - - 1496
St. George, Russia - - - - 1782
St. George, Spain - - - 1318
St. George, Venice - - - - 1200
St. Hubert, Germany, by the duke of Juliers and Cleves - - - 1417
St. James, Holland - - - - 1290
St. James, Portugal - - - 1310
St. James, Spain - - - - 1030
St. Jerome, Germany - - - 1154
St. John of Acon - - - - 1370
St. John of Jerusalem - - - 1048
St. John of Malta - - - - 1522
St. John of Rhodes - - - - 1300
St. Julien, of Alcantara - - - 1176
St. Lazarus, and St. Maurice, by Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy - - 1572
St. Louis, France - - - - 1693
St. Mark, Venice, 830; renewed - 1562
St. Mary the Glorious - - - 1233
St. Mary de Merced, Spain - - 1218
St. Michael, France - - - - 1469
St. Michael, Germany - - - 1618
St. Patrick, Ireland - - - - 1783
St. Paul, Rome - - - - 1540
St. Peter, Rome - - - - 1520
St. Rupert, Germany, by the archbishop of Saltzburgh - - - 1701
St. Sepulchre, Palestine - - - 1094
St. Stephen, by Casimir de Medicis, grand-duke of Tuscany - - 1561
St. Thomas of Acon - - - - 1370
Saviour, Greece - - June 1, 1833
Seraphims, Sweden - - - - 1334
Ship and Crescent, France - - 1269
Sincerity, instituted by the elector of Saxony - - - - - 1690
Slaves of Virtue, Germany - - 1662
Swan, Cleves - - - - - 960
Sword, Cyprus - - - - - 1195
Sword, Sweden, 1523; revived - - 1772
Templars.—See *Templars* - - 1118
Teste Morte, Wurtemburg - - - 1652
Teutonic, 1190; renewed in Prussia - 1522
Thistle of Bourbon - - - 1370
Thistle of Scotland, 812; revived - 1540
Trinitarians, Spain - - - 1594
Truxillo, Spain - - - - 1227
United Ladies for the honor of the Cross, in Germany - - - 1666
Virgin Mary - - - - - 1233
Virgin of Mount Carmel, France - 1607
Warfare of Christ, Poland - - - 1705
Warfare of Christ, Russia - - 1325
Wing of St. Michael, Portugal - - 1165
Wladimir, Russia - - - 1682

KNIGHTS, FEMALE. The title of knight, which was given to men of superior worth, ability, and fortune, in former times, was sometimes given to women also. As an instance, it was conferred on the women who preserved the city of Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance and vigorous attack of the besiegers, by which means the Moors were forced to raise the siege. Large immunities and favors were granted to them and their descendants for their heroism on this occasion.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Instituted by king Arthur, about A. D. 528.—*Asser's Life of Alfred.* This ancient order was revived by Edward III. at Windsor, upon New Year's day, 1344. The king, with a view to the recovery of France, which descended to him in right of his mother, became anxious to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest and thereupon projecting and setting up king Arthur's Round Table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise. He published his royal letters of protection, for the safe coming and return of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at those jousts and tournaments.—*Beatson.*

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE. The barons, or tenants in chief, or freeholders by Doomsday-book, were 700 in number, but being split into small parts, were greater and lesser, all of whom were entitled to sit in parliament; but the latter, or lesser barons, were allowed to choose two representatives, hence called knights of the shire, A. D. 1307.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. A religious and military order, instituted A. D. 1118 They came to England early in Stephen's reign, and settled at the Temple in London; and at other places in the reign of Henry II. All the knights were arrested in France in one day, being charged with great crimes, and possessing great riches; fifty-nine of them were burnt alive at Paris in Oct.

1307. Those in England were all seized the same year. Their order was abolished by Philip the Fair of France, at the council of Vienne, in 1312; and many thousands were subsequently massacred, their wealth being given to the knights of Malta. See *Malta.*

KNIVES. First made in England in 1563. They were the earliest branch of cutlery, and were first manufactured by one Mathews, of Fleet-Bridge, London, 5th Eliz., 1563.—*Chamberlain's England, edit.* 1683. See *Forks.*

KORAN, OR ALKORAN OF MAHOMET, written about A. D. 610. Its general aim was, to unite the professions of Idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. It was written in the Koreish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possessed every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him, during a period of twenty-three years, by the angel Gabriel. The style of this volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise, and where the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ.—*Dr. Jortin.* The leading article of faith which this impostor preached, is compounded of an eternal truth, and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God.—*Gibbon.* The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; and into English and other European languages about 1763, *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 3000 verses, divided into 114 sections. See *Alcoran; Islamism; Mecca; Mahometism, &c.*

L.

LA HOGUE, BATTLE OF, between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under admirals Russel and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hogue, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England, May 19, 1692.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. It was commenced in 1785, when Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command. The last direct intelligence received from him was from Botany Bay, in March 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently dispatched in search of Perouse, but no certain information was had until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on two different islands of the New Hebrides—a fate authenticated by various articles of the wreck of these vessels, which capt. Dillon brought with him to Calcutta, April 9, 1828, 40 years afterwards.

LA VENDEE, WAR OF. The French Royalists here took to arms, and were successful in a number of battles with the Republican armies, fought between July 12, 1793, and January 1, 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Numerous other engagements were fought, with various success, until this war terminated, Jan. 10, 1800.

LABYRINTH. There were four most famous in history: the first was built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B. C.; the second in Egypt in the isle of Mœris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, 683 B. C.; and the fourth in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of the Hetruriæ, about 520 B. C.—*Pliny.* The beauty and art of the labyrinth of Egypt were almost beyond belief; it had 12 halls and 3000 chambers, with pillars, was encrusted with marble, and adorned with sculpture.—*Herodotus.* The labyrinth of Woodstock is famous from its connection with the story of

Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II.; there is a curious Maze at Hampton Court that is much visited.

LACE. Mention is made of it as being of very delicate texture in France and Flanders in 1320; and fine laces were much in use for ruffles and frills for the men, and headdresses for the women, in the fifteenth century. Lace was general in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London, and its value when manufactured has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold.

LACEDÆMON. See *Sparta*. Lelez begins the kingdom of Lelegia, in Laconia, 1516 B. C. Eurotas gives his daughter Sparta in marriage to Lacedæmon, and makes him partner on the throne, 1490 B. C. The city of Sparta was built about this time, and hence the name by which the country is most known. The Lacedæmon republic became famous in history after 700 B. C. particularly by the conquest of Athens. It was made a Roman province 71 B. C. The territory now belongs to the Turks.—*Thucydides; Priestley.*

LADIES. The mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out to the poor weekly with their own hands certain quantities of bread, and were therefore called *Lef-days*—two Saxon words signifying *bread-giver*, and the words were at length corrupted, and the mistress is called to this day *Lady*, that is, *Lef-day*. The introduction of ladies to court, was first to that of Louis XII. of France in 1499. As a title of honor, the title of lady properly belongs only to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank; but custom has made it a term of complaisance for the wives of knights, and all women of eminence or gentility. See *Lord*.

LADRONE ISLES. Discovered by Magellan, in 1520; they are eleven in number; at the island of Guam he first touched. Here, some of the natives having stolen some of his goods, and showing a great disposition to theft, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Islands of Thieves, which they are called to this day.

LADY DAY. This festival, the 25th March, was instituted about A. D. 350, according to some authorities, and not before the seventh century according to others. On this day, the 25th of March, the angel Gabriel brought to the Virgin Mary the message concerning her son Jesus; hence it is called the Annunciation, and is celebrated in the Catholic church as one of its chief feasts; and in the Reformed church also, on account of the connection between the circumstance commemorated and the Incarnation. In England, before the alteration of the style, the new year began on the 25th of March.

LA FAYETTE'S first visit to the United States, to aid the cause of American independence; he arrived at Charleston, April 25, 1777, being then nineteen years old. He raised a corps at his own expense; was wounded at Brandywine; employed in Rhode Island, 1778; visited France, promoting new reinforcements for the United States, and returned 1779. His triumphal reception in the United States on a visit of pleasure, Aug. 13, 1824; received from Congress the sum of $200,000 and a township of land in reward for his services; returned to France in the frigate Brandywine, September 7, 1825.

LAMPS. See *Lanterns*. Lamps are mentioned in all the early ages; they were in use in Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The earthen lamp which Epictetus the philosopher had in his study sold, after his death, for 3000 drachmas, A. D. 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. Lamps were in general use through the streets of London up to the close

of the 18th century, as were flambeaux which were carried by link-boys. London streets were first lighted by oil-lamps in 1681; and with gas lamps in 1814. The domestic lamp is now of elegant manufacture; of this kind is the Argand lamp, brought into general use in England in 1785, *et seq.* See *Safety Lamp.*

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS. On a system of education by means of mutual instruction, propagated by Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell; they were not much patronized till about 1808, when Lancaster's system attracted general attention, notwithstanding the prejudices that existed against the founder, who had been laboring to introduce schools upon his economic plan from 1798. They became general in 1818, and there are now some hundreds of them in England, and in London more than forty. They were founded in Senegal, and were extensively instituted in Russia, in 1819.

LAND. Was let generally in England for 1*s.* per acre, 36 Henry VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l.* in 1600. It was about 14,000,000*l.* in 1688. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 *per cent.* on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, the rent of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in this estimate were exempted much land and the inferior class of houses. See *Income Tax.* The rental of the United Kingdom has been recently estimated in parliament at 127 millions, but authorities vary much on the amount. See *Public Lands, U. S.*

LANDGRAVE. This is from *land*, and *grave* a count, a German title of dominion, which appears to have commenced in the eleventh century; it became the title of the house of Hesse Cassel, about the year 1300; and the rank was subsequently assumed by the branches of Hesse Homburg, Hesse Philipstal, Hesse Darmstadt, &c. See *Hesse.*

LANGSIDE, BATTLE OF; between the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, and the army of Mary queen of Scots, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat, May 15, 1568. Immediately after this last fatal battle, the unfortunate Mary fled to England, and landed at Workington, in Cumberland, on May 16; and was soon afterwards imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE. Language must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or it is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former opinion by the great majority of the Jews and Christians, and the profoundest philosophers of France and England. It has been affirmed that Hebrew was the language spoken by Adam: but others deny this, and say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, are only dialects of the original, which has for many ages been lost and unknown. Psammeticus the Powerful, desiring to know the most ancient people and language on the earth, caused two children to be kept from all knowledge of the use of speech, until they were two years old: they were then brought into his presence, and they both pronounced the sound *beccos*, the Phœnician term for *bread.* He therefore gave the Phœnician the precedence, in point of antiquity, to all other nations, 647 B. C.—*Herodotus, Polyæn., Strabo.*

LANGUAGES. Of the Hebrew, the Chaldee and Syriac are dialects. The original European ones are thirteen, viz: Greek, Latin, Dutch, Sclavonian, spoken in the east: Welsh, Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish, Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus, Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in East Friesland. Arabic is the mother tongue of Africa. From the Latin sprung the Italian, French and Spanish; and from the Spanish the Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the High Dutch, or Teutonic, sprang the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch,

&c. There are 3664 known languages now used in the world Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects.—*Professor Adelung.*

LANTERNS. In general use from a very early date. Those of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said by Alfred, and it is supposed that horn was used for window-lights also, as glass was not known in Alfred's reign, A. D. 872–901.—*Stowe's Chron.* London was lighted by suspended lanterns, with glass sides, A. D. 1415. The pellucid laminæ of the ox horn have served for ages for the sides of lanterns instead of glass, and for many uses are preferred. See article, *Lamps.*

LAOCOON. This exquisite work of art, executed in marble, is universally allowed to be the triumph of Grecian sculpture. It was modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and of great eminence as statuaries; and in all ages, and by all nations, this beautiful group is allowed to be the greatest victory of art that has ever been achieved by human hands.

LATERAN, COUNCILS OF THE. They were held in the Basilica of the Lateran, at Rome. Of these councils there were five: by the first, the right of investitures was settled between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., 1122; by the second council were secured the temporalities of ecclesiastics, 1139; the third was to denounce schismatics, 1179; the fourth on church affairs, attended by 400 bishops and 1000 abbots; and the fifth was the famous council of Julius II., 1512.

LATHE, for turning ivory, wood, iron, and other substances, so as to shape them to the views of the artist, was originally an instrument of rude construction, invented by Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B. C. Pliny ascribes the invention to Theodore of Samos. Modern lathe engines frequently cost thousands of pounds.

LATIN LANGUAGE. One of the thirteen original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish. It is named after the Latini, and the Latini from Latinus, their king. A vast portion of our most beautiful and expressive words are derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy, about A. D. 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the seventh century. During six or seven hundred years the Latin tongue prevailed in all public proceedings from the Tweed to the Euphrates, and from the Danube to Mount Atlas, and has been more or less retained even to this day. In England it was ordered to be discontinued in conveyancing, and in courts of law, in 1731.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 170 B. C. It is the extent of the earth or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in latitude 66.20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69.493; he measured it in 1737. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69.292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68.732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 68.743. Mudge, in England, made it 69.148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69.12; and Biot, 68.769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68.63—less than at the equator; and contradicts all the others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid, which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernouilli, Euler, and others, while it has more generally been regarded as an oblate spheroid.

LATIUM. Now the city of Romania; built by Latinus, king of Janiculum, who gave his name to the country, calling his subjects Latines, 904 B. C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. The Latins, though originally known only among their neighbors, soon rose in rank when Romulus had founded the city of Rome in their country.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS. A new sect, whose principles are variously represented. By some we are told that their tenets do not vary much from those of the Church of England, the Scriptures, without mysticism, being the foundation of them. By others it is said that they assume the power of curing the sick, resisting the operations of the deadliest poisons, and working miracles of several kinds; and maintain that this is the last generation of men. They have appeared in Hertfordshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire and an address was published by them at Manchester, in May, 1840. Great numbers of these fanatics have lately emigrated to the United States.

LAWS, ANCIENT. The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos, 1807 B. C., were the first Attic laws, reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B. C.; but the latter code was afterwards superseded by that of Solon, 578 B. C. The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made 884 B. C.; they remained in full force for 700 years, and are calculated to raise our admiration, as well by their singularity, as by the effect they had in forming a race of men totally different from all others living in civilized society. The Roman laws were founded on those of Phoroneus. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published in A. D. 290. The Theodosian code in 435. The Justinian code, in 529, and the digest, in 533.—*Blair.* See *Civil Law.*

LAWS, BRITISH. The British laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon, in A. D. 590. The Saxon laws of Ina were published in 709. Alfred's code of laws, which is the foundation of the common law of England, was compiled in 887, but in use previously. Edward the Confessor promulgated his laws, in 1065. Stephen's charter of general liberties, 1136; Henry II.'s confirmation of it, 1154 and 1175. The maritime laws of Richard I., 1194. See article *Oleron.* Magna Charta, by king John, 1215. Its confirmation by Henry III., 1216, *et seq.* See *Magna Charta* and *Forests, Charter of the.* Celebrated declaration made by the lord chief justice of the King's Bench, 'That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact as to prevent the execution of justice," May 21, 1784.—*Lord Mansfield.*

LAW'S BUBBLE. The most ruinous speculation of modern times. The projector, John Law, of Edinburgh, raised himself to the dignity of comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East India,' and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it in 1710; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and most of the people of property of every rank in that kingdom, seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a Royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value, so that in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. But the following year this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining tens of thousands of families. It is remarkable that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England, in the same fatal year, 1720.—*Hist. of France, Nouv. Dict.*

LAWYERS. The pleaders of the bar, called barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. or in his reign 1291. Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, are alone permitted to plead in the court of Common Pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604. There are about 1200 barristers in England: and the number of lawyers in England and Wales, counting London and country attorneys, solicitors, &c., is about 14,000. A list of 19,527 practising lawyers in the United States, was published in New York, 1850.

LEAD. Is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. The lead mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons *per annum*. The finest sort of black lead, that most fit for pencils, is produced only at Borrowdale, but there in great quantities. Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236.

LEAGUES, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS. The League of the Public Good, was one between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI. of France, in 1464. The League of Cambray was entered into in 1508. The Holy League against Louis XII., 1510. The League of Smalcald, 1529 The League of the Beggars (the Protestants so called, though Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders, 1560. *The* League, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was commenced in 1576. The League of Wurtzburg, 1610. League against the emperor, 1626. Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the church, and the regal authority, 13 Charles I., 1638. League of Augsburg, 1686.

LEAP-YEAR, OR BISSEXTILE. The Leap-year originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was added to February. See *Bissextile*. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, when the calendar was altered to its present state. See *Calendar*. The difference between 365 days 6 hours, and 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, which last is the true length of the astronomical year, in the course of years caused 1700 and 1800 not to be leap-years, nor will 1900 be a leap-year; but the year 2000 will be one. See *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, *&c.*

LEARNING AND THE ARTS. These were carried to their height among the Greeks during the fourth century B. C.; and with the Romans with the commencement of the Christian era. On the death of Augustus they declined until the refugees from Greece caused them to revive in Italy, about A.D. 1250. Learning had been found so to obstruct the tyranny of the emperors, that mathematicians and philosophers were, by several decrees, banished from Rome, A. D. 16, and 89, *et seq.* After the dark ages, came Brunetto, Latini, and numerous enlightened men; and Leo X., about 1513, gave vast encouragement to literature and the arts.

The illustrious Medici family greatly promoted learning in Italy, about 1550. —*Fontana.* And about this time literature began to flourish in France, Germany, and England. The reign of Anne has been called by some the "golden," by others, the "Augustan age" of English literature.

LEATHER. It was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B. C. The ancients understood the art of tanning leather, and it was practised early in England, and great improvements made in it up to 1795. Leather is converted into many uses: a leathern cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, Oct. 23, 1788.—*Phillips.* The duty on leather produced annually in England, 450,000*l.*, and in Ireland, about 50,000*l.* It was abolished in both countries, May 29,1830.

LEGHORN. *Livorno.* This city suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741. It was entered by the French army in the revolutionary war, July 17, 1796, but the immense amount of British property then there had been previously removed. Leghorn was evacuated by the French in 1799, and was retaken the following year. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian allied forces, in Dec. 1813.

LEGION. The *Legio* was a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, and was first formed by Romulus, under whom it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 750 B. C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B. C., the legion consisted of 5000 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B. C., it was 6200 soldiers, besides 700 horse. There were ten and sometimes as many as eighteen legions kept at Rome. Augustus maintained a standing army of twenty-five legions, about 5 B. C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. A Legion was divided into 10 cohorts, and every cohort into 6 centuries, with a vexillum, or standard guarded by 10 men.

LEGION OF HONOR. A military order in France, embracing all distinctions in the army, and including in its incorporation civil officers, and all such individuals as have eminently distinguished themselves for services to the state, military deeds, and for public virtue; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, May 18, 1802. On the restoration of the Bourbon family, Louis XVIII. confirmed this order, April 1814.

LEIPSIC. Famous for its university and its fair. Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, Sept 7, 1631. The siege of Leipsic was sustained in 1637. Leipsic was taken by the Prussian army, 1756. In the same year, the Austrians laid siege to Leipsic in vain, but they took it two years afterwards, though they did not retain it long. In the late wars it has frequently fallen into adverse hands. See next article.

LEIPSIC, BATTLE OF. One of the greatest, most sanguinary, and decisive of modern times, between the French army, commanded by Napoleon, on the one side, and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies on the other; the former 160,000, and the latter 240,000 strong. This great battle was lost by the French, chiefly owing to 17 German battalions, their Saxon allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished in the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory of the allies was followed by the capture, next day, of Leipsic, and of the rear-guard of the French army. The king of Saxony and his family were also made prisoners; and the emperor of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and crown prince of Sweden, entered Leipsic immediately after the battle, Oct. 16 and 18, 1813.

LENT. The quadragesimal fast observed in the Catholic church from Ash-Wednesday (*which see*) to Easter-day, and supposed to be of apostolic institution. The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday of Lent; and the four days beginning were added by pope Felix III., in the year 487, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640.—*Baker's Chron.*

LEPANTO, BATTLE OF. The great naval engagement between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, and Pius V., and the whole maritime force of the Turks. Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet, which consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men, while the Turks had 250 galleys of which, after a dreadful conflict, they saved but 100, losing 30,000 men in killed and prisoners; and thus was prostrated for a time the naval power of Turkey, Oct. 7, 1571.—*Voltaire.*

LETTERS. Those of the alphabet were invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 B. C.—*Usher, Blair.* The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph,* called by the Greeks *alpha,* and abbreviated by other nations to A. The letters, both in the ancient and modern languages, so vary in number and sound, that a volume might be written in describing the alphabets which are known. See *Alphabet.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL. These are licenses, first issued in England by Edward I., for the seizure of the enemy's vessels and for reprisal and retaliation upon the enemy on the sea.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* They were first granted in 1295.—*Baker's Chron.* They are usually granted in time of war to private armed ships, and do great mischief to the commerce of belligerent nations.—*Powel.*

LETTERS DE CACHET. These instruments of oppression were so much in use by the French government previously to the Revolution, that one of the earliest acts of the National Assembly was to denounce them, and decree their abolition, and the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment, Nov. 1, 1789.—*Hist. of the French Revol.*

LEUCTRA, BATTLE OF. One of the most famous of ancient history, fought at the village of Leuctra, between Platæa and Thespia, between the Thebans, under Epaminondas, and the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, the victory being with the former. In this battle, Cleombrotus and 4000 Lacedemonians were slain, and not more than 300 Thebans; July 8, 37. B. C. From this day the Spartans lost their preponderance in Greece, which they had maintained for about 500 years, and it passed to the Thebans.—*Plutarch.* Xenophon says 1400, out of whom 400 were Spartans.

LEVELLERS. Men whose purpose is to destroy superiority, and bring all things to a level or equality.—*Collier.* There were various associations of this kind. The most extraordinary was that of which Muncer and Storck were the chiefs. These two began by pulling down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing; and then finding an army in their followers, they became levellers, and Muncer openly taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he wrote to the sovereign princes in Germany and to the magistrates of cities to resign their authority; and on his march to enforce these principles of equality and reformation, his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled; he was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen, in 1525.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.* At the period of the French Revolution some knots of persons styled levellers appeared in England.

LEWES, BATTLE OF. Between Henry III., king of England, and Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the rebellious barons, fought May 14, 1264. In this battle the royal army was overthrown, and the king, his brother, Richard king of the Romans, his son, and prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of four of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost. From this time Montfort used his power so despotically as to be in the end the cause of his own destruction. See *Evesham.*

LEXICOGRAPHY. Morrison mentions a standard dictionary in the Chinese language of 40,000 hieroglyphic characters as having been compiled 1100 B. C. Numerous dictionaries appeared in Europe about the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century. Calipini's dictionary appeared about A. D. 1500. The Lexicon Heptaglotton was published in 1759. See article, *Dictionary.*

LEXINGTON, BATTLE OF. This battle claims distinction as being the first fought between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the war

of independence. The British troops, under Major Pitcairn, sent from Boston to destroy the American stores at Lexington, were attacked by the Americans and 273 of them were killed and wounded, April 19, 1775.

LEYDEN, SIEGE OF. A memorable siege sustained against the armies of Spain, and during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence, A. D. 1574. In commemoration of this long siege, a university was founded, celebrated for its colleges and medicinal garden, and valuable library, 1575. The university was almost destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, Jan. 1807.

LIBEL. By the laws of Rome (those of the XII. Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another, were made capital offences. In the British law whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion or esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel," the well-known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed. Among the most remarkable cases of libel were, viz.: Lord George Gordon's libel on the queen of France, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined 500*l.*, Jan. 28, 1788. The *Times*' libel on the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., Feb. 1790. The *Morning Post*'s libel on lady Elizabeth Lambert, damages 4000*l.* July 9, 1792. Peltier's libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, in *L'Ambigu*, of which he was found guilty, Feb. 21, 1803. Act against blasphemous and seditious libels, punishing the offender by banishment for the second offence, passed in England 1820. Act regulating the law of libel in England, July 1830. By statute in New York and Massachusetts, the truth may be a justification, if the publication was made with good motives and for justifiable ends.

LIBERIA. Colony in West Africa, founded by colored people sent out by American Colonization Society, 1822; Jehudi Ashmun was the first superintendent of the colony; new Constitution—Roberts elected president—Oct. 5, 1847; ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, August 1, 1849.

LIBERTINES. A sect distinguished by its monstrous doctrines. Its heads were persons named Quintin and Corin. They maintained that whatever was done by men was done by the Spirit of God, and that there was no sin but to those who thought so; that to live without any doubt or scruple was to return to the state of innocency; that the soul died with the body; that heaven was a dream, and hell a phantom; religion a mere state trick; with many other monstrous opinions. This sect arose in A. D. 1525; and the term libertine has been held in a bad sense ever since.

LIBRARY. The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens, by Pisistratus, 544 B. C. The second of any note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B. C. It was nearly destroyed when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.—*Blair.* The first private library was the property of Aristotle, 334 B. C.—*Strabo.* The first library at Rome was instituted 167 B. C.: it was brought from Macedonia. The library of Apellicon was sent to Rome, by Sylla, from Athens, 86 B. C. This library was enriched by the original manuscripts of Aristotle's works. A library was founded at Constantinople by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335; it was destroyed in 477. A second library was formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, consisting of 700,000 volumes, which was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, in 642.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.* Pope Gregory I. ordered that the library of the Palatine

Apollo should be committed to the flames under the notion of confining the clergy to the attention of the Scriptures. From that time, all ancient learning which was not sanctioned by the authority of the church, has been emphatically distinguished as profane in opposition to sacred. The early Chinese literature suffered a similar misfortune to that of the west in the destruction of the Alexandrian library; their emperor, Chee-wang-tee, ordered all writings to be destroyed, that everything might begin anew as from his reign; and books and records were afterwards recovered by succeeding emperors with great difficulty.

LIBRARIES IN EUROPE. There are in Europe 383 public libraries, containing over 10,000 volumes each. The number of books which are thus publicly accessible are in this proportion, viz.: in Saxony, for every 100 inhabitants, there are 417 books; in Denmark, 412; in Bavaria, 339; in Tuscany, 261; in Prussia, 200; in Austria, 167; in France, 129; in Belgium, 95; in Great Britain, 53. The first public library in Europe, before the invention of printing, is said to have been founded by Richard de Bury, chancellor of England, as early as 1341. The first in Italy was founded by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning; at his death he left his library for the use of the public, A. D. 1436. It was enlarged by Cosmo de Medici. The first permanent libraries were, Turin Univ., 1436; Vienna, (imperial,) 1440; Vatican, 1465; &c. See *table*, below.

In the following tables, the libraries containing less than 10,000 volumes each (of which there are, in France alone, at least seventy or eighty,) are not taken into the account:

France has 170 Public Libraries, containing	4,000,000 vols.	Saxony has 6	containing 554,000 vols.
Belgium has 14 do.	533,000 "	Bavaria " 17	do. 1,267,000 "
Prussia " 44 do.	2,400,000 "	Denmark " 5	do. 645,000 "
Austria " 48 do.	2,400,000 "	Tuscany " 9	do. 411,000 "
		G. Britain " 33	do. 1,771,493 "

Taking the capital cities we find the following results:

Paris has 9 Public Libraries, containing	1,474,000 vols.	Dresden	has 4 containing 340,500 vols.
Brussels has 2 do.	143,500 "	Munich	" 2 " 800,000 "
Berlin " 2 do.	530,000 "	Copenhagen	" 3 " 557,000 "
Vienna " 3 do.	453,000 "	Florence	" 6 " 318,000 "
Milan " 2 do.	230,000 "	London	" 4 " 490,500 "

Arranging these libraries according to their extent, they would stand as follows:—

	Founded.	*Vols.*		*Founded.*	*Vols.*
Paris (1) National Lib.,	1595	824,000	Milan, Brerea Lib.,	1797	170,000
Munich, Royal Lib.,	1550	600,000	Paris (3), St. Genevieve,	1624	150,000
Petersburg Imperial Lib.,		446,000	Darmstadt, Grand Ducal,	1760	150,000
London, British Museum,	1753	435,000	Florence, Magliabecchian,	1714	150,000
Copenhagen, Royal Lib.,	1550	412,000	Naples, Royal Lib.,		150,000
Berlin, Royal Lib.,	1650	410,000	Brussels, Royal Lib.,	1839	133,500
Vienna, Imperial Lib.,	1440	313,000	Rome (1), Casanate Lib.,	1760	120,000
Dresden, Royal Lib.,	1656	300,000	Hague, Royal Lib.,		100,000
Madrid National Lib.,	1712	200,000	Paris (4), Mazarine Lib.,	1661	100,000
Wolfenbuttel, Ducal Lib.,	1604	200,000	Rome (2), Vatican Lib.,	1465	100,000
Stuttgard, Royal Lib.,	1765	187,000	Parma, Ducal Lib.,	1760	100,000
Paris (2) Arsenal Lib.,	1781	180,000			

The chief University Libraries may be ranked in the following order:—

	Founded.	*Vols.*		*Founded.*	*Vols.*
Gottingen, Univ'ty Lib.,	1736	360,000	Vienna, University Lib.,	1777	115,000
Breslau, University Lib.,	1811	250,000	Leipsic, University Lib.,	1544	112,000
Oxford, Bodleian Lib.,	1597	220,000	Copenhagen, Univ'rsity Lib.,	1730	110,000
Tubingen, Univ'ty Lib.,	1562	200,000	Turin, University Lib.,	1436	110,000
Munich, University Lib.,		200,000	Louvaine, University Lib.,	1639	105,000
Heidelburg, Univ'ty Lib.,	1703	200,000	Dublin, Trinity College Lib.,		104,252
Cambridge, Public Lib.,	1484	166,724	Upsal, University Lib.,	1621	100,000
Bologna, University Lib.,	1690	150,000	Erlangen, University Lib.,	1743	100,000
Prague, University Lib.,	1777	130,000	Edinburgh, University Lib.,	1582	90,354

The largest Libraries in Great Britain are those of the

	Founded.	Vols.		Founded.	Vols.
1 British Museum, London,	1753	435,000	Royal Institution, London,		
2 Bodleian, Oxford,	1598	220,000	London Institution,		
3 University, Cambridge,	1484	166,724	London Library,		
4 Advocates, Edinburgh,	1682	148,000	Sion College, &c.		
5 Trinity College, Dublin,	1601	104,239			

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES. The number of volumes in the chief public and college libraries in the United States in 1849, was stated to be 1,294,000. The number of libraries is 182. Of these, 43 contain over 10,000 volumes each; 9 over 20,000; and only 2 over 50,000. In 1849 the precedence of the largest as to numbers stood thus:

	Vols.		Vols.
1 Harvard College, including Divinity and Law Schools,	72,000	6 Mercantile Library, New York,	32,000
2 Philadelphia and Loganian Lib.,	60,000	7 Georgetown College, D. C.,	25,000
3 Boston Athenæum,	50,000	8 Brown University,	24,000
4 Library of Congress,	50,000	9 New York State Library,	24,000
5 New York Society Library,	32,000	10 Yale College,	21,000
		11 Astor Library, New York,	20,000

The Astor Library is scarcely yet opened, and the building is not yet erected. The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has not yet commenced collecting its library. The number of volumes in the School District libraries of the State of New York, in 1849, was 1,338,848. There are 10,621 school districts, and 1,785 incorporated or private schools. The mercantile libraries, chiefly for merchants' clerks, in the large cities, are of comparatively recent date and of great utility. That in New York was founded in 1820, and contains 32,000 volumes; in Boston, founded 1820, contains 7,637 volumes; in Philadelphia, founded 1822, contains 12,200 volumes. There are similar ones in Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Troy, &c.

The public libraries containing over 5000 volumes, were distributed (according to evidence in the British Museum Report in 1849) thus:—

		Vols.			Vols.
1 Alabama, has 1 Public Library,		6,000	Brought up,	34,	453,609
2 Columbia, Dist. of, has	2,	53,000	12 New Jersey, has	3,	28,500
3 Connecticut, "	6,	81,449	13 New York, "	12,	157,411
4 Georgia, "	1,	13,000	14 North Carolina, "	1,	10,000
5 Kentucky, "	1,	7,000	15 Ohio, "	1,	30,497
6 Louisiana, "	1,	5,500	16 Pennsylvania, "	14,	159,200
7 Maine, "	3,	38,860	17 Rhode Island, "	3,	37,185
8 Maryland, "	1,	12,000	18 South Carolina, "	2,	30,000
9 Massachusetts, "	14,	200,000	19 Tennessee, "	2,	16,000
10 Missouri, "	2,	14,300	20 Vermont, "	2,	16,254
11 New Hampshire, "	2,	22,500	21 Virginia, "	4,	41,000
	34	453,609	Total - - -	72,	979,656

The above estimate is perhaps below the mark, and does not include school, parish, and town libraries, which are numerous, but of moderate extent. The city of Paris alone has 1,474,000 volumes, in large public libraries: i. e. half as many again as the whole of the United States. See *Parl. Rep. Brit. Mus.; Prof. Jewett's Rep. Smithsonian Inst.; G. Livermore in N. Amer. Rev., July* 1850, *&c.*

LIEGE. Formerly called, on account of the number of its churches and convents, "the paradise of priests, the purgatory of men, and the hell of women." In the time of Louis XI. of France, A.D. 1461, Liege was a large and wealthy place, and the prince bishop was a prelate of almost sovereign power. Taken by the English under the duke of Marlborough, in 1702; and by the French and other powers, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. Liege was incorporated with the Netherlands, in 1814.

LIGHT-HOUSES. They were erected by all the ancient commercial people, and called *Tors*, or pillars, as those of Hercules, near Gibraltar; that of Pharos, at Alexandria, 550 feet high, and visible forty-two miles; the Pharos of Messina; the Colossus of Rhodes, &c. There are forty-two round the coasts of England, fifteen on the east coast, thirteen in the English channel, and fourteen in the Irish channel. There are seventeen on the Scottish coasts, and twenty-six on the Irish coasts.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC. Founded in June, 1802, upon the ruins of that of Genoa. The doge of this new republic was solemnly invested at Genoa, August 10, 1802. The Ligurian republic was incorporated with France, it having demanded a union with the latter country, May 25, 1805. It merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LIMA. See *America* and *Columbia*. In 1524, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded a city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but it is better known as Lima. Awful earthquakes occurred here, since solemnly commemorated by annual festivals, A.D. 1586, 1630, 1687, and October 28, 1746. In the last it was almost totally destroyed, as well as Callao, *which see*.

LINEN. A fabric of very remote antiquity. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen.—*Gen.* xli. 42. This article was first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III., 1253. Before this period woollen shirts were generally worn. A company of linen weavers established itself in London in 1368; and the art of staining linen became known in 1579. A colony of Scots, in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in that country in the succeeding inglorious reigns, planted themselves in the northeast part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture. It was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth, in 1634. Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, were permitted to be exported duty free, 1696. This law gave rise to the subsequently improved state of the manufacture there. The Irish Linen Board was established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, was opened 1728; the board was abolished in 1828. Dunfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angusshire, and Barnesley in Yorkshire, are, in Great Britain, chief seats of the linen manufacture.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM. The system of Botany of the eminent Linné, a Swede, or, as his name is Latinized, Linnæus, was commenced about 1725–30; and his first great work was a dictionary of 7300 plants arranged in classes, orders, and genera; he classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. The Linnæan Society in London was instituted in 1788, and was incorporated March 26, 1802.

LISBON. The Moors are said to have given the name of Lisboa to this city when they conquered it, A.D. 716. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. See *Earthquakes*. It became a point of the late war, and the court fled to the Brazils, November, 1807, in which month (the 30th) the French army under Junot entered Lisbon, and held possession of it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, August 21, 1808. Insurrection at Lisbon, August 21, 1831. Massacre at Lisbon, June 9, 1834. See *Portugal*.

LISLE, SIEGE OF. Lisle was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and though its immense fortifications were deemed impregnable, it was taken after a three months' siege, in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications

of Dunkirk: this siege is reckoned one of the most famous of modern history. In the Revolutionary war, Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct. 7, 1792.

LITANIES. They were first used in processions and other devotions, about A. D. 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I., in or about 595.—*Newton on the Prophecies.* The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed Churches by Henry VIII. in 1543.—*Collier's Ecc. Hist.*

LITERARY PROPERTY, IN ENGLAND. See *Copyright.* The statute of queen Anne, 1709-10, securing literary property, was confirmed by a memorable decision at the bar of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled Feb. 22, 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to again return to him for the same term of years. The later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life. By the 5th and 6th of Victoria, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript; act passed July 1, 1842. The Dramatic Authors' Protection act, passed June 10, 1833. The International Copyright bill, passed July 31, 1838; this act secures protection in England to works of authors of any country which concedes the same protection to English authors.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, CLUB, FUND, &c. The various societies connected with literature in London, will be found in their respective places through the volume. The celebrated Literary Club was instituted by Dr. Johnson, and included many of the illustrious men in literature of the age, 1765. The Literary Fund, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, was founded in 1790, to relieve authors and literary men who by age or infirmities are reduced to poverty; this society was incorporated in 1818. The Royal Society of Literature was established Sept. 15, 1825.

LITHOGRAPHY. The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801 *et seq.*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841.

LITURGY. In the ancient Greek and Roman churches the word Liturgy was restrained to signify the mass only. The present ENGLISH LITURGY was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them, but other parts were different. Upon the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered to very nearly its present state, 1551. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637. Again altered in 1661. The liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, and dean May, and secretary Smith.

LIVERIES. In England they originated with our ancestors, who clothed their vassals in uniform, thereby to distinguish families; they were originally a single article of dress, or a particular color used on a part of some one garment, and in the end they became rich suits and gaudy trappings.—*Ashe.*

LIVERPOOL. This town, which within the last century has, by a progressive

increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis, in England, is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Esmedune*, or, *Smedune*. In other ancient records its various appellations are, *Litherpul*, and *Lyrpul*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect of the county, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; it was but a small fishing place, until, in 1172, its favorable situation, and the convenience of its port, attracted the notice of Henry II., who made it the place of rendezvous and embarkation of his troops for the conquest of Ireland. In 1843, the number of ships which entered the port of Liverpool was as follows; British, 2,615, of the aggregate burthen of 691,707 tons; foreign, 1,014, burthen, 417,621 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for the year ending 5th January, 1844, was £4,121,522.—*Parl. Ret.*

LLOYD'S, London. The coffee-house in connection with the Royal Exchange, and held previously to the late fire (see *Exchange*) on the northern side of that building. Lloyd's was established in 1772, and is the resort of eminent merchants, underwriters, insurance brokers, &c.; and here are effected insurances for all the world on ships and merchandise. The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs.

LOADSTONE. One of the most wonderful productions of the earth. Its virtues were but indistinctly known to the ancients, yet its attractive quality had been taken notice of from very remote times.—*Sturmius.* Aristotle assures us that Thales made mention of it, and Hippocrates speaks of it under the name of stone that attracts iron, and Pliny was struck with its attractive power. The polar attraction of the loadstone was, it is said, known in France before A. D. 1180; but this honor is accorded to Roger Bacon about 1267. The Italians discovered that it could communicate its virtues to steel or iron; and Flavio Giojo of Amalfi, was the inventor of the mariner's compass. See *Compass.*

LOANS. Those for the service of the crown of England were generally borrowed at Antwerp until after the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, that queen borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security.—*Rapin.* The amount of the English loans, during four late memorable periods, was, viz:

Seven years war	from 1755 to 1763	£52,000,000
American war	from 1776 to 1784	75,500,000
French revolutionary war	from 1793 to 1802	168,500,000
War against Bonaparte	from 1803 to 1814	206,300,000

Besides the property tax. In 1813, were raised two loans of twenty-one millions and twenty-two millions; and it deserves to be recorded that a subscription loan to carry on the war against France was filled up in London in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, to the amount of eighteen millions, Dec. 5, 1796.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE, Kinross. Built on an island in the celebrated lake of Loch Leven, in 1257, and was a royal residence when Alexander III. and his queen were forcibly taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and again in 1335. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned and died within its walls, 1447. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it in 1569. It is, however, chiefly remarkable as the place of the unfortunate queen Mary's imprisonment, in 1567, and of her escape, on Sunday, May 2, 1568. In this castle Mary was compelled to sign her abdication of the throne of Scotland, of which an interesting account is given by sir Walter Scott, in *The Abbot:* and of which,

also, some new and affecting particulars are given by Mr. Tytler, in the 7th volume of his *History of Scotland*, published in August, 1840.

LOCKS. Those of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, were clumsy contrivances. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as A. D. 1381. The French are accounted the worst locksmiths in Europe and the English the best. Bramah's celebrated patent locks were registered in 1784. Locks have been made at Wolverhampton in suits of eight, ten, or more, of exquisite workmanship, all with different keys, so that none of them can open any but its own lock, yet a master key will open all. See *Keys*.

LOCUSTS. The visits of these animals in Eastern countries have frequently superinduced pestilence and death, and many instances are recorded of these consequences. Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Lybia, upwards of 800,000 persons perished, 128 B. C. The country of Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A. D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 873. A remarkable swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colors more variegated, Aug. 4, 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June 1816.

LODI, Battle of the Bridge of. One of the great early achievements in Italy of Bonaparte. He commanded the French army, which was opposed to the Austrians commanded by general Beaulieu, and obtained a brilliant and decisive victory after a bloody engagement in which several thousands of the imperialists perished on the field, and many thousands were made prisoners, May 10, 1796. The conqueror pursued his advantage with wonderful rapidity, as after this battle all Lombardy lay open to his army, and the republican flag floated in Milan a few days afterwards.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, A. D. 1570; and first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. The log-line is divided into spaces of fifty feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that fifty feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is forty-eight feet.

LOGARITHMS, so useful in mathematics, are the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another. They were invented by baron Merchiston, an eminent Scotchman (sir John Napier) in 1614. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*. The invention was afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, at Oxford.

LOLLARDS. The name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe.—*Chaucer*. The original sect was founded by Walter Lollard in 1315; he was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. After his death the disciples of Wickliffe were called Lollards. The first martyr in England on account of religious opinions was William Sawtree, the parish priest of St. Osith, London, Feb. 19, 1401, reign of Henry IV. The Lollards were proscribed by the English parliament in 1416, and about 1414, numbers of them, or persons to whom the name was given, were burnt alive.—*Moreri; Carte*.

LOMBARD MERCHANTS. In England they were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice.—*Anderson on Commerce*. Lombard usurers were sent to England

by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons, who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigor that year, 13 Henry III., 1229. They had offices in Lombard-street, which great banking street is called after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY. The Lombards were a detachment of Alemanni from the marches of Brandenburgh, famous for their bravery. They were invited into Italy by Justinian, to serve against the Goths. To reward their services, the emperor gave them part of Upper Pannonia, A. D. 548 They passed into Italy, and their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan, in 570. The kingdom of Lombardy supported itself and made considerable conquests till 772, when Charlemagne took Desiderius, the last king, and annexed his territories to the German empire.—*La Combe.* See *Milan, &c.*

LONDON. The greatest and richest city in the world. Some will have it that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome. It was the capital of the Trinobantes 54 B. C. and long previously the royal seat of their kings. In A. D. 61, it was known to the Romans as Lundinium. Lundinium or Colonia Augusta was the chief residence of merchants at that period, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony.—*Tacitus.* It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from Lud, an old British king who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Din*, the "town on the lake." See *Fires, Plague, &c.*

LONGEVITY. In Great Britain the instances of it are remarkable, though rare. Golour M'Crain, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmasses in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on anything approaching to authentic record for upwards of 3000 years.—*Greig.* Thomas Parr, a laboring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and considered the wonder of his time, being then in his 153d year, and in perfect health; but the journey and change of air and diet killed him, Nov. 15, the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton church-yard, Dec. 6, in that year, aged 169 years. There are some extraordinary instances of great age in Russia; and at Dantzic a man is said to have died at 184; and another to be living in Wallachia, aged 186 years. In Holy Writ, Methuselah is stated to have lived 969 years, the greatest age of any on record, according to the reckoning before the Flood; but the length of the years of that time is not ascertained; hence there is no fixed principle to determine the real ages of that epoch.

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B. C. Harrison made a time-keeper in A. D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, 12th Anne, 1714; and in 1763, he applied for the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by that act, which he received The celebrated Le Roi of Paris, in 1776, invented a watch that keeps time better; and the chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet bring the longitude almost to the truth. Philosophers have sought the longitude in vain; but Newton has said it will yet be discovered by a fool.

LOOKING-GLASSES. Made only at Venice in 1300. They were made in England, by Venetian artists, some of whom took up their abode in Lambeth, in 1673.—*Salmon.* The French excelled in their manufacture of them in the last century; but the English have brought their factories to great perfection of late years, and now make looking-glasses to cover, in a single plate, the walls of large rooms.

LOOM-ENGINE. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, in or about the year 1676, since when the general principle of the loom has been infinitely varied by mechanical ingenuity. There are about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807.

LORD. In the Old and New Testament, Lord is a particular appellation for the supreme majesty of GOD and CHRIST, and in that sense cannot be applied to any other being. With us, it is a term of nobility.—See *Lords* and *Baron*. The word lord is abbreviated from two syllables: it was originally *Hlaford*, which, by dropping the aspirate became *Laford*, and afterwards by contraction *Lord*. "The etymology of this word," a writer observes, "is worth observing, for it was composed of *hlaf*, a load of bread, and *ford*, to give or afford; so that *Hlaford*, now *Lord*, implies a giver of bread; because in those ages, such great men kept extraordinary houses, and fed the poor; for which reason they were called *givers of bread*."—See *Ladies*. The nickname of "My Lord," given by vulgar people to hunchbacked persons, is from the Greek word *lordos*, crooked.—*Haydn*.

LORDS. The now recognized nobility of England take their creation from the 1st of William the Conqueror, 1066, when William Fitzosborne, the first peer, was made earl of Hereford; Walter Devereux made earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland: Henry de Ferrers made earl of Derby, and Gerbodus (a Fleming) made earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriff's turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. See *Baron; Earl; Marquess*, &c.

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ 6 and 7 John, 1205. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest.—*Hume*. Deputies from certain boroughs were returned to meet the barons and the clergy in 1258.—*Goldsmith*. And writs are extant of the date of Jan. 23, 1265; but several historians maintain that the first regular parliament of the three estates, as now constituted, was held 22 Edward I., 1293–4. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of England. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. The temporal lords consist of the several degrees of nobility: some sit by descent, as do all ancient peers; some by creation, as all new-made peers; and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland in 1801. Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation in sessions, and 28 temporal peers for life The house of lords now consists of 3 princes, 20 dukes, 21 marquesses, 115 earls, 22 viscounts, 201 barons, 16 Scotch lords, 28 Irish lords, 26 English prelates, and 4 Irish bishops—in all 456 peers.

LOTTERY, STATE. The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral, January 11, 1569, and continued day and night until May 6 following. Its profits were for repairing the fortifications on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate. The first lottery mentioned for sums of money took place in 1630. Lotteries were established in 1693, and for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown. The Irish state lottery was drawn in Dublin

in 1780. All lotteries were suppressed in France by a decree of the national convention, Nov. 15, 1793. They were abolished in England, 1826; and an act was passed imposing a penalty of 50*l* for advertising foreign or any lotteries in the British newspapers, 1836. Abolished in Bavaria by unanimous vote of the deputies, Oct. 19, 1847. They have long been abolished in New England; in New York they were prohibited about 1830. In nearly all the states there is a penalty against lotteries not specially authorized by the legislatures

LOUISIANA, ONE OF THE UNITED STATES. First explored by the French, and received its name in 1682, from M. La Salle, in honor of Louis XIV., and a settlement was attempted in 1684, but failed. In 1699, a more successful attempt was made by M. Iberville, who entered the Miss., and founded a colony. His efforts were followed up by one Crozat, a man of wealth, who held the exclusive trade of the country for a number of years. About the year 1717, he transferred his interest in the province to a chartered company, at the head of which was the notorious John Law, whose national bank and Mississippi speculation involved the ruin of half the French nobility. In 1731, the company resigned the concern to the crown, who, in 1762, ceded the whole of Louisiana to Spain. In 1800, Spain reconveyed the province to the French, of whom it was purchased by the United States, in 1803, for $15,000,000. The purchase included the territory of the United States W. of the Mississippi. In 1812 the present State of Louisiana formed a constitution, and was admitted into the Union. Population in 1810, 76,556; in 1820, 153,407; in 1830, 215,575; in 1840, 352,411, including, 168,452 slaves.

LOUVRE. This renowned edifice in Paris was a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, A. D. 628; but Francis I. laid the foundation of what is now called the Old Louvre, 1522. Here were deposited the finest collection of paintings, of statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of them were brought from Italy during the triumph of Bonaparte's arms, but most of them have since been restored to the rightful possessors.

LUCCA, THE DUCHY OF, adjoining Tuscany. On the fall of the Lombard kingdom, A. D. 774, it was annexed to the German empire In 1815 it was occupied by the Austrians and granted to Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles IV. of Spain. The duke retires to Massa, but returns and yields to his people's demand for reforms, Sept. 3, 1847: appointed a regency and again fled, Sept. 15. The duchy sold by the duke to Tuscany for an annuity of $215,000, until he should succeed to the duchy of Parma, on the death of Maria Louisa, present duchess, Oct. 10, 1847.

LUCIA, ST First settled by the French in 1650. Taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Memorable insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. In this year Guadaloupe, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustatia, and St. Lucie, were taken by the British. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was again seized on by England the next year, and confirmed to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814. See *Colonies.*

LUNEVILLE, PEACE OF, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirming the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulating that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognizing the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, Feb. 9, 1801.

LUSTRUM. An expiatory sacrifice made for the whole body of the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 572 B. C. Every five years were called a *lustrum;* and ten, fifteen, or twenty years were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra.*

LUTHERANISM. Sprung up in Germany in 1517, in which year Leo X. published his indulgences for money; and Iccelius, a Dominican friar, who was

deputed with others of his order to collect in Saxony, carried his zeal to such a height as to declare his commission unbounded; that no crime could be committed too great to be pardoned: and that by purchasing indulgences, not only past sins, but those which were intended, were to be forgiven. Against these practices Luther openly preached with wonderful success, and thus began the Reformation in Germany.—*Melchior Adam*, in *Vita Lutheri*.

LUTZEN, BATTLE OF, between the French army commanded by Napoleon on the one side, and the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, fought May 2, 1813. This sanguinary battle opened the campaign of that year; and though each of the adversaries claimed the victory, it was manifestly on the side of France; but in this engagement marshal Duroc was mortally wounded. The battles of Bautzen and Wurtzen immediately followed (May 20 and 26), both in favor of Napoleon, when the allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterwards prolonged, but unfortunately for the French emperor it did not produce peace.

LUTZENGEN, or LUTZEN, BATTLE OF; Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, against the emperor. In this sanguinary and memorable battle, Gustavus, the most illustrious hero of his time, and the chief support of the Protestant religion in Germany, and in alliance with Charles I. of England, was foully killed in the moment of victory, Nov. 6, 1632. This is also called the battle of Lippstadt.

LUXEMBURG. Considered the strongest fortress in the world. It was taken and pillaged by the French in 1543; was taken by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; and restored to Spain in 1697. It was again taken by the French in 1701; and afterwards given to the Dutch as a barrier town, and ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. These are among the chief occurrences. Luxemburg withstood several sieges in the last century; it surrendered to the French after a long and memorable siege, June 7, 1795. The garrison, on the capitulation, took an oath not to serve against the republic of France until exchanged, and were conducted to the right side of the Rhine immediately after.

LUXURY. The instances of extravagance and luxury are numerous in the history of almost all countries, ancient and modern, and many laws have been enforced to repress them. Horace mentions fowls dressed in Falernian wine, muscles and oysters from the Lucrine lake and Circean promontory, and black game from the Umbrian forests.—*Lardner*. Lucullus, at Rome, was distinguished for the immoderate expenses of his meals; his halls were named from the different gods; and when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprise him, they were amazed by the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who merely ordered his attendants to serve it in the hall of Apollo; this feast for three persons casually met, would have sufficed for three hundred nobles specially invited. In England, luxury was restricted by a law wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals. The law also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* *per annum*. from wearing furs (see *Furs*), skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone; to all others it was prohibited, A. D. 1837. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which said, "Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

LYCEUM. The Lyceum took its name from its having been originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus; or rather, a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo. The Lyceum was a celebrated spot near the banks of the Ilissus in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught

his pupils while he walked, hence they were called *peripatetics*, and his philosophy was called from this place, the philosophy of the Lyceum, 342 B. C. —*Stanley.*

LYDIA. A very ancient kingdom under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was Crœsus, whose riches became a proverb: he was conquered by Cyrus, 548 B. C. The coinage of money of gold and silver (together with many other useful inventions, and the encouragement of commerce) is ascribed to the Lydians. A number of illustrious men flourished here.—*Herodotus.*

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia.—*Herod.* . . B. C. 1223
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins under Ardysus I.—*Blair.* 797
Alyattes reigns 761
Meles commences his rule . . 747
Reign of Candaules 735
Gyges, first of the race called Mermnadæ, puts Candaules to death, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests . . 718
Ardysus II. reigns; the Cimbri besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia . 680
The Milesian war commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns 631
Reign of Alyattes II 619
Battle upon the river Halys between the Lydians and Medes, intercepted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which superstitiously occasions a conclusion of the war.—*Blair.* May 28, 585
[This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales, of Miletus.—*Blair.*]
Crœsus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and becomes celebrated for his victories and conquests, B.C. 562
Ephesus falls into his hands; the Ionians, Æolians, and other parts of Asia Minor are subjected to his dominion 554
All the nations west of the Halys are conquered, and that river becomes the boundary of the kingdom *Blair* 550
Crœsus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with an army of 420,000 men and 60,000 horse 548
He is defeated by Cyrus, pursued, besieged in his capital, and taken 543
The conqueror orders Crœsus to be burned alive, and the pile is already on fire, when he calls on the name of *Solon* in agony of mind, and Cyrus hearing him pronounce it, spares his life 548
Lydia, the kingdom of the "richest of mankind," is made a province of the Persian empire 548

Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Alcman, the first Greek poet who wrote in a style of gallantry, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia. The country remained subject to the Persian empire until the latter was conquered by Alexander, about 330 B. C. It next became part of the new kingdom of Pergamus, founded by Philæterus, the eunuch; Attalus afterwards bequeathed it to the Romans, and finally the Turks conquered it from the Eastern Empire, A. D. 1326.—*Priestley.*

LYONS. Founded by L. Plancus, 43 B. C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. Two general councils were held here in the 13th and 14th centuries. The silk manufacture commenced in the reign of Francis I., 1515. Lyons was besieged in 1793 by the convention army of 60,000 men, and surrendered Oct. 7, when awful scenes of blood and rapine followed. The National Convention decreed the demolition of the city, Oct. 12, same year. It capitulated to the Austrians, March, 1814, and July 1815. An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses for many days, broke out, Nov. 21, 1831. Dreadful riots, April 15, 1834. A dreadful inundation occurred at Lyons, Nov. 4. 1840. See *Inundations.*

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Mercury, who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre with three strings, is due to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 B. C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B. C.

M.

MACEDON. The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B. C. It was an inconsiderable country, sometimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of Thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his wisdom as a politician, and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way to his son's greatness. Macedon had twenty-one kings, from Caranus to Alexander inclusive: after the conqueror's death, when his dominions were divided among his generals, Cassander seized Macedon, and established a new kingdom. See *Tabular Views*, p. 15 to p. 37.

Reign of Caranus - - B. C. 814
Reign of Perdiccas I. - - - 729
Reign of Argæus I. - - - 678
Reign of Philip I. - - - 640
Reign of Æropas; he conquers the Illyrians - - - - 602
Reign of Amyntas - - - 547
Reign of Alexander I. - - - 497
Reign of Perdiccas II. - - 454
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs of his father, and seizes the throne - 413
He is surnamed the "Patron of Learning" - - - 411
He is murdered by a favorite to whom he promised his daughter in marriage, yet gave her to another - 399
Reign of Amyntas II. - - - 399
He is driven from the throne - 398
Recovers his throne, and puts Pausanias to death - - - 397
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and put Argæus, brother of Pausanias, on the throne 392
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom 390
Reign of Alexander II. - - 371
He is assassinated - - - 370
Reign of Perdiccas III. - - 366
He is killed in battle - - 360
Reign of Philip II. and institution of the Macedonian phalanx - - 360
Philip gains the battle of Methon over the Athenians - - 360
He defeats the Illyrians in a desperate engagement - - - 359
He takes Amphipolis, and receives an arrow in his right eye. *See Archery* 358
He conquers Thrace and Illyria - 356
Birth of Alexander the Great - 356
Philip adds to his conquests - - 348
Close of the first sacred war - 348
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip 344
Thrace made tributary to Macedon - 343
Aristotle appointed tutor to the young prince Alexander - 343
War against the Athenians - - 341
Philip besieges Byzantium - 341
Battle of Chæronea; Philip conquers. See *Chæronea* - - - - 338
Philip is assassinated by Pausanias, at Egæa, during the celebration of games in honor of his daughter's nuptials 336
Alexander III., surnamed the Great, succeeds his father - - - 336
He enters Greece - - 335
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians 335
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar is alone left standing - - 335
The Almighty favors Alexander with a vision, in which the high-priest of the Jews appears to him, exhorting him to enter Asia. See *Jews* - 334
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius. See *Granicus, Battle of* - - - 334
Sardis surrenders to the conqueror; Halicarnassus is taken, and numerous cities in Asia Minor - 334
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 460,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry - 333
Battle of Issus (*which see*) - - 333
Alexander, in his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months - - 332
Damascus is taken, and the vast treasures of Darius come into the possession of the victor - - 332
Gaza surrenders - - - 332
Alexander enters Jerusalem; and Egypt conquered - - 332
Alexandria founded - - - 332
Great battle of Arbela, the third and last between Alexander and Darius; the Persian army totally defeated. See *Arbela* - - 331
Alexander proclaimed master of Asia; he enters Babylon in triumph - 331

GRECIAN OR MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

Alexander sits on the throne of Darius at Susa - - - 330
Parthia and Hyrcania are overrun by Alexander - - - - 329
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him, attended by a retinue of 300 women. See *Amazons* - 329
He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy, supposed to be false - - 329
Alexander makes more conquests - 328
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun - - 327
Calisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander - - - 326
Subjection of the Cosseans - - 326
Death of Alexander - - - 323
His conquests are divided among his generals - - - - 323
His remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy - 322

MACEDON, *continued.*

The Greeks defeated by sea and land near Cranon (*which see*) -	B. C.	322
Thebes rebuilt by Cassander - -		315
Seleucus recovers Babylon -		312
Cassander puts Roxana and her son to death, and usurps the throne -		311
Battle of Ipsus (*which see*) - -		301
New division of the empire - -		301
MACEDON II.		
Death of Cassander - - -		298
Reign of Alexander and Antipater -		298
Demetrius murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon -		294
Irruption of the Gauls - - -		279
Reign of Antigonus Gonatus	B. C.	277
Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king -		274
Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored -		272
Antigonus takes Athens - -		268
The Gauls again invade Macedon -		268
Revolt of the Parthians - -		250
Reign of Demetrius II. - -		242
Reign of Philip, his son - -		232
His war against the Rhodians -		202
Philip is defeated by the Romans -		198
He is totally subdued - -		196
The reign of Perseus - - -		179
Perseus defeated by the Romans -		171

The consul Æmilius Paulus enters Macedon, and pronounces it a Roman province. Perseus and his sons are made prisoners, 168 B. C., and next year walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon. The country is finally conquered by the Turks under Amurath II. in A. D. 1429. *Priestley.*

MACHIAVELIAN PRINCIPLES. These are principles laid down by Nicholas Machiavel, of Florence, in his *Practice of Politics*, and *The Prince.* By some they are stigmatized as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The work appeared in 1517; and was translated into English in 1761.*

MADAGASCAR. One of the largest islands in the world, discovered by Lorenzo Almeida A. D. 1506. In the centre of the island is said to exist a race of dwarfs, with a strange peculiarity of form; but this rests on the unsupported statement of a French traveller who was in possession of a preserved pigmy which he had brought from Madagascar. A paper describing the pigmy was presented to the Royal Society by an eminent physician, in 1809.

MADEIRA. So called on account of its woods; it was discovered, it is said, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from England for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, A D. 1345. But it is maintained that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419, nor did they colonize it until 1431. It was taken possession of by the British in July 1801. And again, by admiral Hood and general (now viscount) Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had just then emigrated to the Brazils. It was subsequently restored to the Portuguese crown.

MADRAS. Colonized by the English, and Fort George built by permission of the king of Golconda, 17 James I., 1620. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, and was restored in 1749, immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MADRID. Mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the Moors. It was sacked A. D. 1109. It was made the seat of the Spanish court in 1516. The Escurial was built in 1557, *et seq.* The old palace was burnt down in 1734. The French took possession of this city in March 1808, after the royal family had retired into France; and on May 2, the citizens rose up in arms to

* The writings of this celebrated politician countenanced (another commentator says) "the doing of any act to compass or bring about those things which are neither honorable nor just, whereby ambitious sovereigns or evil ministers may accomplish what their extravagant desires prompt them to, at the expense of their subjects' peace, or their country's safety."—*Ferguson.*

expel them, when a dreadful conflict and carnage took place. Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king of Spain, July 20, 1808; but soon retired. Retaken by the French Dec. 2, same year; and retained till Aug. 12, 1812, when Madrid was entered by the British army. Ferdinand VII. was restored May 14, 1814. Madrid was the scene of various occurrences during the late civil war, for which see *Spain*.

MAESTRICHT. This city revolted from Spain 1570, and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Louis XIV. took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allied forces.

MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES. Communities of nuns and women, the latter class consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, A. D. 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515; and Clement VIII. settled a revenue on the nuns, and further ordained that the effects of all public prostitutes who died without will should fall to them, and that those who made wills should not have their bequests sanctioned by the law unless they bequeathed a part of their effects to the Magdalen institution, which part was to be at least one-fifth, 1594. The Magdalen hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. In New-York, a similar institution called "A Home for the Friendless" was founded, 1846.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF. They were passed by Ferdinand Magellan (Fernando de Magellhaéns) a Portuguese, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., in 1519. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by this illustrious navigator; and his vessel performed the enterprise although the commander perished. The Spaniards had a fort here, since called cape Famine, because the garrison had all perished for want of food.

MAGI, OR WORSHIPPERS OF FIRE. The prime object of the adoration of the Persians was the invisible and incomprehensible God, whom, not knowing, they worshipped as the principle of all good, and they paid particular homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples, as they deemed it absurd to pretend to confine an omnipresent God within walls; accordingly their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi were their priests, and their skill in astronomy rendered the secrets of nature familiar to them, so that the term Magi was at length applied to all learned men, till they were finally confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi: he flourished 1080 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy*.

MAGIC LANTERN. This was the invention of the illustrious Roger Bacon, England's great philosopher, about A. D. 1260. Bacon first invented the convex magnifying glasses in 1252; and he afterwards, in his many experiments, applied them to this use.

MAGNA CHARTA. The great charter of English liberty may be said to have been derived from Edward the Confessor, continued by Henry I. and his successors, Stephen, Henry II., and John. But the Charter more particularly meant, was a body of laws, the great charter of our rights granted by John

and signed at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 15, 1215. The barons took arms to enforce this sacred possession, which was many times confirmed, and as frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in the 9th year of his reign, 1224, and was assured by Edward I. It is remarked, that when Henry III. granted it he swore on the word and faith of a king, a Christian, and a knight, to observe it. For this grant a fifteenth of all moveable goods were given to the king, whether they were temporals or spirituals; yet sir Edward Coke says that even in his days it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNET. Sturmius, in his *Epistola*, dated at Altorf, 1682, observes that the attractive quality of the magnet has been taken notice of from time immemorial; but, that it was our countryman, Roger Bacon, of Ilchester, in Somersetshire (he died the 17th June, 1294), who first discovered its property of pointing to the north pole. The Italians discovered that it could communicate its virtue to steel or iron. The variation not being always the same was taken notice of by Helvelius, Petil, and others. Flavio Gioja, of Naples, invented or improved the mariner's compass, in 1302. The important discovery of the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle was made about 1576 (published 1580) by Robert Norman, of London. Dr. Gilbert's experiment was made in 1600. Artificial magnets were invented, or rather improved, in 1751. A magnetic clock, invented by Dr. Locke, of Ohio, announced at Washington, Jan. 5, 1849.

MAHOMETISM. See *Alcoran* and *Koran*. The creed of Mahomet was promulgated A. D. 604, by Mahomet, styled by some writers as a renowned general and politician; and by others as a successful impostor and tyrant. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. It was written in the Koreish Arabic, which he asserted was the language of Paradise, and it is considered as possessing every fine quality of a language. It has 1000 terms for sword, 500 for lion, 200 for serpent, and 80 for honey. It is spoken and written in various parts of Asia and Africa. Mahomet died in 631, of the effects, it is said, of a slow poison, given to him in a piece of mutton three years before, by a Jew, who took this method to discover if he was a true prophet, and immortal, as he had declared himself to be.—*Prideaux.*

MAIL-COACHES IN ENGLAND. Were first set up at Bristol in 1784; and were extended to other routes in 1785, at the end of which year they became general in England. This plan for the conveyance of letters was the invention of Mr. Palmer of Bath; the mails had been previously conveyed by carts with a single horse, or by boys on horseback.

MAINE, one of the United States; first permanent settlement in, at Bristol. The district was granted in 1635 to sir Ferdinand Gorges, who appointed a governor and council. It was purchased of the heirs of Gorges in 1652 by the State of Massachusetts, for $5,334; annexed to Massachusetts, under charter from William & Mary, in 1691: became a separate State in 1820. Population in 1790 was 96,540; in 1810, 228,705; in 1840, 501,793.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were addressed by this title, which was previously given to their great officers of state. Popes also had the title of majesty. The emperors of Germany took the title, and endeavored to keep it and the closed crown to themselves. It was first given to Louis XI. of France, in 1461.—*Voltaire.* Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style of Majesty. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520.—See *Field of the Cloth of Gold.* James I. coupled this title with the term "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty." See *Titles.*

MAJORCA AND MINORCA. For occurrences relating to these islands, see *Minorca.*

MALPLAQUET, BATTLE OF. The allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, against the arms of France commanded by marshal Villars. The armies consisted on each side of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers, and the victory was with the allies; but this action was attended with great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons; fought Sept. 11, 1709.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military-religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Melphis, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, A. D. 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the sick, from whence they were called Hospitallers. This foundation was laid in A. D. 1104, in the reign of Baldwin, and they now became a military order in 1118, into which many persons of quality entered, and changed their names into knights. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Margett, and then to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290; then they followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisson in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, and that same year they took Rhodes, under the grand master Foulques de Vallaret, and next year defended it under the duke of Savoy, against an army of Saracens; since when, his successors have used F. E. R. T. for their device, that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or, he kept Rhodes by his valor; from this they were called knights of Rhodes; but Rhodes being taken by Solyman in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530, the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand-master of the order in June, 1799.

MALTA. The memorable siege by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men, 1566. The island was taken by general Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12, 1798. He found in it 1200 cannons, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets; besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was blockaded by the British from the autumn of 1798, and was taken by major-general Pigot, Sept. 5, 1800; but at the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations: but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain.

MAMELUKES. The name of a dynasty which reigned a considerable time in Egypt. They were originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, and were established by the sultan Saladin as a kind of body-guard, A.D. 1246. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province in 1517, when the beys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia. Assisted by the Arnauts, who were introduced into the country in the war, the Mamelukes once more wrested Egypt from the Turkish government In 1811 they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, and slain.

MANNHEIM. First built in A.D. 1606; and became the court residence in 1719; but the extinction of the palatinate family in 1777 caused the re-

moval of the court to Munich. Battle of Mannheim, between the armies of the allies and the French, fought May 30, 1793. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795. On the 25th of the same month, the Austrians under general Wurmser, defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighborhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by a student of Wurtzburg, named Sandt, April 2, 1819.

MANICHEANS. An ancient sect, founded by Manes, which began to infest the East, about A.D. 277. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him a store of wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good, and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. Several other sects sprung from the Manicheans. Manes was put to death by Sapor, king of Persia, in 290. His offence against this prince was, his having dismissed the physicians of the court, pretending he could cure one of the royal family by his prayers, instead of which the patient died in his arms.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MANILLA. Capital of the Philippine Isles; a great mart of Spanish commerce. 3000 persons perished here by an earthquake in 1645. Manilla was taken by the English in 1757; and again in Oct. 1762, by storm. The captors humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. Since the establishment of a free trade in the Spanish colonies, which took place in 1783, the usual Acapulco ships and other government traders have been discontinued; and the commerce to the Manillas and other parts, is carried on in private bottoms by free companies of merchants.—*Butler.*

MANTINEA, Battle of, between Epaminondas, at the head of the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states, 363 B.C.—*Strabo.*

MANTUA. Virgil was born at a village near the city. Mantua surrendered to the French, Jan. 7, 1797, after a siege of eight months; and it was attacked by the Austrian and Russian army, July 30, 1799, to which it surrendered after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it; but they delivered it up to the Austrians in 1814.

MAPS AND CHARTS. They were invented by Anaximander, the Milesian philosopher, a disciple of Thales, and the earliest philosophical astronomer on record, 570 B.C. He was also the first who constructed spheres. A celestial chart was, it is said, constructed in China, in the sixth century.—*Freret.* And sea-charts were first brought to England, by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A.D. 1489. The earliest map of England was drawn by George Lily in 1520. Mercator's chart, in which the world was taken as a plane, was invented in 1556. A map of the moon's surface was first drawn at Dantzic, in 1647. See *Charts.*

MARATHON, Battle of. One of the most extraordinary in ancient history. The Greeks were only 10,000 strong, the number of the Persians not known. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles, who defeated the Persians. Persian loss 6,400—Athenian 192. Among the

number of the slain was Hippias, the instigator of the war; the remainder of the Persian army were forced to re-embark for Asia, Sept. 28, 490 B. C.

MARBLE. Lipænus and Scyllis, statuaries of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously to their time being of wood, 568 B. C.—*Pliny.* Marble afterwards came into use for statues, and the columns and ornaments of fine buildings and the edifices and monuments of Rome, were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra prove that its magnificent structures, which were chiefly of white marble, were far more extensive and splendid than those of even Rome itself. These latter were discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A. D. 1678. See *Palmyra.*

MARCH. This was the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B. C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th day of this month. See *Year.*

MARENGO, BATTLE OF. In this ever-memorable engagement the French army was commanded by Bonaparte, against the Austrians, and after prodigies of valor, his army was retreating, when the timely arrival of general Dessaix (who was afterwards mortally wounded in this battle) turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful: the Austrians lost 6000 in killed, 12,000 in prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon; and though the French boasted that the loss on their side did not much exceed 3000 men, it was afterwards known to be vastly more, June 14, 1800. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and the conqueror, Bonaparte, signed on the next day, twelve of the strongest fortresses in Italy were put into possession of the latter: and he became, in fact, the master of Italy.

MARESCHAL, OR MARSHAL. In France marshals were the ancient esquires of the king; and by their first institution they had the command of the vanguard, to observe the enemy, and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in A. D. 1515, there were but two French marshals, who had 500 livres *per annum* in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The rank afterwards became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. During the empire of Napoleon, the marshals of France filled the world with their renown. See *Marshal, Field.*

MARIGNAN, BATTLE OF, near Milan, in Italy, one of the most furious engagements of modern times. In this sanguinary conflict, which happened between the heroic Swiss and the French under Francis the First upwards of twenty thousand men were slain; the former, after losing all their bravest troops, were compelled to retire, September 13, 1515.

MARINER'S COMPASS The Chinese ascribe the invention of the compass to their emperor Hong-Ti, who they say was a grandson of Noah; and some of their historians refer the invention of it to a later date, 1115 B. C. See *Compass.* The honor of its discovery, though much disputed, is generally given to Flavio de Gioja, or Giovia, a native of Amalfi, an ancient commercial city of Naples, A. D. 1302. The variation of the needle was first discovered by Columbus in his voyage of discovery, 1492; and it was observed in London in 1580. The dipping-needle was invented by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Ratcliffe, in that year.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. Instruments authorizing the subjects of one prince to make reprisals upon, and capture the ships, property, and subjects of another prince or country. Some such instruments are said to have been first used

by the Venetian government. The first letters of marque granted in England were in the reign of Edward I., against the Portuguese, A. D. 1295.—*Rymer's Fœdera.*

MARQUESS. This dignity, called by the Saxons Markin-Reve, and by the Germans Markgrave, took its original from Mark or March, which, in the language of the northern nations, is a limit or bound, and their office was to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. It has the next place of honor to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established in England. The first on whom it was conferred, was the great favorite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, who was created marquess of Dublin. and by him placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, A. D. 1385. Alexander Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquess of that kingdom, as marquess of Ormond, in 1480.

MARRIAGE. The first institution of this union between man and woman for life, with certain ceremonies of a binding and solemn nature, is ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B. C.—*Eusebius Pref. to Chron.* The prevailing ceremony in most countries was that of a man leading home his bride, after a solemn contract with her friends. To render this contract the more sacred, it was made the work of the priest, instead of being that of a civil magistrate adopted by several civilized nations. The celebration of marriage in churches was ordained by pope Innocent III., about A. D. 1199. Marriage was forbidden in Lent, A. D. 364. It was forbidden to bishops in 692 and to priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy in 1073. Marriages were solemnized by justices of the peace under an act of the Commons in Oliver Cromwell's administration, 1653. A tax was laid on marriages, viz.: on the marriage of a duke 50*l.*, of a common person 2*s.* 6*d.*, the 8th of William III., 1695. Marriages were again taxed in 1784.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder, by the public crier. The richest citizens purchased such as pleased them at a high price; and the money thus obtained was used to portion off those females to whom nature had been less liberal of personal charms. When the beauties were disposed of, the crier put up the more ordinary lots, beginning with the most ill-favored among those that remained, announcing a premium to the purchaser of each: the bidders were to name a sum below the given premium, at which they would be willing to take the maid; and he who bid lowest was declared the purchaser. By these means every female was provided for. This custom originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1433 B. C.

MARSEILLES. Is supposed to have been founded by the Phoceans, about 600 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul. It was taken by Julius Cæsar after a long and terrible siege; and it was sacked by the Saracens, A. D. 473. Marseilles became a republic in 1214. It was subjected to the counts of Provence in 1251; and was again united to the crown of France in 1482. In 1649 the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants.

MARSHALS, FIELD, in the British army. The rank is of modern date, and was preceded by that of captain-general, and that also of commander-in-chief. The duke of Marlborough was captain-general, 1702. The first military chiefs bearing the rank of marshal were those of France. George II. first conferred the rank upon John, duke of Argyle, and George, earl of Orkney in 1736. See *Mareschal.*

MARSTON MOOR, BATTLE OF. This battle was the beginning of the misfortunes and disgrace of the unfortunate Charles I. of England. The Scots and

parliamentarian army had joined, and were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquis of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor, to the number of fifty thousand, and the victory seemed long undecided between them. Rupert, who commanded the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, who now first came into notice, at the head of a body of troops whom he had taken care to levy and discipline. Cromwell was victorious, he pushed his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's whole train of artilery was taken, and the royalists never afterwards recovered the blow; fought July 3, 1644.

MARTINIQUE. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in February 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken March 16, 1794; were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; and were again captured February 23, 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favor of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, June 1, 1815; and Martinique reverted to its French masters at the late general peace, 1815.

MARTYRS. The Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, has abounded in martyrs, and history is filled with accounts of their wonderful constancy to their faith. The festivals of the martyrs are, many of them, of very ancient date, and took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom A.D. 168. England has had its Christian martyrs; and the accounts of those who suffered for their adherence to the Protestant religion would fill volumes. The following documents in connection with the fate of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, are of melancholy interest. They are taken from a "*Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley,*" kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody of those officers, previously to their being burnt alive:—

1ST. OCTOBER, 1554.—DINNER.

Bread and ale	£0	0	2
Oysters	0	0	1
Lutter	0	0	2
Eggs	0	0	2
Lyng	0	0	8
A piece of fresh Salmon	0	0	10
Wine	0	0	3
Cheese and pears	0	0	2
The three dinners	£0	2	6

TO BURN LATIMER AND RIDLEY.

For three load of wood faggots to burn Latimer and Ridley	0	12	0
Item, 1 load of furze faggots	0	3	4
Item, for the carriage of these 4 loads	0	2	6
Item, a post	£0	1	4
Item, 2 chains	0	3	4
Item, 4 laborers	0	2	8
	£1	5	8

[They were burnt on Oct. the 16th, 1555.]

CHARGE FOR THE BURNING OF THE BODY OF CRANMER.

For 100 of wood faggots for the fire	0	6	0
For 100 and ½ of furze	0	3	4
For the carriage of them	0	0	8
For two laborers	0	2	8
	£0	12	8

[He was burnt on March the 21st, in 1556.]

MARTYRS, ERA OF. This is also called the era of Diocletian, and was used by the writers of ecclesiastical history until the Christian era was introduced in the sixth century; and it still continued to be the era of some nations, particularly the Abyssinians and Copts. It commences from the day upon which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor, August 29, A.D. 284; and the persecutions of the Christians in his reign caused it to be so called.

MARYLAND, one of the middle United States, was originally included in the patent of Virginia, granted under charter to Calvert, lord Baltimore, in 1632; named in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.; first colony were Catholics who settled at St. Mary's, on the Potomac, 1634; free toleration of all religions and creeds granted by lord Baltimore; Constitution settled

in 1650, and again in 1776; the State bore an active part in the revolution; adopted the Federal Constitution April 28, 1788, by 63 to 12. Population in 1790 was 319,728; in 1810, 380,546; in 1840, 469,232, including 89,485 slaves. Maryland resumed the payment of interest on her debt, March, 1847.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun. But theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the real inventor and time of their introduction were unknown. Modern masks and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised by the harlots of Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572.—*Stowe's Chron.*

MASQUERADES. They were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles, 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 George I. 1723. [No less than six masquerades were subscribed for in a month at this time.] They were revived, and carried to shameful excess by connivance of the government, and in direct violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776.—*Mortimer.*

MASS. In the Romish church, mass is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, and is in general believed to be a representation of the passion of our Saviour. Hence every part of the service is supposed to allude to the particular circumstances of his passion and death. The general division of masses consists in high and low: the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and subdeacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are barely rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about A.D. 394. Its celebration was first introduced into England in the seventh century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States. First settled at Plymouth by a colony of English Puritans from Holland, who landed Dec. 22, 1620. This was called the Plymouth colony. The Massachusetts colony at Salem and Charlestown, in 1628, and Boston, 1630. These colonies united in 1692 The American revolution originated here, at Boston and vicinity, and this State bore an important and honorable part in the contest. See *Boston, Bunker Hill, Lexington, &c.* Present State Constitution formed in 1780; revised and altered in 1820; slavery abolished in 1783; Shay's rebellion in this State in 1786; Federal Constitution adopted Feb. 6, 1788, by 187 against 168. Population in 1721, 94,000; in 1790, 388,727; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1840, 737,699.

MASSACRES. Ancient and modern history abound with events which class under this head; and perhaps the most frightful and unprovoked enormities of this kind have been perpetrated by opposing Christian sects, one upon another, in vindication of the Christian religion! The following are among the most remarkable massacres recorded by various authors.—

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, which took place 397 B.C.

2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B.C.

The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants, and massacre 100,000 of them, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154 B.C.

A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102 B.C.

The Romans, throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C.

A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius

MASSACRES, *continued.*

Many patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid buteheries, 86 B. C.

Again, under Sylla, and Catiline, his minister of vengeanee, 82 and 79 B. C.

At Prænestе, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction, to be saerifieed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41 B. C.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruetion of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70.

The Jews, headed by one Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, A. D. 115.

Cassius, a Roman general under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 400,000 of the inhabitants of Seleueia, A. D. 167.

At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens are massacred, by an order of Antoninus, A. D. 213.

The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, A D. 277.

Of eighty Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nieomedia; they were put into a ship whieh was set on fire, and then driven out to sea, A. D. 370.

Of Thessaloniea, when 7000 persons, invited into the eircus, were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius. A. D. 390.

Belisarius put to death about 30.000 eitizens of Constantinople for a revolt, to whieh they were impelled by the tyranny and exaetions of two rapacious ministers set over them, A. D. 552.

Massaere of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronieus, A. D. 1184.

Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commeneed at Toulouse, A. D. 1209. Tens of thousands perished by means of the sword and gibbet.

The Sieilians massacre the French throughout the whole island of Sieily, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal. This horrid affair is known in history by the name of Sieilian Vespers, A. D. 1282. —*Du Fresnoy.*

A general massaere of the Jews at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, eonceived the Holy Land was to be reeovered from the infidels by them. 500 of these Jews took shelter in a easile, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed eaeh other, A. D. 1317.

At Paris, of several thousand persons, at the instanee of John, duke of Burgundy, A. D. 1418.

Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., A. D. 1520.

Of 70,000 Huguenots, or Freneh Protestants throughout the kingdom of France, attended with eireumstances of the most horrid treachery and eruelty. It began at Paris, in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX., king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother. It is styled in history, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, A. D. 1592.

Of Protestants, at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentenee of the chaneellor of Poland, for being eoneerned in a tumult oeeasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, A. D. 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe intereeded to have this unjust sentenee revoked, but unavailingly.

At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, October 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.

At the taking of Ismael by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, Deeember, 1790.—See *Ismael.*

In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massaere of all the whites, Mareh 29, 1804, and many thousands perished.

Insurreetion at Madrid, and massacre of the Freneh, May 2, 1808.

Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, Mareh 1, 1811.

Massaere at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholies, May 1815.

Massacre of vast numbers of the inhabitants of Cadiz, by the soldiery, whose ferocious disorders eontinue for some days, Mareh 6, 1820.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 English nobles on Salisbury Plain, May 1, A. D. 474.

Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, A. D. 580.

Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23d Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the ehurehes being no sanetuary. Amongst the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performanee of a treaty but newly eoneluded.—*Baker's Chronicle.*

Of the Jews in England. Some few pressing into Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massaere of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met. In York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, A. D. 1189.

Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), A. D. 1209.

Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spiee Islands, A. D. 1623.

Massaere of the Protestants in Ireland in O'Neill's rebellion, Oet. 23, 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commeneement of this rebellion.—*Sir William Petty.* In the first two or three days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed.—*Lord Clarendon.* Before the rebellion was entirely

MASSACRES, *continued.*

suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Of the unoffending Macdonalds of Glencoe, May 9, 1691.—See *Glencoe.*
Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes, perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798.—*Sir Rich. Musgrove.*
Massacre of 64 American prisoners at Dartmoor, England. (disowned by British Government,) April 6, 1815.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES. An officer in several of the principal courts of Europe. Following the usage in other countries, a master of the ceremonies was instituted in England for the more honorable reception of the ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603.—*Baker.*

MASTER IN CHANCERY. Owing to the extreme ignorance of Sir Christopher Hatton, lord Chancellor of England, the first reference in a cause was made to a master, A. D. 1588; and the masters have since been chosen from among the most learned equity members of the bar.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS IN ENGLAND. An equity judge, so called from his having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances, which being made into rolls of parchment, gave occasion for that name.

MATHEMATICS. With the ancients they meant all sorts of learning and discipline; but even then, as now, in a more particular manner, mathematics were restrained to those arts that more immediately related to numbers and quantity. They were first taught to the Jews, and by them to the Egyptians, so early as 1950 B. C.—*Josephus de Antiq. Jud.*

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Catholic church. Emphatically, the *French Matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. The *Matins of Moscow*, the massacre of prince Demetrius, and all the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1600.

MAURITIUS. The isle of France was discovered by the Portuguese, A. D. 1500; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. This island was taken by the British in 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia, sister and wife of Mausolus, married her own brother, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which for its grandeur and magnificence, was called one of the seven wonders of the world. This monument she called Mausoleum, a name which has been given to all monuments of unusual splendor. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B. C.

MAY. The fifth month of the year, and the confine of spring and summer, received its name, say some, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *majores;* though others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day of it. Numa Pompilius by adding January and February to the year, made this month the fifth, which before was the third, 713 B. C.

MAY-DAY. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day. May-day has also been immemorially observed in

England as a rural festival; and high poles, denominated May-poles, are in many places profusely decorated with garlands wreathed in honor of the day. The late benevolent Mrs. Montague gave, for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to that unfortunate class the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with the good English fare of roast-beef and plum-pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received the donation of a shilling from the mistress of the feast.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, IRELAND. Founded by act of parliament, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for its support, and the education of students who are designed for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, 35 Geo. III., 1795. It contains 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college, at the instance of the government, to which 30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings, and 26,000*l.* annually, were granted by parliament, June, 1845. This endowment occasioned much excitement and controversy in England.

MAYOR. The office of mayor arose out of the immunities granted to free cities by the emperors, and in some towns they had considerable power. Mayor of the palace was a high office in France. In this quality Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway, A. D. 735, *et seq.*, under the last kings of the Merovingian dynasty; his father had previously held this office, and had it made hereditary in his family. Mayors are the chief magistrates of corporate towns, before whose institution in England, towns were generally governed by port-reeves. The office of mayor may be properly said to date from the reign of Richard I.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS. They were invented by Phidion of Argos, 869 B. C.—*Arund. Marbles.* They became general in most countries soon afterwards; they were very early known in England. Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom by the sheriffs of London. 8 Richard I., A. D. 1197. Standards were again fixed in England, 1257. They were equalized for the United Kingdom in 1825.

MECCA. This city is famous as being the birthplace of Mahomet, A. D. 571. The temple is a gorgeous structure, much visited by pilgrims. On one of the neighboring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, A. D. 604. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B. C.

MECHANICS. The time when the simple mechanical powers were first introduced is so uncertain, and perhaps so little known, that they have been ascribed to the Grecian and other deities of the heathen mythology—for instance, the axe, the wedge, wimble, &c., are said to be the invention of Dædalus. We know nothing of the machinery by which the immense masses of stone which are found in some of the ancient edifices were moved and elevated.

The first writing on mechanics, was by Aristotle, about . . . B. C. 320
The Statera Romana invented . . **
The fundamental property of the lever and other instruments was demonstrated by Archimedes . . . 205
The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire . . . . . **
Cattle mills, *molæ jumentariæ*, were also in use by the Romans, and in parts of Europe . . . . **
The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates . . . . B. C. 70
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome . 50
Floating mills on the Tiber . A. D. 536
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about 1073
Wind-mills were in very general use in the twelfth century . . . **

MECHANICS, *continued.*

Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg	A.D. 1332	Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelogism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton	A. D. 167
Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan, about	1540	Problem of the catenary with the analysis, by Dr. Gregory	169
Work on statics, by Stevinus	1586	Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr. Hooke, from 1660 to	170
Theory of falling bodies, Galileo	1638	The Mechanics' Institute in London was formed in	182
Theory of oscillation, Huygens	1647	Mechanics' Institute in New York formed	183
Laws of collision, Wallis, Wren	1662		
Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer	1675		
Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died	1679		

Mechanics' institutions are now very numerous in the United States and i England.

MEDIA. In ancient times Media was a province of the Assyrian empire. I revolted from Arbaces 820 B. C., and afterwards became an independen kingdom, and conquered Persia; but Cyrus having vanquished Darius th Mede, 536 B. C., Media was from that time united to the Persian empire, an shared its fate.—*Blair; Priestley.*

Revolt of the Medes.—*Blair.*	B. C. 820	Cyrus made king of Persia	B. C. 55
The country was subjected to the Assyrians.—*Idem.*	766	Astyages deposed by Cyrus	55
Phraortes reigns; he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries	647	Crœsus king of Lydia defeated, and his throne seized by Cyrus	54
Battle of Rages; the Assyrians defeat the Medes.—*Blair.*	625	Cyrus takes Babylon; puts Belshazzar to death: and makes Astyages (or Darius, the Mede) viceroy	53
War with the Lydians; the hostile armies meet; but an eclipse of the sun so alarms them, they conclude peace without striking a blow	585	By the death of Astyages, Cyrus becomes master of all Persia; and this era is properly the commencement of the Persian empire.—*Lenglet.*	35
The reign of Astyages.—*Blair.*	585		

The Medes were a brave people, but they degenerated, and introduced lux ury into Persia. They admitted polygamy, and a man was deemed infamou who had less than seven wives, as was also a woman who could not boas of at least five husbands.—*Aspin.*

MEDICAL LITERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES. The Medical Reposi tory, commenced at New York, 1797, was the first work of the kind. It wa conducted by Dr. S. L. Mitchill.

MEDICINE. The art of preparing simples was brought into Europe from th East, about A. D. 1150. In the early stages of the practice, the preparatio was principally confined to ecclesiastics in Europe generally, until the clos of the fifteenth century, or the beginning of the sixteenth. The practice o medicine is now one of the highest sciences, and in most countries is in th hands of the most learned and distinguished men; and various statutes hav been enacted to discourage pretenders to the healing art.

MEDINA, IN ARABIA DESERTA, famous for the tomb of Mahomet, contained in a large mosque, closed with rich curtains and lighted by a vast number of rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Maho met was protected when he fled from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622. This flight gave rise to the remarkable epocha in chronology called the *Hegira*, a word that, in Arabic, denotes, *to flee*, or *quit one's country* or *friends.*

MEMORY. That faculty of the mind or soul whereby past things are repre sented to us as if they were present.—*Cardon.* Simonides, grandson of Simonides the elder, of Cos, poet and historian, obtained a prize at Olympia for teaching artificial memory, of which he was the inventor, 477 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles.* The science of mnemonics was made known in Germany in 1807. See *Mnemonics.*

MENDICANT FRIARS. The term was applied to several orders of religious

who commenced their alms-begging in the thirteenth century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They were confined by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, to the following four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and other orders subsequently branched from them.

MENSURATION. The art of measuring geometrical superficies and solids is of very early date. The various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B. C.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS. The true inventor of these charts is said to have been a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages; and in his absence Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1556.—*Pardon.* They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator's own ingenuity. In these charts the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator.

MERCHANT—from *mercans.* The name given to high commercial citizens who trade abroad. The merchants of London and Amsterdam were accounted the most enterprising and richest in the world. An attempt was made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the House of Commons, in 1711; but it failed. The Merchant Adventurers' society (see *Adventurers Merchant*) was established by the duke of Brabant, in 1296; it extended to England in Edward III.'s reign; and was formed into an English corporation in 1564.—*Haydn.*

MERCURY. This substance was known to the ancients, and has been found in vast quantities in various countries. The mines in Carniola in Germany are the most productive in Europe, and have yielded in some years 1200 tons; they were discovered by accident in 1497. The anti-venereal virtues of mercury were found by James Carpus, an Italian surgeon, A. D. 1512.—*Nouv. Dict.* The compound termed calomel was first mentioned by Crollius early in the seventeenth century; the first directions for its preparation were given by Beguin, 1608. It was given to patients under inoculation for the small-pox in 1745. Pallas congealed mercury by artificial cold in 1762. Its malleable qualities were discovered by M. Oberlin, of Vienna, 1785.

MERRY ANDREW. The name was first given to a droll and eccentric physician, whose name was Andrew Borde, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners and good-humor, appeared at court, 1547. He used to attend markets and fairs, and harangue the people, by whom he was called Merry Andrew. The name is now given to a buffoon, a zany, or jack-pudding.—*L'Estrange. Johnson.*

MESSALIANS. A sect whose religious error consisted in adhering to the letter of the gospel, interpreting the words to justify and excuse their worst propensities and vices. Amongst other absurdities they refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labor not for the food that perisheth;" about A. D. 310—*Baronius, Annal.*

MESSENIA, now *Maura-Matra*, a country of the Peloponnesus. This kingdom was commenced by Policaon, 1499 B. C. It is celebrated for its long and sanguinary wars against Sparta (see *next article*), and once contained a hundred cities, most of whose names even are now unknown. Messenia joined the Achæan league 216 B. C.

MESSENIAN WARS The celebrated wars between Lacedemon and Messenia. The first began 743 B. C., and was occasioned by violence having been offered

to some Spartan women who had assembled in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. This dreadful war raged for nineteen years, and at one period made so great a carnage, that the Spartan army sent orders home for all the unmarried women to prostitute themselves to recruit the population. In the end Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. The *second* war was commenced 685 B. C. to throw off the galling Spartan yoke, and lasted fourteen years, ending in the defeat of the Messenians who fled to Sicily. The *third* took place 465 B. C., it endured ten years, when the whole nation abandoned the Peloponnesus.

MESSINA, IN SICILY. So named by the Messinese, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B. C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire, but fell to the Saracens A. D. 829.—*Priestley.*—In the eleventh century Roger the Norman took it by surprise, and delivered it from the Mahometan oppression. Great Messinian conspiracy, 1282. The memorable revolt took place 1672. Almost ruined by an earthquake 1693; and nearly depopulated by a plague in 1743. In 1780 Messina suffered much by an earthquake; and in Feb. and March, 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been handsomely rebuilt.

METALLURGY. In the fourth chapter of Genesis, Tubal Cain is mentioned as "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." The seven metals are mentioned by Moses and Homer. Virgil mentions the melting of steel in furnaces. The Phœnicians had an extraordinary skill in working metals.

METAPHYSICS. This term, literally denoting "after physics," originated with Aristotle. What may be denoted the modern metaphysics, cannot be traced farther back than the fifteenth century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given in Europe to the human mind, and commonly called the revival of learning.

METEMPSYCHOSIS. A doctrine supposing the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. The first belief in it is ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food, lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea, that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; which accounts for the extraordinary pains they were at in embalming the dead; a doctrine of Pythagoras, 528 B. C.

METHODISTS. A large and increasing body of religionists, whose tenets, discipline, and designs, are often misunderstood, and of course misrepresented. "Our end," says Mr. Benson, in his Apology, "is not to form a sect, or to bring people to this or the other speculative opinion, mode of worship, or form of church-government, but simply to make them Christians—Christians in heart and life, in temper, word, and work—such as lived in the early days of Christianity, and such as we may conceive may still live." The methodists may be said to have appeared formally, if not originally at Oxford A. D. 1729; the reverend John Wesley being the first who there introduced methodism. John and Charles Wesley, and Mr. Whitfield, commenced their career by teaching in 1734. The term appears to have been brought forward in the days of Puritanism, being suggested by the Latin appellative *Methodistæ*, given to a college of physicians in ancient Rome, in consequence of the strict regimen under which they placed their patients. The methodist missions were commenced and superintended by Mr. Wesley and Dr. Coke in 1769, when two missionaries were sent out to North America. But these missions were not reduced to a system, nor were societies regularly organized for their support, until 1817.

MEXICO. Discovered in A. D. 1518. It was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortes, whose name is infamous on account of his cruelties to the vanquished, A. D. 1521. The mint of Mexico, the richest in the world, was begun in 1535. This country, like other states in the new world, has recovered its independence. Iturbide made emperor, May, 1822. Mexican constitution proclaimed by the president Vittoria, Oct. 1823. Iturbide shot July 19, 1824. Treaty of commerce with Great Britain ratified, April 1825. Titles suppressed, May 1826. The expulsion of the Spaniards decreed, March, 1829. Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered, Sept. 26, same year. Mexican revolution; the president Guerrero deposed Dec. 23, same year. The independence of Mexico, previously recognized by the great European powers, also recognized by the emperor of Brazil, June, 1830. Civil war between Bustamente and Santa Anna, 1832. Santa Anna elected president, March 1834. Declaration of war against France, Nov. 30, 1838. Castle of San Juan de Ulloa taken by the French, Nov. 27, 1838. This war terminated, March 9, 1839. Civil war with change of leaders at various times. Santa Anna displaced Bustamente again, Oct. 6, 1841. Insurrection of general Paredes against Santa Anna, Nov. 5, 1844, succeeds without bloodshed, and Herrera made president, Dec. 1844. Paredes overturus Herrera, Dec. 1845. War with the United States, 1846: Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; and subsequently, at Matamoras. Santa Fe captured, Aug. 23, and Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846. Mexican congress authorized their government to raise $15,000,000 for the war against the United States, upon the mortgage or sale of church property, Jan. 8, 1847. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847. Vera Cruz surrendered to general Scott, March 29, 1847. Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18. General Paredes landed at Vera Cruz in disguise, Aug. 14, 1847. Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; of Chepultepec, Sept. 12. Surrender of city of Mexico to American general Scott, Sept. 14, 1847. Treaty of peace with the United States ratified at Queretaro, May 30, 1848. Paredes excites a revolt at Guanaxuato, June 15. Mexico evacuated by the American troops, June 12. Herrera becomes president, July 6. Bustamente defeats Paredes, July 18. Vera Cruz surrendered by the United States, Aug. 1. See *War of the United States and Mexico.* Signor de la Rosa, first Mexican minister to the United States after the war, presented his credentials, Dec. 2, 1848.

MEZZOTINTO. A peculiar manner of engraving, representing figures on copper, received its name from its resemblance to painting. The invention of it is generally ascribed to prince Rupert, A. D. 1648; but baron Heinikin states that colonel de Siegen engraved a large and admirable print of Amelia Elizabeth of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643. See *Engraving.*

MICHIGAN, one of the United States, first settled by the French at Detroit in 1647. Many of the Hurons, a native tribe in this region, were converted to the Catholic faith by the Jesuits. The territory ceded to England by the peace of 1763; made a separate territory of the United States in 1805; admitted into the Union as a State in 1836. During the war of 1812–13 the territory was gained for a time by the British, but it was recovered by general Harrison. Population in 1810, was 4,528; in 1820, 9,048; in 1830 31,639; in 1840, 212,267.

MICROSCOPES. Invented nearly at the same time in Italy and Holland, A. D. 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. The honor of this invention is awarded to Drebel and Torricelli. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England, great improvements were made in the microscope by Henry Baker, F.R.S., who wrote two treatises upon it, about 1763.—*Biog. Dict.*

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners of this art among the He-

brews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practised medicine in Greece, 460 B. C., is styled by some the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A. D. 37, and under Galen, who lived A. D. 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Henry VII., 1518. The celebrated Dr. Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; and after his example the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men-midwives goes no farther back than the first lying-in of Madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., 1663. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labors of this lady, and he being very successful, men-midwives after came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

MILAN. The capital of this celebrated dukedom, the ancient Liguria, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls about 408 B. C. It submitted to the Romans 222 B. C.; was formed into a republic A. D. 1221; and lastly was governed by dukes from A. D. 1395 until 1505, when it was conquered by Louis XII. John Galeazzo was the first who took the title of duke of Milan, about 1390. The French were expelled from Milan by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525; and this emperor gave it to his son, Philip II. Milan was given to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. Seized by the French, June 30, 1796. Retaken by the Austrians in 1799; but regained by the French May 31, the next year. This city was made the capital of the late kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned with the Iron crown at Milan, May 26, 1805. The celebrated Milan decree of Napoleon against all Continental intercourse with England, declaring England in a state of blockade, was issued from this city, Dec. 17, 1807. Put under military occupation in consequence of disturbances, Sept 8, 1847. Collision of the Milanese with the Austrian soldiers, Jan. 1, 1848; followed by conciliations. Martial law proclaimed in Lombardy, Feb. 1848; the government threatens the people with the fate of the Poles. The people revolted and expelled the Austrians, and Charles Albert of Sardinia entered Milan in the popular cause, March 23, 1848. A vote taken in Lombardy on proposed union with Piedmont.—561,002 in favor of it; 681 for postponing it till the end of the war, June 9, 1848. Vicenza surrenders to the Austrians under Radetsky, June 10. The duke of Genoa repulses the Austrians at Rivoli, July 1. Milan capitulates to the Austrians, Aug. 4, 1848.

MILITARY OR MARTIAL LAW. This is a law built on no settled principle, but entirely arbitrary, and in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law.—*Sir Matthew Hale.* Martial law was several times proclaimed in Great Britain during rebellions. It was almost general throughout Ireland in 1798. The last proclamation of martial law was in that country, July 26, 1803. Paris was under martial law for several weeks after the insurrection of June, 1848.

MILITIA. The standing national militia of Great Britain is traced by most historians to king Alfred, who, by his prudent discipline, made all his subjects soldiers, A. D. 872 to 901. The feudal military tenures became involved in this force. The first commission of array to raise a militia in England was in 1422. In the United States the laws relating to the militia and the

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of Midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. —*Hyg. fa.* 274.

appointment of officers are different in the different States See *Encyclopedia Americana.* The aggregate militia force of the United States, as reported in 1848, was 1,888,538, but as the returns in some instances were for former years, the number probably reached, in 1850, at least to 2.100,000. As the regular army has always been small (in time of peace about 8000) the republic has relied chiefly on the militia in time of war.

MILKY WAY. Ancient poets and philosophers speak of the galaxy as the road by which heroes went to heaven. The Greeks supposed that Juno accidentally gave suck to Mercury when an infant, or to the infant Hercules, who, while she slept, was laid by her side; but perceiving who he was, she threw him from her, and the heavens were thus marked by the wasted milk. Democritus was the first who taught that the *via lactea* was occasioned by a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B. C.

MILLENNIUM. This doctrine supposed that the world would end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during the last thousand years Christ and the saints would reign upon earth. It was generally inculcated as early as the second and third centuries. It was propagated by Papias, Justin-Martyr, and many others. The Millennium was grounded upon a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, to the effect that our blessed Saviour should reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.—*Burnet.*

MILLINER. Defined by Shakspeare and Johnson as a seller of ribands and dresses for woman, a very ancient occupation; the term is supposed to be derived from Milan. There are men-milliners in England, and the adoption of such a trade by the male sex has been strongly and justly censured. In 1810, men-milliners and other classes of an epicene character were very strongly censured in the Society of Arts. Young females are employed at all seasons, and in all weathers, to carry bandboxes through the streets, exposed to the insolence of libertines, and the perils of vicious example, while the perfumed coxcomb ["He was perfumed like a milliner."—*Shakspeare.*] measures ribands safely at home, or folds gauzes, and lisps the while in lady phrases to females of distinction.*—*Butler.*

MILLS. The earliest instrument for grinding manna and corn, was the mortar. Moses forbade them to be taken in pawn, because that, he says, would be like taking a man's life to pledge. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. See article *Mechanics.*

MINES. Those of Great Britain are very numerous, rich, and of various kinds. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of England. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced, occurs 47 Henry III., 1262.—*Ruding.* It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. In the United States, iron, coal, lime, and salt exist in great abundance, in various States: lead mines in Missouri are very productive. Gold mines have been found in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, but their supply is but moderate. See *Coal, Copper, Tin, Gold, &c.*

MINNESOTA. A territory of the United States lying between 40° 30′ north lat., and between 91° 10′ and 102° west long., inhabited chiefly by the Sioux Indians. First explored by the French; began to be settled by emigrants from the United States about 1845-6.

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* I look upon a man-milliner not only as one of the most unworthy members of society, but as one of the most injurious. When I hear one of these persons haranguing upon the merits of muslin or the becoming color of a riband, anger will mingle itself with the feeling of contempt; for the employment that degrades this man might have preserved a woman from prostitution.—*Dr. Southey.*

MINORCA. This island and Majorca were called by the Greeks, Balearides. Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in August 1708, and was confirmed to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in June 1756. Admiral Byng fell a victim to the exasperation of the public mind, and to the safety of ministers, for not relieving it with a force greatly inferior to that of the enemy. See *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763. Besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, Feb. 5, 1782. It was again captured by the British, without the loss of a man, Nov. 15, 1798; but was given up at the peace of 1802.

MINSTRELS. They were originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work. They owed their origin to the gleemen or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about A. D. 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility. In Elizabeth's reign they had, however, sunk into neglect.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES established at Philadelphia, 1792. Branch at New Orleans, 1838; at Charlotte, N. C., 1837; at Dahlonega, 1838. See *Coining*.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; and from a passage in the Mosaic writings we learn that the mirrors used by the Jewish women were made of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B. C. See *Looking Glasses*.

MISS. In the seventeenth century, the epithet Miss applied to females was considered a term of reproach. Miss Cross who is particularly noticed in Hayne's epilogue to Farquhar's *Love in a bottle*, about 1782, was the first actress announced as Miss.—*Galt's Lives of the Players*.

MISSIONS. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominick, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., had missions to the Levant and to America. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*), and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV., in 1706. But the Moravian Brethren may be said to have led the way to the new Christian missions, about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, Nov. 4, 1794; and it has since been the parent of many benevolent institutions, The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, formed 1810; first mission at Bombay, 1813; at Ceylon, 1816; to Choctaws, 1817; Cherokees, 1820. The Board has an annual income from voluntary contributions of about $200.000 The statistics of its operations in various parts of the world are given in its annual reports. The contributions of this Board and its missionaries to the fund of geographical and ethnographical science, to say nothing of religion and civilization, have been very important. The missions of the Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, &c., are also numerous. American Baptist Board of Missions, founded 1814. Board of Missions of General Assembly (Presbyterian), 1818. Methodist Missionary Society, 1819. American Home Missionary Society, 1826. See *Benevolent Societies*.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States. First settled by the French at Natchez, and claimed as part of Louisiana, 1716. Colony destroyed by the Indians. The country ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1753. Part of it belonged to Georgia, and the southern part to Florida The territory, together with Alabama, constituted the "Mississippi Territory" until 1817, when it was admitted into the Union as a State. Population in 1816, 45,929; in 1830, 136,806; in 1840, 375,651, including 195,211 slaves.

MISSOURI, one of the Uni ed States. Was included with Louisiana in the purchase from the French in 1803. Town of St. Louis settled by the French in 1764, but was little more than a trading post until 1804, when the territorial government was formed Missouri admitted into the Union as a State in 1821, after a long debate on slavery, ending in the *Missouri Compromise*, which prohibits slavery north and west of Arkansas, but tolerates it in Missouri. Population in 1810, 19,833; in 1830, 140,074; in 1840, 383,702, including 58,240 slaves.

MISSISSIPPI TRADE. This trade was begun in November, 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, which was commenced about that period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* See *Law's Bubble.*

MITHRIDATE. A physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known to us at the present day. It was invented by Mithridates II. the king of Pontus, about 70 B. C. It was formerly thought to be a great antidote against poison; but though it is now out of date for that purpose, it is still used as an opiate, and is one of the capital medicines of our shops.

MITHRIDATIC WAR. Caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans, 86 B. C., and remarkable for its duration, its many battles, the devastation of human life it occasioned, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He ultimately dispatched him, by ordering melted gold to be poured down his throat, which was done in derision of his avarice, 85 B. C.—*Lenglet.*

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre is of very ancient use, having been worn by the high-priest among the Jews. Among the primitive Christians, young women who professed a state of virginity, and solemnly consecrated thereto, wore a purple or golden mitre. The pope has four mitres, which according to the solemnity to be performed, or festival day it is worn on, is more or less magnificent. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were appointed to wear hats, which remains to this day.

MNEMONICS. Artificial memory had its professors in the ancient world. The art of assisting memory, by getting by heart, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B. C.—*Arund. Marbles.* In modern times, mnemonics have been elaborately treated; and the *Memoria Technica* of Dr. Grey is an esteemed work on the subject. The science of mnemonics, as we now have it, was announced in Germany, in 1806–7; but it had been previously noticed in the London monthly periodicals.

MODENA. Erected into a duchy in 1451. The duke was expelled by the French, 1796. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797. The archduke Francis of Este was restored in 1814. Insurrection here, Feb. 5, 1831. The archduke escaped; but the Austrian troops soon afterwards entered and restored the deposed authorities. The people revolt and imprison the duke, March 20, 1848. The troops of Tuscany occupy Modena, March 24; Provisional government appointed, April 9, 1848.

MOGULS. They deduce their origin from Japhet, son of Noah. His son, Turk, they say, was the first king or khan of those nations afterwards known as Turks, Tartars and Moguls The first conqueror of the Mogul empire was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died A. D. 1236. Timour Beg became great Mogul by conquest, 1399. Khouli Khan, the famous sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent. See *India.*

MONARCHY. The most ancient was that of the Assyrians, founded soon after the Deluge. See *Assyria.* Historians reckon four grand, or almost universal monarchies,—the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman. *See them respectively.*

MONASTERIES. The first founded was, according to some authorities, in A. D. 270; and according to others, in A. D. 305. The suppression of monastic houses has been frequent, even in Catholic countries; and many religious communities have bowed to the variable notions of mankind regarding religion, and to the altered state of the world. Constantine IV., among other persecutors, commanded a vast number of friars and nuns to appear at Ephesus: he there ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images. They explained that this, on account of the vows they had taken, was impossible; whereupon he directed that their eyes should be put out, and that they should be banished, forfeiting their various monasteries, which he sold for the uses of the state. When St. Austin arrived in England A. D. 596, Ethelbert of Kent gave him an idol temple without the walls of his capital, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. Various monastic houses were suppressed in England in various reigns; and a vast number in 1515. But the general dissolution took place in the reign of Henry VIII. 1534–9. The abbey lands were afterwards granted to numerous courtiers, whose descendants enjoy them to this day.

MONEY. It is mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23d chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139. In profane history, the coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, 269 B. C. Money was made of different ores, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. Silver has increased more than thirty times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and twelve times its value in purchasing any commodity. See articles, *Coin; Gold; Silver; Copper; Mint, &c.*

MONK. The first is said to have been Paul of Thebais, who fled into the deserts to avoid the Decian persecution about A. D. 250. St. Anthony is supposed by other authorities to have been the first example of a regular monastic life, A. D. 305, soon after which time monks began to associate. St. Athanasius introduced the monastic life into Rome in 341. See *Abbeys.*

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., was banished England for a conspiracy in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, June 11, 1685. He was proclaimed king at Taunton on the 20th of the same month. Was defeated at Bridgewater, July 5; and was beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685. The county of Monmouth, from which he was named, was made an English county by Henry VIII. about 1535.

MONOPOLIES. Commercial monopolies reached to such a height in England, that parliament petitioned against them, and they were in consequence mostly abolished about the close of Elizabeth's reign, 1602. They were further suppressed, as being contrary to law, 19 James I., 1622; and were totally abolished, and it was decreed that none should be in future created, as was previously the custom, by royal patent, 16 Charles I., 1640.—*Anderson's History of Commerce.*

MONTANISTS. A sect founded by Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, an extra-

ordinary enthusiast, about A. D. 171. He was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the comforter promised by Christ, condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade to avoid martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his women-scholars, before the close of the second century.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

MONTREAL. Surrendered to the English by the French in 1760. It was taken by the Provincials in the American war of Independence, November 12, 1775, and was retaken by the British, June 15, 1776. The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down, June 6, 1803. Great military affray, Sept. 29, 1833. Riot about the "Rebellion Losses" Act; the parliament house burnt by the mob, 1849.

MOON. The full moon was held favorable for any undertaking by the Spartans, and the Greeks generally looked upon full moons, or the times of conjunction of the sun and moon, as seasons most favorable to marriage. Opacity of the moon, and true causes of lunar eclipses, was taught by Thales, 640 B. C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B. C.—*Diog. Laert.* A map of the moon was first taken at Dantzic, A. D. 1647. The strength of moon-light at full moon is 90,000 times less than the light of the sun.—*Dr. Smith.* It is 300,000 times less.—*Bouguer.*

MOORS. They first invaded Spain, A. D. 173.—*Univ. Hist.* The Saracens in Spain, beset by the Christians, called in the assistance of the Moors, who seized the dominions they came to protect, and subdued the Saracens, A. D. 1091. Alphonsus I. of Navarre, defeated them in many battles, 1118, *et seq.* The Moors began the kingdom of Granada, being their last refuge from the power of the Christians, 1238. Alphonsus XI. of Leon and Castile, slew 200,000 Moors in one battle; three leagues round the country was covered with the dead, 1327. The power of this people was overthrown by Ferdinand V., who conquered Granada, 1492. Philip III. banished them to the number of 900,000, confiscating their property, 1610.—*Priestley.*

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. The knowledge of our duty and felicity, the science of ethics, or art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates is universally regarded as the father of moral philosophy, about 430 B. C. And Grotius is esteemed by many writers as the father of moral philosophy in modern times, about A. D. 1623.—*Bate, &c.*

MORAVIANS. United Brethren. A sect which took its rise in Moravia, in, it is said, the fifteenth century, which some doubt; while the Brethren say that their sect is derived from the Greek church in the ninth century. They appeared in England about 1737, introduced by count Zinzendorf, who died at Chelsea, in June 1760. They settled at Bethlehem, Penn, 1741. In order to the conversion of the heathen world, these persevering brethren formed settlements also in Greenland, the Cape, East and West Indies, and other climes. The Moravians led the way to the Scriptural missions now so general.

MORGARTEN, Battle of, the most memorable, as well as extraordinary and glorious in the annals of Switzerland; 1300 Swiss engaged 20.000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated. They seized upon the heights of Morgarten, which overlooked the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug, and thus achieved their victory, Nov. 15, 1315.

MORMONS. The pretended revelation of the Mormon Scriptures to "Joe Smith" is said to have been made in the state of New York, about 1835. Surrender of a body of 700 Mormons under arms, with their leaders, Joe

Smith, Rigdon, &c., to the Missouri militia, under Gen. Atchinson, Oct. 28, 1838. Joe Smith and his brother murdered in jail by a mob, June 27, 1844. The Mormon temple at Nauvoo, Illinois, sold to the Icarians, or Socialists, and the Mormons emigrated to Deseret and California, 1848–9.

MOROCCO. Anciently *Mauritania.* From its early possession by the Romans it underwent various revolutions. About A. D. 1116, Abdallah, a leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded a dynasty which ended in the last sovereign's defeat in Spain. About this period, 1202, Fez and other provinces shook off their dependence: but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1650, subdued them, and formed the empire of Morocco. Hostilities with France provoked by Abd-el-Kader, the heroic and indomitable ameer of Algiers, commenced May, 1844; Tangier bombarded, Aug. 6, 1844; peace concluded, and the French forces evacuate Mogador, Sept. 16, 1844. Abd-el-Kader taken prisoner by the French and carried to France, 1846.

MORTARS. A short gun with an extraordinary large bore, and close chamber, used for throwing bombs, first made in England in 1543. The celebrated mortar left by Soult in Spain, was fixed in St. James's park in August, 1816.

MOSCOW. One of the largest cities in Europe. It was founded in 1156; was taken by Tamerlane, 1382; and subsequently it fell into the hands of the Tartars, whose last attack upon it was in 1571, when they set it on fire. This city was entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and the Russian governor, Rostochin, ordered that it should be set on fire in five hundred places at once. In this memorable conflagration, 11,840 houses were burnt to the ground, besides palaces and churches. The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow Oct 19. and it was re-entered by the Russians Oct. 22, following. This city has been since rebuilt.

MOSKWA, Battle of, between the French and Russians See *Borodino.*

MOSS-TROOPERS. These were a desperate sort of plunderers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland, defiling women, and perpetrating the most savage enormities, as well as minor mischiefs, extirpated A. D. 1609.

MOST CHRISTIAN KING. The title given to Louis XI. by pope Paul II., 1469. It has been justly remarked, that never was the title or name of Christian given to a prince more unworthily bestowed, or less deserved.

MOTTOES, ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit* was first used by Richard I., A. D. 1193. The Bohemian crest, viz. three ostrich feathers, and the motto *Ich dien,* "I serve," was adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, the king of Bohemia being slain in the battle, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense,* was made the motto of the Garter, 1349–50. *Je maintiendrai,* "*I will maintain,*" was adopted by William III., 1688. And *Semper eadem* was ordered by queen Anne to be used as her motto.

MOURNING for the DEAD. The practice of the Israelites was, neither to wash nor anoint themselves during the time of mourning. The exhibition of grief for a friend lasted for seven days; and upon extraordinary occasions it lasted a month. The Greeks and Romans also exhibited their grief for the dead by many public abstinences. The ordinary color for mourning in Europe is black; in China it is white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; and it was white in Spain, until A. D. 1498.—*Herrera.*

MUNSTER, Treaty of, between France, the Emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against the former kingdom. By this peace, the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognized. Signed at Munster, Oct. 24, 1648.

MURDER. The highest offence against the law of nature. A court of Ephetæ was established by Demophoon for the trial of murder. 1179 B. C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the Heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time, the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason*, may happen in three ways; by a servant killing his master; a wife her husband; and an ecclesiastical person his superior, statute 25 Edward III., 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been excepted from mercy by our sovereigns in every instance. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed 7 William IV., July 1836.—*Haydn.*

MUSEUM Originally a quarter of the palace of Alexander, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where learned men of extraordinary merit were maintained by the public, because of their considerable services to the commonwealth. The foundation of this establishment is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library, about 284 B.C. See *British Museum, &c.*

MUSIC. Lucretius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds. Franckinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal Cain. Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds. And Zarlino to the sound of water. It is, however, agreed that music was first reduced to rules by Jubal, 1800 B C. The flute and harmony or concord in music was invented by Hyagnis, 1506.—*Arund. Marbles.* Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy.* Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody: and this hyperbolical tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the third century.

MUSICAL NOTES. The first six are said to have been invented by Guido Aretin, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, A. D. 1025.—*Blair.* The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1515. Gaffurius of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the sixteenth century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS, England. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen to promote the study of vocal harmony. The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785. Royal Academy of Music established 1822.

MUSKETS. They were first used at the siege of Arras in 1414. The Spanish historians state that Spain was the first power that armed the foot-soldier with these weapons. They were used at the siege of Rhegen in 1521. Introduced generally into the English army, and bows and arrows laid aside, 12 Henry VIII 1521.—*Carte.* It was the duke of Alva who first brought the musket into use in the Low Countries, 1569.—*Branstone.*

MUSLIN. A fine cloth, made wholly of cotton. According to some, it is so called as not being bare but having a downy nap on its surface resembling moss, which the French call *mousse.* According to others it was first brought

from Mousol, in India, whence the name. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670.—*Anderson.* They were manufactured in great perfection in England in 1778.

MUTES. A prisoner is said to stand mute when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was taken back to prison, placed in a dark dungeon, naked, on his back, on the bare ground, and a great weight of iron placed upon his body; in this situation he was fed with three morsels of bad bread one day, and three draughts of stagnant water the next, and so on alternately until he died. For a very memorable instance of this punishment in A. D. 1605, see article *Pressing to Death.* By statute 12 George III judgment is awarded against mutes, in the same manner as if they were convicted or confessed. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778 Another on a charge of burglary, at Wells, 1792. At Shrewsbury a man tried and convicted notwithstanding, Aug. 21, 1801.—*Phillips.*

MUTINY ON BOARD U. S. BRIG SOMERS, commander A. S. Mackenzie; midshipman Spencer and two seamen hung, Dec. 1. 1842.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, April 28, 1789. For particulars see *Bounty.*

MYCALE, BATTLE OF, fought September 22, 479 B C., between the Greeks and Persians; being the identical day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platea. The Persians consisted of about 100,000 men, who had just returned from an unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They were completely defeated, some thousands of them slaughtered, their camp burnt, and the Greeks triumphantly embarked their troops and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ. A division of the kingdom of the Argives. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidæ Perseus removes from Argos to Mycenæ, and reigns, 1313 B. C. Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives, 568 B. C.

MYSTERIES. They originated in Egypt, the land of idolatry, and were an institution of the priesthood to extend their own influence; so that all maxims in morality, tenets in theology, and dogmas in philosophy, were wrapt up in a veil of allegory and mystery. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprung those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B. C. The laws were—1. To honor parents; 2. To honor the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilization of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries They were abolished by the emperor Theodosius, A. D. 389.

MYTHOLOGY. Fable usurped the place of historical truth as soon as the authentic tradition concerning the Creation had been lost or adulterated: and persons who had rendered themselves renowned as kings or leaders in this life, and whose achievements had dazzled the benighted understanding of men living in a state of nature, were supposed to be more than mortal, and therefore after death the multitude were easily taught to reverence them with divine honors. The Egyptians and Babylonians, after forgetting the invisible and true God, worshipped positive objects, as the sun and moon; and then transferred their adoration to the operations of nature and the passions of their own minds, which they embodied under symbolical representations, and ultimately worshipped the symbols themselves. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B. C.; and Cadmus the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities, among the Greeks, 1493 B. C.

N.

NABONASSER, ERA OF. This era received its name from the celebrated prince of Babylon, and began Feb. 26, 747 B. C. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonasser begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 747; if after Christ, add to it 748.

NAMES. Originally every person had but one name. Plato recommended it to parents to give happy names to their children; and the Pythagoreans taught that the minds, actions, and successes of men were according to their names, genius, and fate. The popes changed their names at their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine-snout, A. D. 687."—*Platina.* Onuphrius refers it to John XII. 956: and gives as a reason, that it was done in imitation of Sts. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism, as was done in the case of two sons of Henry II. of France. They were christened Alexander and Hercules; but at their confirmation, these names were changed to Henry and Francis. It is usual for the religious at their entrance into monasteries to assume new names, to show they are about to lead a new life, and have renounced the world, their family, and themselves. See *Surnames.*

NAMUR. Ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. It was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town to the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year; but they regained possession of it in 1794. The French, however, delivered it up to the Allies, in 1814.

NANTES, EDICT OF. See *Edict.*

NAPLES. The continental division of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Naples was a part of the Roman territory at a very early period. In the fifth century it became a prey to the Goths, and afterwards to the Lombards; and the Saracens, Normans, and French, also successively had possession of this country.

The Goths having become masters of Naples and of Sicily, are expelled by Belisarius, general of the Eastern empire - - - A. D. 537
The Lombards next get possession of Naples, and are dispossessed by Charlemagne - - - 800
Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, obtains the crown from the pope, to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Conradin, who is beheaded, aged sixteen years - 1266
The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place, one Frenchman only escaping. See *Sicilian Vespers* March 30, 1282
Peter of Arragon reigns - - 1282
The two crowns disjoined - 1308
Charles Durazzo, becoming king of Hungary, is murdered there by order of the queen regent, in her presence 1386
For this murder she is taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth - - - - 1386
Sicily again united to Naples, and the kings ever since called king of the Two Sicilies - - - 1442
Taken from the French and annexed to Spain - - - - 1504
The tyranny of the Spaniards leads to an insurrection, excited by Massaniello, a fisherman, who in fifteen days raises an army of 200,000 men 1647
This insurrection subsides, and Massaniello is murdered - - 1647
Attempt of the duke of Guise to possess the crown - - 1647
The kingdom completely conquered by prince Eugene - - 1707
Discovery of the ruins of Herculaneum. See *Herculaneum* - 1711
Naples ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Radstadt, 1714; Sicily 1720
Both kingdoms are recovered by the crown of Spain - - - 1734
And Charles, the son of Philip of Spain, reigns - - - 1735
Reign of Ferdinand IV. - - 1759
His flight on the approach of the French republicans - Jan. 14, 1799
Nelson appears, Naples is retaken, and the king restored - July 13, 1799
It is again taken by the French, Ap'l 7, 1801
Dreadful earthquake felt throughout

NAPLES, *continued.*

the kingdom, and thousands perish July 26, 1805
Treaty offensive and defensive between France and Naples Oct. 8, 1805
Ferdinand is again driven from Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte is crowned king - Feb. 6. 1806
Joseph abdicates for the crown of Spain - - - June 1, 1808
The crown is transferred to Joachim Murat - - - July 1, 1808
Naples is surrendered to a British fleet, and Ferdinand re-enters June 17, 1815
Execution of Joachim Murat Oct. 15, 1815
Revolutionary movement, headed by general Pepe - - July 15, 1820
Suppression of the Carbonari Sept. 16, 1820
Reign of Francis I. - - - 1826
And of Ferdinand II. - Nov. 8, 1830
Commencement of the dispute relative to the sulphur monopoly, (which is afterwards amicably adjusted) March 15, 1840
Demonstration in favor of Pius IX. and reform, fired upon at Naples, and arrests made - Dec. 15, 1847
Sanguinary disorders at Messina Jan. 4, 1848
Rebellion at Palermo, &c. Jan. 12, 1848
Palermo bombarded Jan. 13–19, 1848
The king signed a constitution Jan. 28, 1848
Messina expelled the Neapolitan garrison - - - Feb. 22, 1848
The parliament of Sicily declares that island independent; Messina bombarded by the Neapolitan fleet Ap. 3, 1848
The national guard raises barricades at Naples - - - May 14, 1848
The people put down by the king's troops; 1440 killed - May 15, 1848
The Sicilian parliament elects the duke of Genoa as king of Sicily July 10, 1848
Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitan troops - Sept. 2, 1848
New constitution conceded to Sicily March 6, 1849
Catania bombarded and reduced Ap. 5. 1849

NARVA, BATTLE OF, in which Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by the renowned Charles XII. of Sweden, then in his nineteenth year. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 100,000 men, while the Swedish army did not much exceed 20,000 : fought Nov. 30, 1700.

NASEBY, BATTLE OF, between Charles I. and the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The victory was with the parliamentary forces, and was decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Charles, who was obliged to abandon the field to his enemies, losing all his cannon and baggage, and 5000 of his army were made prisoners, June 14, 1645.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation, occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt commenced in the reign of William III. It had amounted in the year 1697, to about five millions sterling, and the debt was then thought to be of alarming magnitude

In 1702, On the accession of queen Anne, the debt amounted to - - - - £14,900,000
In 1714, On the accession of Geo. I. it amounted to . 54,000,000
In 1749, Geo. II.; after the Spanish war, it amounted to 78,000,000
In 1763, George III.: end of the 7 years' war, it amounted to 139,000,000
In 1786, Three years after the American war, it amount'd to 268,000,000
In 1793, The civil and foreign war, it amounted to - 462,000,009
In 1802, Close of the French Revolutionary war, it amounted to - £571,000,000
In 1814, Close of the war against Bonaparte - - 865,000,000
In 1817, When the Irish and English exchequers were consolidated - 848,282,477
In 1830, Total amount of the funded and unfunded debt - - - 840,184,022
In 1840, Total amount of ditto 789,578,000
In 1845, Funded debt - 768,789,241

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, at different times.

In 1791	the debt was -	$75,463,476	
In 1800	" " - -	82,976,294	
In 1810	" " - - -	53,173,217	
In 1815	" " - - -	99,833,660	
In 1816	" " - -	127,334,934	
In 1820	" " - - -	91,015,566	
In 1830	the debt was - -	$48,565,406	
In 1835	" " - - -	37,733	
In 1839	" " - - -	11,984,738	
In 1845	" " - - -	16,801,647	
In 1848	" " - - -	65,804,450	

NATURALIZATION. It is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were,

both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalization in England passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time, several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalization of the Jews passed in 1753, but it was repealed in the following year, on the petition of all the cities in England. See *United States.*

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE. Upon the proposition of the abbé Siéyès, the states of France constituted themselves into the National Assembly, June 16, 1789. On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 2d they met at the church of St. Louis. This assembly dissolved itself, Sept. 21, 1792. See next article.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE. Constituted in the hall of the Tuileries, Sept. 17, and formally opened, Sept. 21, 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, repaired thither and announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare, that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organized, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, Nov. 1, 1795. See *Directory.*

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON. The foundation of this great institution was the purchase, by the British government, for the public service, of the Angerstein collection of pictures, whose number did not much exceed forty. They were purchased of Mr. Angerstein's executors, in Jan. 1822; and the first exhibition of them took place in Pall Mall, in May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont, Mr. Howell Carr, and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been augmented by numerous later gifts, and recent purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square was designed by Mr. Wilkins, and was completed and opened in 1837.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition undertaken by Jason is the first upon record, 1263 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy.* The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, 664 B. C.—*Blair.* The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements to be found on the page of history.

BEFORE CHRIST.

- First sea-fight on record, in which the Corinthians conquer the Corcyreans 664
- The Athenian fleet under Themistocles, with 380 sail, defeat the Persian, consisting of 2000, at the straits of Salamis - - - - 480
- Again, at the mouth of the river Eurymedon; Cymon, the Athenian admiral, vanquishes the Persian fleet and army, in one day.—*Herodotus* 470
- The Lacedemonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian - - - 410
- The Spartan general, Lysander, totally defeats the Athenian fleet under Conon; by this victory he puts an end to the maritime power of Athens - 407
- The Persians engage Conon to command their fleet, with which he entirely vanquishes the Lacedemonian fleet, and takes 50 sail out of 90 - 400
- The Persian fleet conquer the Spartan at Cnidos: Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedemonians destroyed.—*Thucydides* - - 394
- The Roman fleet employed in the siege of Lilybæum, burned by the Carthaginians - - - 249
- The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius - - - 242
- The Roman fleets vanquished by Hannibal, the Carthaginian general; 800 galleys taken, and 16,000 prisoners; second Punic war - 209
- At Actium, between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Antony. This battle decides the fate of the latter, 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar, by which he is totally defeated 31

ANNO DOMINI.

- The emperor, Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships.—*Du Fresnoy* - - 269

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

The fleets belonging to Spain, Venice, and Pius V. defeat the Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto. The Christian fleet consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men. The Turks, out of 250 galleys, saved only 100; and lost 30,000 men in killed and prisoners.—*Voltaire* - - - 1571

Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards. This was a bloody conflict and decisive victory and settled for a time the superiority of the Dutch, Apr. 25, 1607

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Alfred, with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast.—*Asser's Life of Alfred* - - - - - 897

Near Sluys; Edward III. defeated the French fleet of 400 sail, which were all sunk. 30,000 French were killed in this engagement - - 1340

The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated - - - - 1371

English and French, in which the latter power loses 80 ships - - 1389

Near Milford Haven; the English take 14, and destroy 15 French ships - 1405

Off Barfleur; the Duke of Bedford takes 500 French ships - - 1416

In the Downs: the French fleet captured by the earl of Warwick - 1459

Bay of Biscay; English and French, the latter defeated - - - 1512

Sir Edward Howard defeats the French under Prejeant - - 1513

In the Channel; the British defeat the French fleet with great loss - 1545

The *Spanish Armada* driven from the English Channel to the road of Calais, by a running fight the Spaniards losing 15 ships and 5000 men; they are again defeated, and obliged to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, when their fleet is dispersed in a storm, and they lose 17 more ships, and 5000 more men. See *Armada*, July 19, 1588

Dover Straits; between the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, and admiral Blake. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed; and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas. June 29, 1652

In the Downs; same admirals, and nearly same loss Sept. 28, Oct. 28, and Nov. 29, 1652

The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral - - - - Feb. 10, 1653

Again, near Portland, between the English and Dutch; the latter defeated - - - - Feb. 18, 1653

Again, off the North Foreland The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships were taken; 11 were sunk, and the rest ran into Calais road . . . June 2, 1653

Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lost 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed - July 31, 1653

At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by the English - - - Sept. 1656

The Spanish fleet vanquished, and then burnt in the harbor of Santa Cruz, by Blake - - - April, 1657

English and French; 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York - - - - Dec. 4, 1664

The duke of York (afterwards James II.), defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; the Dutch admiral blown up with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed - June 3, 1665

The earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and 2 India ships - Sept. 4, 1665

A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for victory, maintained for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships, June 1—4, 1666

Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, when the English gain a glorious victory, the Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4,000 officers and seamen. Fought - - - - July 26, 1666

The English fleet of 16 sail, defeat the French of 30, near Martinico - - 1667

Coast of Holland; by Prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, D'Etrees and Ruyter defeated - - - 1673

Several actions to the disadvantage of the Dutch. They agree to strike to the English colors in the British seas. 25 Charles II. - - - 1673

Off Tangiers, battle between the English and Moors, which lasted 11 days - - - - - - 1679

Off Beachy-head; the English and Dutch are defeated by the French, June 30, 1690

The English and Dutch combined fleets gain a signal victory over the French fleet, near Cape La Hogue; 21 of their largest men-of-war were destroyed.—See *La Hogue*, May 19, 1692

Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French - June 16, 1693

Off Carthagena, between admiral Benbow and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse, fought Aug. 19, 1702

The English and Dutch fleets, under sir George Rooke, defeat the French fleet (having the Spanish galleons in convoy) in the port of Vigo. They take 9 out of 13 galleons, laden chiefly with silver, and six men-of-war; the other 4 galleons, and 14 men-of-war, destroyed, fought - Oct. 12, 1702

Off the Lizard, when the English fleet was defeated - - - Oct. 9, 1707

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took sixty French vessels laden with provisions - - May 22, 1708
The Spanish fleet of 27 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina - - Aug. 11, 1718
Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave captain Cornwall fell; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals.—*Naval Hist.* - - - - 1744
Off Cape Finistere, the French fleet taken by admiral Anson May 3, 1747
In the East Indies; the French retired to Pondicherry - - - 1747
Off Ushant, when admiral Hawke took seven men-of-war of the French Oct. 14, 1747
Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay; and thus prevents a projected invasion of England, fought Nov. 20, 1759
Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen - - Oct. 9, 1762
Near Cape St. Vincent, between admiral Rodney and admiral Don Langara, the latter defeated and taken prisoner, losing 8 ships Jan. 8, 1780
At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnston April 16, 1781
Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, took 10 ships of the line, (1 sunk, and 3 blown up) and sent the French admiral, count de Grasse, prisoner to England April 12, 1782
The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain, in the bay of Gibraltar.—See *Gibraltar* Sept. 13, 1782
Cape St. Vincent; the Spanish fleet defeated by Sir J. Jervis, and 4 line of battle ships taken - Feb. 14, 1797
Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm; July 24, 1797
Camperdown; the Dutch signally defeated by admiral Duncan, and 15 ships of war, with the admiral (De Winter), taken - Oct. 11, 1797
Nile; Toulon fleet defeated by sir Horatio Nelson, at Aboukir; 9 ships of the line taken, 2 burnt, 2 escaped, Aug. 1, 1798
Gibraltar bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the *Hannibal* of 74 guns lost July 6, 1801
Off Cadiz; sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured, fought July 12, 1801
Sir Robert Calder with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish combined fleets, off Ferrol - July 22, 1805
Off Trafalgar; memorable battle, in which lord Nelson defeated the fleets of France and Spain, and in which he received his mortal wound.—(See *Trafalgar*) - - Oct. 21, 1805
Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships of the line, off Cape Ortegal - Nov. 4, 1805
In the West Indies; the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore Feb. 6, 1806
Sir John Borlase Warren captures the French fleet under command of admiral Linois - - March 13, 1806
Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles. See *Dardanelles*, Feb. 19, 1807
Copenhagen fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 31 other vessels, surrenders to lord Cathcart and admiral Gambier. (See *Copenhagen*) Sept 7, 1807
The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British, Sept. 3, 1806
Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth. See *Algiers* - - Aug. 27, 1816
Navarino; the British, French, and Russian squadrons, defeat and annihilate the Turkish navy. See *Navarino* - - - Oct. 20, 1827
Action between the British ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, and 29 Chinese war junks, which were defeated Nov. 3, 1839
Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners. See *Syria* - Nov. 3, 1840

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Paul Jones, in the Providence privateer, takes 16 prizes - - - 1776
His descent on Whitehaven - April 1778
He captures the British frigate Serapis Sept. 23, 1779
Frigate Philadelphia taken by the Tripolitans - - - - 1803
—recaptured by Decatur - Feb. 1, 1804
Tripoli bombarded by commodore Preble - - - - Aug. 1804
Frigate Chesapeake fired upon by the British ship Leopard, for refusing to be searched - - - - 1807
Frigate President, *vs.* British sloop Little Belt - - May 16, 1811
Constitution captures British frigate Guerriere - - Aug. 13, 1812
Captain Elliott captures two British frigates on lake Erie - - Oct. 8, 1812
Sloop Wasp captures British sloop Frolic, Oct. 18; both vessels captured by British 74, Poictiers - Oct 20, 1812
Frigate United States, captain Decatur, captures British frigate Macedonian 1812
Constitution, captain Bainbridge, captures British frigate Java Oct. 29, 1812
Hornet, captain Lawrence, captures British ship Peacock, captain Peake, Feb. 23, 1813

NAVAL BATTLES, U. S. *continued.*

[Delaware and Chesapeake bays blockaded by British.]
Frigate Chesapeake surrendered to the British frigate Shannon June 1, 1813
Sloop Argus, captured by British sloop Pelican - - - Aug. 14, 1813
Brig Enterprise captures the British brig Boxer - - - Aug. 1813
Fleet on lake Erie, commodore Perry, captures the British fleet Sept. 10, 1813
Flotilla, commodore Chauncey, captures British flotilla on lake Ontario, Oct. 5, 1813
Frigate Essex, commodore Porter, captured by frigate Phœbe and sloop Cherub - - - March 28, 1814
Sloop Frolic, commodore Bainbridge, surrendered to British frigate Orpheus - - - April 21, 1814
Sloop Peacock, captain Warrington, captures British brig Epervier April 29, 1814
Sloop Wasp, captain Blakeley, captures British brig Reindeer, June 28, 1814
Flotilla, commodore Macdonough, victorious over the British on lake Champlain - - - Sept. 11, 1814
Frigate President, surrendered to the British frigate Endymion Jan. 15, 1815
Frigate Constitution captures British brigs Cyane and Levant, off Madeira Feb. 1815
Sloop Hornet, commodore Biddle, captures British brig Penguin, off Brazil, Feb. 23, 18 5
U. S. naval force under commodore Conner bombards Vera Cruz (jointly with the land force under general Scott) - - - - - 1847

NAVARINO, BATTLE OF, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies, Oct. 20, 1827. The species of policy which led to this attack upon Turkey, was that of Mr. Canning's administration. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterized, by the illustrious duke of Wellington, as being an "untoward event," a memorable phrase, applied to it to this day.

NAVIGATION. It owes its origin to the Phœnicians, about 1500 B. C. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B. C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa 604 B. C.—*Blair.* On the destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great, 335 B. C., its commerce passed to Alexandria, and subsequently the Romans became the chief masters of commerce. It passed successively from the Venetians, Genoese, and Hanse Towns, to the Portuguese and Spaniards; and from these to the English and Dutch.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used about - - - A. D. 1420
Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus - - - - 1492
That the oblique rhumb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius - - 1537
First treatise on navigation - - - 1545
The log first mentioned by Bourne - 1577
Mercator's chart - - - - 1599
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about - - 1600
Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter - - A. D. 1620
Middle latitude sailing introduced - - 1623
Mensuration of a degree, Norwood - 1631
Hadley's quadrant - - - 1731
Harrison's time-keeper used - - 1764
Nautical almanac first published - 1767
Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass - - - - - 1820
See *Compass*, *Latitude*, *Longitude*, &c.

NAVIGATION, INLAND, OF THE UNITED STATES. An official report of U. S. Engineers in 1842 states the number of miles of the rivers west of the Alleghanies, navigable for steamboats, 16,674 miles; entire length of *lake coast*, of which 2000 belong to British possessions. 5000 miles. The steamboat tonnage of the western rivers in 1846 was 249,055 tons. Aggregate value of commerce on the western rivers, $183,609,725. Estimated amount of lake tonnage, $61,914,910. [For tonnage of ocean shipping at different periods, see *Shipping*.]

NAVIGATION, INLAND, OF GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. Nimmo, in his evidence before the Committee on the state of Ireland, in 1824, said, "we have more inland navigation in Britain than in all the rest of the world put together." The total length of the inland navigation of England, including as well the

navigable rivers as canals, is 5300 miles. See *Canals.—Haydn.* This statement scarcely agrees with the preceding.

NAVIGATION LAWS. The laws of Oleron were decreed, 6 Richard I., 1194. See *Oleron.* The first navigation act was passed in 1381. Another and more extensive act was passed in 1541. Act relating to the trade of the colonies passed in 1646; and several acts followed relating to navigation. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786. Navigation Act, for the encouragement of British ships and seamen, passed 4 William IV., August 1833. British and American navigation laws repealed, 1849.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. The first ship of war of the United States was built under the superintendence of the celebrated John Paul Jones, at Portsmouth, N. H., 1781; but the regular navy was commenced by Act of Congress, authorizing the building of six frigates, March 30, 1794. The Constitution launched at Boston, Constellation at Baltimore, 1797. [See *Naval Battles.*]

NAVIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE POWERS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, 1846.

Relative naval power of each nation.	In commission.		Building, ordinary, &c.		Total.		No. of men.	No. of war steamers.
	Vessels.	Guns.	Vessels.	Guns.	Vessels.	Guns.		
Great Britain,	332	4,583	304	13,098	636	17,681	40,000	141
France,	215	4,293	131	4,635	346	8,928	27,554	68
Russia,	179	5,896	--	--	179	5,896	59,000	32
Turkey,	62	2,636	4	24	66	2,660	26,820	9
United States,	47	1,155	30	1,190	77	2,345	8,724	5
Egypt,	35	1,148	3	312	38	1,760	--	1
Holland,	48	302	86	1,344	134	1,646	--	4
Sweden,	330	660	50	1,196	380	1,856	--	2
Denmark,	96	344	12	732	108	1,076	--	.
Austria,	74	686	--	--	74	686	--	.
Brazil,	31	450	11	325	42	775	--	8
Sardinia,	11	226	4	220	15	446	--	2
Spain,	21	348	--	--	21	348	--	4
Two Sicilies,	17	338	--	--	17	338	--	.
Portugal,	59							.
Mexico	23	42	--		23	42	--	

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Nations, in the order of their commercial importance.	No. of vessels in commerce and fisheries.	Tonnage.	No. of guns to each 100,000 tons of commerce.
United Kingdom of Great Britain,	23,898	3,007,581	588
United States	19,666	2,416,999	97
France,	13,782	839,608	1,063
Norway and Sweden	5,450	471,772	224
Holland,	1,528	241,676	683
Russia,	Not known.	239,000	2,466
Two Sicilies,	9,174	213,198	158
Austria,	6,199	208,551	321
Turkey,	2,220	182,000	1,461
Sardinia.	3,502	167,360	265
Denmark,	3,036	153,408	709
Portugal,	798	80,525	--
Spain,	2,700	80,000	--
Brazil,	Unknown.	Unknown.	--
Mexico,	Unknown.	Unknown.	--

NAVY OF ENGLAND. The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, was built by Alfred, A. D. 897. The number of galleys had increased under Edgar to 350, about A. D. 965. A formidable fleet was equipped by the public contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II., 1007, *et seq.*, when it rendezvoused at Sandwich to be ready to oppose the Danes. From this period fleets were occasionally furnished by the maritime towns, and the Cinque ports, and were usually commanded by the king, or an admiral under him: such was the fleet of Edward III. at the siege of Calais in 1347; it consisted of 40 ships, badly equipped, under no public fixed regulations. The date of the commencement of the Royal or British navy, may therefore be placed 4 Henry VIII. 1512, when the first Navy-office was appointed, with commissioners to manage naval affairs, and a number of stout ships of war began to be permanently kept on foot by the crown.—*Gibson's Camden.* In the time of Henry VIII. the navy consisted of 1 ship of 1200 tons, 2 of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller; the largest was called the *Great Harry.* Elizabeth's fleet at the time of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, consisted of only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added 10 ships of 1400 tons each, and 64 guns, the largest then ever built.—*Gibson's Continuation of Camden.*

ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE ROYAL NAVY OF ENGLAND, FROM HENRY VIII'S REIGN TO THE CLOSE OF THE LAST WAR, 1814.

Yr.	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Men voted*	*Navy estim.*	*Yr.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Men voted*	*Navy estim.*
1521	16	7,260	——	no account.	1760	412	321,134	70,000	£3,227,143
1578	24	10,506	6.700	no account.	1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.	1800	767	663,744	135,000	12,422,837
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account.	1808	869	802,800	143,800	17.496,047
1638	173	101,892	42,000	no account.	1814	901	966,000	146,000	18.786,509
1702	272	159,020	40,000	£1,056.915					

In 1814, Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line; and in 1830, she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of 2 guns only. Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service. On Jan. 1, 1841, the total number of ships of all sizes in commission was 183.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history A. D. 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of Galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frison fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was in perhaps its highest splendor about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the late wars against England.

NEBRASKA. A territory of the United States as yet (1850) unorganized, occupying 400,000 square miles, the entire space between the Missouri and White Earth Rivers on the east, the Rocky Mountains on the west, the 49th parallel lat. on the north, and the Kansas and Arkansas rivers on the south. First traversed by Lewis and Clarke's expedition, in 1805, and partly explored by Fremont, on his way to Oregon, in 1842.

NEEDLES. They make a considerable article of commerce, as well as of home trade in England, German and Hungarian steel is of most repute for needles. The first that were made in England were fabricated in Cheapside, London, in the time of the sanguinary Mary, by a negro from Spain; but, as he would not impart the secret, it was lost at his death, and not recovered again till 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English, who have since brought it to the highest degree of perfection.—*Stowe.* The family of the Greenings, ancestors of lord Dorchester, established a needle manufactory in Bucks, about this time.—*Anderson.*

NEMEAN GAMES. So called from Nemæa, where they were celebrated.

They were originally instituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them. They were one of the four great and solemn games which were observed in Greece. The Argives, Corinthians, and the inhabitants of Cleonæ, generally presided by turns at the celebration, in which were exhibited foot and horse-races, chariot-races, boxing, wrestling, and contests of every kind, both gymnical and equestrian. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or according to others, every fifth year, or more properly on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B. C.—*Herodotus.*

NEPTUNE. The new planet predicted by Le Verrier; discovered by Dr. Galle of Berlin, Sept. 23, 1846.

NESTORIANS. A sect of Christians, the followers of Nestorius, some time bishop of Constantinople, who, by the general strain of church historians, is represented as a heretic, for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, for that no human creature could participate that to another, which she had not herself; that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all; that such union made no alteration in the human nature, but that he was subject to the same passions of love and hatred, pleasure and pain, &c., as other men have, only that they were better regulated, and more properly applied than in ordinary men. The generality of Christians in the Levant go under this name; they administer the sacrament with leavened bread, and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession, &c. Nestorius died A. D. 439.—*Du Pin.*

NETHERLANDS. They were attached to the Roman Empire under the name of Belgia, until its decline in the fifth century. For several ages this country formed part of the kingdom of Austrasia. In the twelfth century it was governed by its own counts and earls; and afterwards fell to the dukes of Burgundy, and next to the house of Austria. The seventeen provinces were united into one state, in 1549. For the late history of the Netherlands see *Holland* and *Belgium.*

NEVIS. An English colony, first planted by the English in 1628. This island was taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782, but was restored to the English at the general peace in the next year. The capital of this island (one of the Caribbees) is Charleston. See *Colonies.*

NEW ENGLAND. The confederation of the northeastern colonies of America under this name, for mutual defence, 1643. Sir E. Andros, the tyrannical governor of New England, 1686. The New England States are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. See these respectively.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. One of the United States; was first granted to Ferdinando Gorges in 1662; first settled at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. It came voluntarily under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1641; but was made a separate province by an act of Charles I. in 1679. It was several times afterwards connected with Massachusetts until 1741, since which it has remained a separate State. Constitution formed in 1784, and amended, 1792. Population in 1790 was 141,885; in 1800, 138,858; in 1830, 269,328· in 1840, 284,574.

NEW HOLLAND. The largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the north and west coasts were traced

by the Dutch; and what was deemed, till lately, the south extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the east and north-east from 38° south, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed south extremity, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, was found, in 1798, to be an island, separated from New Holland by a channel forty leagues wide, named from the discoverer, Bass Strait. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in the name of George III. of England, by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See *New South Wales.*

NEW JERSEY. One of the United States; first settled by the Dutch from New York, at Bergen, 1614–20. A colony of Swedes and Finns on the Delaware, 1627. The province included with New York in the grant by Charles II. to the duke of York in 1664; granted by the duke to lord Berkley and sir George Cartaret, who established a government in 1695. Subdued by the Dutch in 1672, but surrendered by them, 1674; purchased by a company of English emigrants, who formed the first English settlement at Salem, 1674; government surrendered to the crown (in consequence of difficulty about titles, &c.) and accepted by queen Anne, 1702; continued under royal instead of proprietary government until 1776. This State suffered much in the revolution, and acted an important part. Adopted the Federal Constitution by unanimous vote in 1787. Population in 1732, 47,000; in 1790, 184,189; in 1830, 320,779; in 1840, 373,306.

NEW MEXICO, according to Spanish and Mexican authorities, extends from about 32° to 42°, N. latitude, and from 23° to about 33° long. W. of Washington—an area of about 200,000 square miles. The country taken possession of for Spain, by Juan de Onate, sent by count de Monterey, viceroy of Mexico, in 1594. A great massacre of the Spaniards in their pueblos or fort, by the Indians, 1680, when the governor retreated from Santa Fé, and founded Paso del Norte. The whole country reconquered by the Spaniards after a war of ten years; but a deadly hatred has since continued between the races. New Mexico ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico, 1848. A large part of it is claimed by Texas, and the boundary is yet (July 1850) undecided.

NEW SOUTH WALES. See *New Holland.* The eastern coast of New Holland was explored and taken possession of by captain Cook, for England, in 1770. It was at the recommendation of this illustrious navigator that the design of a convict colony here was first formed. Governor Phillips, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, January 20, 1788: but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital.

NEW STYLE. Ordered to be used in England in 1751; and the next year eleven days were left out of the calendar—the third of September. 1752, being reckoned as the fourteenth—so as to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar, *which see,* and also article *Calendar.* In the year A. D. 200, there was no difference of styles; but there had arisen a difference of eleven days between the old and the new style, the latter being so much beforehand with the former; so that when a person using the old style dates the 1st of May, those who employ the new, reckon the 12th. From this variation in the computation of time, we may easily account for the difference of many dates concerning historical facts and biographical notices.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. Its institution as a feast, or day of rejoicing, is the oldest on authentic record transmitted down to our times, and still observed

The feast was instituted by Numa, and was dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), January 1, 713 B. C. On this day, the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art or trade; the men of letters did the same as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. After the government was in the hands of the emperors, the consuls marched on New-year's day to the capitol, attended by a crowd, all in new clothes, when two white bulls never yoked were sacrificed to Jupiter Capitolinus. A great deal of incense and other perfumes were spent in the temple; the flamens, together with the consuls, during this religious solemnity offered their vows for the prosperity of the empire and the emperor, after having taken an oath of allegiance, and confirmed all public acts done by him the preceding year. On this day the Romans laid aside all old grudges and ill humor, and took care not to speak so much as one ominous or untoward word. The first of January is more observed as a feast-day in Scotland than it is in England. In many parts of the United States, but chiefly in New York, this is observed as a holiday, the ladies receiving complimentary visits from the other sex. This custom is derived from the Dutch; but is also observed in Paris.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of New-Year's gifts among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorized the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenæ, 747 B. C. In the reign of Augustus, the populace, gentry, and senators used to send him new-year's gifts, and if he was not in town, they carried them to the capitol. From the Romans this custom went to the Greeks, and from the heathens to the Christians, who very early came into the practice of making presents to the magistrates. Some of the fathers wrote very strenuously against the practice, upon account of the immoralities committed under that cover and protection; but since the governments of the several nations in Europe became Christian, the custom is still retained as a token of friendship, love, and respect. It is well observed in the United States.

NEW YORK. One of the United States. The river Hudson and the island of Manhattan, where New York city now stands, were discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the service of the Dutch, 1609. First permanently settled on Manhattan island by the Dutch in 1621; surrendered to the English, under Richard Nichols, for the duke of York, in 1664; confirmed to England by the peace of Breda, 1667; retaken by a Dutch expedition in 1673; restored to the duke of York with a new patent, 1674; first legislative assembly, 1683; Jacob Leisler's revolution, 1689; episcopacy established by law, 1693; negro conspiracy, 1741; colony took an active part in French war, 1756, and the war of Independence; city captured by English, 1776; who evacuated it Nov. 25, 1783; State adopted the Federal Constitution by 30 to 35, 1788; adopted new State Constitution, 1846. Population in 1732 65,000; in 1790, 340,820; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,812; in 1840, 2,428 921.

NEW YORK, City of. Founded by the Dutch, 1614; fort built by them at S. point of the island, 1623; surrendered to the English, 1664; assessed value of all the property in the town in 1668, was £78 231; city taken by the British, 1776; evacuated, Nov. 25, 1783; meeting of first United States Congress here, 1785; Washington inaugurated President of the United States, at the City Hall in Wall-street, April 30, 1789; yellow fever prevailed here in 1795 and 1805; cholera in 1832, 1834, and 1849. Great fire in

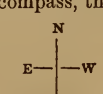
the business part of the city, swept over 40 acres, and destroyed property valued at about $20,000,000, Dec. 16, 1835; another in same neighborhood, 1845; the whole district rebuilt and improved shortly after; celebration of the completion of Croton Aqueduct, Oct. 14, 1842. Population in 1790, 33,131; in 1810, 96,373; in 1830, 202,589; in 1840, 312,710.

NEW ORLEANS, CITY OF. Founded by the French in 1717; conveyed to the Spanish, 1762; recovered by the French, 1800; purchased by the United States in the purchase of Louisiana, 1803. The battle of, between the Americans under Gen. Jackson, and the British under Packenham, in which the latter were defeated with loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, the Americans losing only 7 killed and 6 wounded, Jan. 8, 1815. Population in 1810, was 17,242; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193, including 23,448 slaves.

NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND. The first coal port in the world. The coal-mines were discovered here about A. D. 1234. The first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

NEWFOUNDLAND, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*. June 24, A. D. 1494. It was formally taken possession of by sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. There were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England, in 1577.—*Hackluyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterwards had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, and sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 1625. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year; and in the fishing season, beginning in May and ending in September, more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland, which may be esteemed as one of our finest nurseries for seamen. Newfoundland has recently obtained the privilege of a colonial legislation. A bishopric was established here in 1839. Appalling fire at St. John's; a great portion of the town destroyed; the loss estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, June 9, 1846.

NEWS. The origin of this word has been variously defined. News is a fresh account of any thing.—*Sidney*. It is something not heard before.—*L'Estrange*. News is an account of the transactions of the present times.—*Addison*. The word "news" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective new. In former times (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus;—



importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice is derived the term Newspaper.

NEWSPAPERS. The first published in England, which might truly be considered as a vehicle of GENERAL INFORMATION, was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased on the appearance of the *Gazette*. A publication, with few claims however to the character of a newspaper, had

previously appeared; it was called the *English Mercury*,* and came out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, so early as 1588, the period of the Spanish armada. An early copy of this paper is dated July 23, in that year. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*, and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles:—

England's Memorable Accidents.
The Kingdom's Intelligencer.
The Diurnal of Certain Passages in Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.
The Scotch Intelligencer.
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or Certain Information.
The Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer.
The Country's Complaint, &c.
The Weekly Account.
Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette* was published August 22, 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series, was published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665, and afterwards at London, Feb. 5, 1666. See *Gazette*. The printing of newspapers and pamphlets was prohibited 31 Charles I., 1680.—*Salmon's Chron.* Newspapers were first stamped in 1713. No. of the stamps issued:—

In 1753 - - - 7,411,757	In 1810 - - - 20,172,837	In 1835 - - - 32,874,652
In 1760 - - - 9,404,790	In 1820 - - - 24,862,186	In 1840 - - - 49,033,384
In 1774 - - - 12,300,000	In 1825 - - - 26,950,693	In 1843 - - - 56,443,977
In 1790 - - - 14,035,639	In 1830 - - - 30,158,741	In 1849 - - - 76,569,235
In 1800 - - - 16,084,905		

The total number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom in 1849 was 603, viz: 160 in London, 232 in the English provinces, 117 in Ireland, and 94 in Scotland. The number of advertisements inserted in the London newspapers in 1849 was 886,108, paying a gross duty of £66,458 2*s.*; in the English provincial newspapers, 834,729, yielding to the crown a revenue of £62,604 13*s.* 6*d.*; in the Irish papers, 220,524, paying £11,026 4*s.*, and in the Scotch papers, 2,409,11, paying in duty £18,075 16*s.* 6*d.*

NEWSPAPERS, &c. IN THE UNITED STATES. The first was the "*Boston News Letter*," in 1704, which was continued till 1774; the second was the *Boston Gazette*, 1719; the third the *American Weekly Mercury*, at Philadelphia, started one day after the last. First *New York Gazette*, in 1725; first newspaper in the Carolinas at Charleston, 1731–2; first *Rhode Island Gazette*, at Newport, 1732; first *Virginia Gazette*, at Williamsburgh, in 1736. In 1775, there were in all the colonies 37 newspapers; in 1810, in the United States, 358; in 1828, 802; in 1839, 1555. See *Periodical Lit.*

NEWSPAPERS IN FRANCE. The first was the *Gazette de France*, established by Renaudot, in 1631, and continued with few interruptions till 1827, when it ceased and another paper assumed its name. The *Moniteur*, commenced 1789, has been since 1800 the official journal of the Government. The *Constitutionelle* and the *Journal des Debats* have long had the largest circulation. There were 374 newspapers published in France in 1832. See *Periodical Lit.*

NEWSPAPERS, IRISH. The first Irish newspaper was *Pue's Occurrences*, published in 1700: *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728.—*Supplement to Swift.* The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers,

* The full title is, "No. 50, *The English Mercurie*, published by authoritie, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the armament called the Spanish Armada, giving "A journall of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her Majestie's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord Highe Admirall to the Lordes of council."

[It is said by Mr. Watts of the British Museum (1850), that this paper was a forgery, and that the first English paper was the *Weekley Newes*, published by Nathaniel Butler in 1622.]

is the *Freeman's Journal*, founded by the patriot, Dr. Lucas, about the year 1755.—*Westminster Review*, Jan. 1830. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, was established in 1768.—*Idem.*

NEY, MARSHAL, HIS EXECUTION. Ney was the duke of Elchingen, and prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant and skilful of the marshals of France. After the abdication of Napoleon, 5th April, 1814, he took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March 13, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes filled with bullet-holes, and five horses having been shot under him, until night and defeat obliged him to fly. But though he was included in the decree of July 24, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was afterwards sought out, and taken in the castle of a friend at Urillac, where he lay concealed, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favor, yet he was sentenced to death, and met his fate with the fortitude which such a hero could hardly fail to evince, Aug. 16, 1815.

NICENE CREED. A summary of the Christian faith, composed at Nice by the first general council held there in the palace of Constantine the Great. In this celebrated council, which assembled A. D. 325, the Arians were condemned. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who both settled the doctrine of the Trinity, and the time for observing Easter.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE. One of the greatest in British naval history, between the Toulon and British fleets, the latter commanded by lord, then sir Horatio Nelson. This engagement took place near Rosetta, at the mouth of the celebrated river Nile; nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. August 1, 1798. This is sometimes called the battle of Aboukir; it obtained the conqueror a peerage, by the title of baron Nelson of the Nile; his exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster-abbey!"

NILE, SOURCE OF THE. This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat., and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile; he set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of Nov. 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes, and returned home in 1773. This river overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease, having given fertility to the land; and it must rise 16 cubits to insure that fertility. In 1829, the inundation of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned, and immense property lost.

NIMEGUEN, TREATY OF. This was the celebrated treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. Nimeguen is distinguished in history for other treaties of peace. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794: but were defeated by the British, with the loss of 500 killed, Nov. 8, following.

NITRIC ACID, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about A. D. 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier, for our present knowledge of its properties. Mr. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid, in 1785. Nitrous acid, nearly similar to nitric, was discovered by Scheele, in 1771. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. Nitrous Oxide Gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley, in 1776.

NOBILITY. The origin of nobility is referred to the Goths, who, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honor, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estates were first granted to Philip the Fair of France, A. D. 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edward IV. 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June 1773. See the various orders of nobility through the volume; see also *Peerage*

NOBILITY OF FRANCE The French nobility preceded that of England, and continued through a long line, and various races of kings, until the period of the memorable revolution. The National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquisses, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries, and armorial bearings, shall also be abolished, June 18, 1790. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burned at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., June 25 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished in that kingdom, December 27, 1831. See *France*

NON-CONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists; or, as they are commonly denominated, churchmen and dissenters. The former are those who conform to that mode of worship and form of church-government which are established and supported by the state; the latter are those who meet for divine worship in places of their own. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, November 20, 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans, after the Act of Uniformity had passed, August 24, A. D. 1662, when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the Thirty-nine Articles.

NON-JURORS, IN ENGLAND. Persons who suppose that James II. was unjustly deposed, and who, upon that account, refused to swear allegiance to the family that succeeded him. Among this class of persons were several of the bishops, who were deprived in 1690. Non-jurors were subjected to a double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May 1723.

NOOTKA SOUND. Discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It was settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards, in 1789, captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry made their demand for reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

NORFOLK ISLAND. A penal colony of England. It was discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This has latterly been made the severest penal colony of Great Britain.

NORMANDY. Anciently Neustria. From the beginning of the ninth century this country was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, called Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, A. D. 905 to 912, and from its conquerors it received its present name. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England, in

1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, 1204, and reunited to the crown of France. The English, however, still keep possession of the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. The attempt to discover a northwest passage was made by a Portuguese named Cortereal, about A. D. 1500. It was attempted by the English in 1553; and the project was greatly encouraged by queen Elizabeth, in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the Northwest Passage." The following voyages with this design, were undertaken, under British navigators, in the years respectively stated:—

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-west passage to China, sailed from the Thames* May 20, 1553
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north-west passage to China - 1576
Captain Davis's expedition to find a north-west passage - - - 1585
Barentz's expedition - - - 1594
Weymouth and Knight's - - 1602
Hudson's voyages; the last undertaken (See *Hudson's Bay.*) - - - 1610
Sir Thomas Button's - - - 1612
Baffin's.—See *Baffin's Bay* - - 1616
Foxe's expedition - - - - 1631
[A number of enterprises undertaken by various countries, followed.]
Middleton's expedition - - - 1742
Moore's and Smith's - - - - 1746
Hearne's land expedition - - 1769
Captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition - - - 1773
Captain Cook in the *Resolution* and *Discovery* - - - July 1776
Mackenzie's expedition - - - 1789
Captain Duncan's voyage - - 1790
The *Discovery*, captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America - - Sept. 24, 1795
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition - Oct. 1815
Captain Buchan's and lieut. Franklin's expedition in the *Dorothea* and *Trent* 1818
Captain Ross and lieut. Parry, in the *Isabella* and *Alexander* - - 1818
Lieuts. Parry and Liddon in the *Hecla* and *Griper* - - May 4, 1819
They return to Leith - Nov. 3, 1820
Capts. Parry and Lyon, in the *Fury* and *Hecla* - - - May 8, 1821
Capt. Parry's third expedition with the *Hecla* - - - May 8, 1824
Capts. Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool - Feb. 16, 1825
Captain Parry, again in the *Hecla*, sails from Deptford - March 25, 1827
And returns - - - - Oct. 6, 1827
Capt. Ross arrived at Hull, on his return from his arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned - - Oct. 18, 1833
Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic Land Expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas Sept. 8, 1835
Captain Back sailed from Chatham in command of His Majesty's ship *Terror*, on an exploring adventure to Wager River. [Captain Back, in the month of Dec. 1835, was awarded, by the Geographical Society, the king's annual premium for his polar discoveries and enterprise June 21, 1836
Dease and Simpson traverse the intervening space between the discoveries of Ross and Parry, and establish that there *is* a north-west passage Oct. 1839
Sir John Franklin and capt. Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* leave England - - - May 24, 1845
Capt. Ross returned from an unsuccessful expedition in search of Franklin 1849
Another expedition (one sent out by lady Franklin) in search of sir John Franklin, consisting of two vessels, sailed from England, April–May 1850
Still another, consisting of two vessels, the *Advance* and *Rescue*, liberally purchased for the purpose by Henry Grinnell, a New York merchant, and manned at Government cost from the U. S. navy, under command of lieut. de Haven, sailed from New York May 1850

NORTH CAROLINA, ONE OF THE UNITED STATES. First permanent settlement at Albemarle, by emigrants from Virginia, who fled from religious per-

* The gallant sir Hugh Willoughby took his departure from Radcliffe, on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. Mutual honors were paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI., alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death-bed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and frozen to death, on the coast of Lapland.—*Hackluyt.*

secution, about 1669. The district granted to lord Clarendon, who induced the celebrated John Locke to prepare a constitution for it, 1663. The chief magistrate was called the palatine, and there was an hereditary nobility. This constitution abolished, as defective, 1693. The two Carolinas purchased by the crown for £17,500, and divided into North and South, in 1720.

NORWAY. Until the ninth century, Norway was divided into petty principalities, and was little known to the rest of Europe except by the piratical excursions of its natives. It was converted to Christianity in A. D. 1000. The city of Bergen was founded in 1069. The kingdom was united to Denmark in 1378; and the three kingdoms of Norway, Denmark and Sweden were united, in 1439. Pomerania and Rugen were annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway, in 1814, and on Nov. 4, in that year, Charles XIII. was proclaimed king by the National Diet assembled at Christiana. The two countries of Sweden and Norway have since then been termed the Scandinavian Peninsula, of which Bernadotte was crowned king by the title of Charles XIV., Feb. 5, 1818. See *Sweden*.

NOTABLES OF FRANCE. An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., in 1788. The deranged state of the king's finances induced him to convoke the notables, who assembled Nov. 6, when Calonne opened his plan, but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted. Calonne not being able to do any good, was dismissed, and soon after retired to England: and Louis, having lost his confidential minister, Mons. de Vergennes, by death, called Mons. de Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. In the end, the States General were called, and from this assembly sprang the National Assembly, *which see*. The notables were dismissed by the king, Dec. 12, 1788. The Spanish notables assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance,) at Bayonne, May 25, 1808. See *Spain*.

NOTARIES PUBLIC. They were first appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs, in the first century.—*Du Fresnoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a commercial employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country.

NOVA SCOTIA. Settled in A. D. 1622, by the Scotch, under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745, and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces, in 1784; and was erected into a bishopric in August, 1787. See *Baronets*.

NOVEMBER. This was ancienly the ninth month of the year (whence its name), but when Numa added the months of January and February, 713 B. C., the Romans had it for the eleventh, as it is now. The Roman senators (for whose mean servilities even Tiberius, it is said, often blushed) wished to call this month in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus; but this the emperor absolutely refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?"

NOVI, BATTLE OF, in which the French army commanded by Joubert was defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, Aug. 15, 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers. A second battle fought here between the Austrian and French armies, when the latter were signally defeated, January 8, 1800.

NULLIFICATION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. The right

claimed by South Carolina, and various threats held out by the legislature of that State, in 1832. Proclamation of president Jackson against the Nullifiers, Dec. 10. A "State Rights" convention at Columbia, S. C., same day. Calhoun resigned the office of vice-president of the United States, Dec. 28, 1832. Nullification nullified by South Carolina convention in consequence of Mr. Clay's compromise tariff, March 11, 1834.

NUMANTINE WAR, AND SIEGE. The celebrated war of Numantia with the Romans was commenced solely on account of the latter having given refuge to the Sigidians, their own allies, who had been defeated by the Romans, 141 B. C.—*Livy.* It continued for fourteen years; and though Numantia was unprotected by walls or towers, it bravely withstood the siege. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war, and to see the destruction of Numantia. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men, and was bravely opposed by the besieged, who were not more than 4000 men able to bear arms. Both armies behaved with uncommon valor, and the courage of the Numantines was soon changed into despair and fury. Their provisions began to fail, and they fed upon the flesh of their horses, and afterwards on that of their dead companions, and at last were obliged to draw lots to kill and devour one another; and at length they set fire to their houses, and all destroyed themselves, B. C. 133, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror.

NUNCIO. A spiritual envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. In early times they and legates ruled the courts of several of the sovereigns of Germany, France, and even England. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the third century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin. A. D. 360.—*Du Fresnoy.* The first in England was at Folkstone, in Kent, by Eardbald, king of Kent, 630.—*Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum.* See articles *Abbeys* and *Monasteries.* The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785. They were driven out of their convents in France, in Jan., 1790.

O.

OATES TITUS, HIS PLOT. This Oates was a wicked man, at one time chaplain of a ship of war. Being dismissed the service for his immoral conduct, he became a lecturer in London; and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, invented a pretended plot to assassinate Charles II., of which several persons, Catholics, were accused, and upon false testimony, convicted and executed, A. D. 1678. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury, (in the reign of James II.) and being found guilty, he was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, 1685; but was pardoned, and a pension granted him, 1689.

OATHS. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, A. D. 600.—*Rapin.* That administered to a judge was settled 1344. Of supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Henry VIII., 1535. Of allegiance, first framed and administered 3 James I., 1605.—*Stowe's Chron.* Of abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the Church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and

abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 William III. 1701. Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as A. D. 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until 1550.

OATHS, ANCIENT. The Greeks and Romans looked upon the infringement of an oath with still greater abhorrence than Christians; they permitted oaths to be taken upon every object in which the person who swore had a decided and sincere belief, upon all kinds of animals, fruits, and vegetables, the stars, the sun, the moon, and other things, without rendering the oaths less binding than if they had been sworn by Jupiter. Jaques Lydius has left us a long catalogue of the numerous objects by which the ancients swore. It was usual with them to swear by what they held most dear; as, for instance, by their own heads, by that of their friend, or by those persons whom they loved most tenderly. The most sacred oath far above any other was by the eyes of their mistress, by her kisses, by her hair.—*Ovid, &c.*

OBELISK. The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B. C. The Arabians call them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun; they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude and magnificence. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial, that marked the hour, about 14 B. C.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is supposed to have been on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandias, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter: that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B. C. The first in modern times was at Cassel, 1561. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was founded by Charles II. A. D. 1675; and from the meridian of Greenwich all English astronomers make their calculations.

First modern meridional instrument, by Copernicus	A. D. 1540	Berlin, erected under Leibnitz's direction	1711
First observatory at Cassel	1561	At Bologna	1714
Tycho Brahe's, at Uranibourg	1576	At Petersburg	1725
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	1657	Oxford, *Dr. Radcliffe*	1772
Royal (French)	1667	Dublin, *Dr. Andrews*	1783
Royal Observatory at Greenwich	1673	Cambridge, England	1824
Observatory at Nuremberg	1678	Cambridge, Mass.	
At Utrecht	1690	New Haven	
		Cincinnati	

OCTOBER. The eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B. C. From this time October has still retained its first name, in spite of all the different appellations which the senate and Roman emperors would have given it. The senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honor of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor; Commodus would have had it called *Invictus;* and Domitian *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

ODES are nearly as old as the lyre; they were at first extempore compositions accompanying this instrument, and sung in honor of the gods. Perhaps the most beautiful and sublime odes ever written, as well as the oldest, are those of the royal prophet Isaiah, on the fall of Babylon, composed about 757 B. C. The celebrated odes of Anacreon were composed about 532 B. C.; and from his time this species of writing became usual. Anciently odes were divided into Strophe, Antistrophe, and Epode. This species of writing is that of our court poets at this day.

OGYGES, DELUGE OF. The Deluge so called, from which Attica lay waste 200 years, occurred 1764 B. C. Many authorities suppose this to be no other

than the universal deluge; but according to some writers, if it at all occurred, it arose in the overflowing of one of the great rivers of the country. See *Deluge.*

OHIO. One of the United States. First permanently settled at Marietta, April 1788; second settlement was Symmes's purchase, 6 miles below Cincinnati, 1789; third by French emigrants at Gallipolis, 1791; fourth by New Englanders, at Cleveland and Comeant, 1796. First territorial legislature met at Cincinnati, 1799. The Western Reserve, under jurisdiction of Connecticut, was sold by that State for the benefit of her "School fund" in 1800. Ohio formed her State Constitution and was admitted into the Union, 1802. Population in 1790, was 3,000; in 1800, 45,365; in 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,637; in 1840, 1,519,467.

OIL. It was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B. C. It was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar full was the prize at the Panathenæan games. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalm* cxxxiii. 2; 1 *Sam.* x. 1; xvi. 13. The anointing with this liquid seems also to have been reckoned a necessary ingredient in a festival dress, *Ruth* iii. 3. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale.

OLBERS. The asteroid of this name was discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802.

OLYMPIADS. The Greeks computed time by the celebrated era of the Olympiads, which date from the year 776 B. C., being the year in which Corœbus was successful at the Olympic games. This era differed from all others in being reckoned by periods of four years instead of single years. Each period of four years was called an Olympiad, and in marking a date, the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The second Olympiad began in 772; the third, in 768; the fourth, in 764; the fifth, in 760; the 10th in 740, &c.

OLYMPIC GAMES. These games, so famous among the Greeks, were instituted in honor of Jupiter. They were holden at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise their youth in five kinds of combats. Those who were conquerors in these games were highly honored by their countrymen. The prize contended for was a crown made of a peculiar kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The games were instituted by Pelops, 1307 B. C. They are also ascribed to an ancient Hercules; and were revived by Iphytus among the Greeks, 884 B. C.—*Dufresnoy.*

OMENS. See *Augury.* Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B. C. Alexander the Great is said to have had these superstitions; and also Mithridates the Great, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, his victories, his conquest of twenty-four nations, and his misfortunes. At the birth of this latter there were seen, for seventy days together, two large comets, whose splendor eclipsed that of the noonday sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life, so much had superstition combined with nature to render him great, 135 B. C.—*Justin.*

OMNIBUSES. These vehicles, of which there are nearly 4000 in the London circuit, were introduced there by an enterprising coach proprietor named Shillibeer, and first licensed at Somerset house in July, 1829. They probably originated in Paris, where they are now also very numerous. In New

York, Boston, &c., they were common as early as 1830. There were 465 licensed in New York in 1849.

OPERA. Octavio Rinuccini, of Florence, was the inventor of operas, or of the custom of giving musical representations of comedy, tragedy, and other dramatic pieces. Emelio de Cavalero, however, disputed this honor with him, A. D. 1590.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.* Among the Venetians, opera was the chief glory of their carnival. About the year 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted Pomona. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London, in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York-buildings, in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. The operas of Hamlet were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres a few years after. Among the favorite performances of this kind was Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, first performed in 1727. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so often offended the persons in power, that the lord-chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l*., whereas the *Beggar's Opera* had gained him only 400*l*.—*Life of Gay.*

OPORTO. By nature one of the most impregnable cities in Europe; the great mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the Port-wine trade was established here in A. D. 1756. See article *Wines*. The French under marshal Soult were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought May 11, 1809. The Miguelites attacked Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedroites, with considerable loss, Sept. 19, 1832. See *Portugal.*

OPTICS. As a science, optics date their origin a little prior to the time of Alhazen, an Arabian philosopher, who flourished early in the twelfth century. It has advanced rapidly since the time of Halley, and is now one of our most flourishing as well as useful sciences.

Burning lenses known at Athens at least - - - - B. C. 424
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists - - - - 300
First treatise on, by Euclid, about - 280
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colors produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about A. D. 50
Treatise on Optics, by Ptolemy - - 120
Greatly improved by Alhazen - - 1108
Hints for spectacles and telescopes given by Roger Bacon, about - - 1280
Spectacles (said to have been) invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before 1300
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta - - 1560
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about - - - - - 1571
Telescope made by Jansen (who is said also to have invented the microscope), about - - - - 1609
[The same instrument constructed by Galileo, without using the production of Jansen]
Astronomical telescope suggested by Kepler - - - - - 1611
Microscope, according to Huygens, invented by Drebbel, about - - 1621
[Jansen and Galileo have also been stated to be the inventors.] - -
Cassegrainian reflector - - - 1621
Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about - - - A. D. 1624
Reflecting telescope, James Gregory - 1663
——— ——— Newton - - 1666
Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini 1667
[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]
Double refraction explained by Bartholinus - - - - - 1669
Newton's discoveries - - - 1674
Telescopes with a single lens, by Tschirnhausen, about - - - 1690
Polarization of light, Huygens, about - 1692
Structure of the eye explained by Petit, about - - - - - 1700
Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in - 1733
Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's - 1757
Herschel's great reflecting telescope, erected at Slough - - - 1789
Camera lucida (Dr. Wollaston) - 1807
Ramage's reflecting telescope erected at Greenwich - - - - 1820

OPTIC NERVES. The discoverer of the optic nerves is reputed to have been N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about A. D. 1538.—*Nouv Dict.*

ORACLES. The most ancient oracle was that of Dodona; but the most famous was the oracle of Delphi, 1263 B. C. See *Delphi.* The heathen oracles were always delivered in such dubious expressions or terms, that let what would happen to the inquirer, it might be accommodated or explained to mean the event that came to pass. Among the Jews there were several sorts of oracles; as first, those that were delivered *viva voce*, as when God spoke to Moses; secondly, prophetical dreams, as those of Joseph; thirdly, visions, as when a prophet in an ecstasy, being properly neither asleep nor awake, had supernatural revelations; fourthly, when they were accompanied with the ephod or the pectoral worn by the high priest, who was indued with the gift of foretelling future things, upon extraordinary occasions; fifthly, by consulting the prophets or messengers sent by God. At the beginning of Christianity, prophecy appears to have been very common; but it immediately afterwards ceased.—*Lempriere; Pardon.*

ORANGE, House of. This illustrious house is as ancient as any in Europe, and makes a most distinguished figure in history. Otho I., count of Nassau, received the provinces of Guelderland and Zutphen with his two wives, and they continued several hundred years in the family. Otho II. count of Nassau Dilembourg, who died in 1369, got a great accession of territories in the Low Countries by his wife Abelais, daughter and heiress of Godfrey count of Vianden; and his grandson Gilbert, having married Jane, daughter and heiress of Philip, baron of Leck and Breda, added these to his other domains in 1404. The title of prince of Orange came first into the Nassau family by the marriage of Claude de Chalons with the count of Nassau in 1530. William prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, landed at Torbay, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688, and was crowned with his queen, the princess Mary, daughter of James II., April 11, 1689.

ORATORIOS. Their origin is ascribed to St. Philip Neri. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-Inn theatre, in Portugal-street, in 1732.

ORCHARDS. As objects of farming or field culture, orchards do not appear to have been adopted until about the beginning of the seventeenth century, although they had doubtlessly existed in Great Britain for many ages previously, as appendages to wealthy religious establishments.—*Loudon.*

ORDEAL. The ordeal was known among the Greeks. With us it is a term signifying the judiciary determination of accusations for criminal offences by fire and water. It was introduced into England with other superstitions taken from the codes of the Germans. That by fire was confined to the upper classes of the people, that of water, to bondsmen and rustics. Hence the expression of going through fire and water to serve another. Women accused of incontinency formerly underwent the ordeal, to prove their innocence. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty, might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only; and then it was called the *judgment of God*, presuming he would deliver the innocent. The accused were to pass barefooted and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares, or were to carry burning-irons in their hands; and accordingly as they escaped, they were judged innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned.* The ordeal was used from Edward the Confessor's time to that of Henry III. It was abol-

* The water ordeal was performed in either hot or cold: in cold water, the parties suspected were adjudged innocent, if their bodies were borne up by the water, contrary to the course of nature; in hot water, they were to put their bare arms or legs into scalding water, which if they brought out without hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the crime.

ished by a royal proclamation, 45 Henry III., 1261.—*Law Dict. Rymer's Fœdera.*

ORDINATION. In the ancient church there was no such thing as a vague and absolute ordination; but every one ordained had a church whereof he was to be clerk or priest. In the twelfth century, they grew more remiss, and ordained without any title or benefice. The church of Rome is episcopal; and the Church of England so far acknowledges the validity of the ordination of that church, that a Catholic priest is only required to abjure its peculiar distinctions, and he can officiate without re-ordination.

OREGON. Territory of the United States, on the N. W. coast of America. First visited by the Spaniards under Juan de Fuca, 1592; by sir Francis Drake, 1578; by Vancouver, 1792. The Columbia river discovered and entered by Capt. Gray, of merchant ship Columbia of Boston, United States, May 7, 1792; overland expedition of Lewis and Clarke, sent out by Jefferson, 1804–5–6. Missouri Fur Company established at St. Louis, 1808; Pacific Fur Company (J. J. Astor) at New York, 1810; Astoria founded at the mouth of the Columbia, by Astor's colony, 1811: sold to the N. W. Company, 1813: occupied by the British until restored by treaty of Ghent, 1815; operations of the Hudson's Bay Company (English) commenced 1821; the territory divided at the 49th parrallel of lat., leaving all north of that line, with the whole of Vancouver's island to Great Britain, remainder to the United States, by Mr. McLane's treaty, signed at London, ratified by the Senate, 41 to 14, June 18, 1846. Population at that time about 20,000. Territorial government established by the U. S. Congress, Aug. 2–13, 1848.

ORGANS. The invention of the organ is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B. C.; but the fact does not rest on sufficient authority. It is also attributed to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B. C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions, in churches, in A. D. 658.—*Bellarmine.* Organs were used in the Western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658.—*Ammonius.* It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I., 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. St. Jerome mentions an organ with twelve pairs of bellows, which might have been heard a mile off; and another at Jerusalem which might have been heard on the Mount of Olives. The organ at Haerlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops, and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 100 stops, and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices.

ORGANS IN ENGLAND. That at York-minster is the largest; and the organ in the Music-hall, Birmingham, the next; both equal, perhaps, to that at Harlaem.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES. These islands were ceded by Denmark to Scotland in A. D. 839, and were confirmed to James III., for a sum of money, in 1468. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcades; and united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney was founded by St. Servanus early in the fifth century, some affirm by St. Colm. It ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689.

ORLEANS, SIEGE OF, by the English, under John Talbot, earl of Salisbury, Oct. 12, 1428. The city was bravely defended by Gaucour, the more so as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI., king of France; and it was relieved and the siege raised, by the intrepidity and heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, April 29, 1429. Siege of Orleans, when the duke of Guise was killed, 1563.

ORRERY. The employment of planetary machines to illustrate and explain

the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the construction of the clepsydræ and other horological automata. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about A. D. 130. The planetary clock of Finée, was begun A. D. 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The Orrery, so called, was invented by Charles, earl of Orrery; but perhaps with more justice it is ascribed to Mr. Rowley of Lichfield, whom his lordship patronized, 1670. This Orrery has been greatly improved of late years.

OSTEND. This town is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it surrendered by an honorable capitulation. On the death of Charles II. of Spain the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In, 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794.

OSTRACISM. From the Greek word *Ostracon*, an oyster; a mode of proscription at Athens, where a plurality of ten voices condemned to ten years' banishment those who were either too rich, or had too much authority, for fear they might set up for tyrants over their native country, but without any confiscation of their goods or estate. This custom is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; by others it is ascribed to Clysthenes, about 510 B. C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put into an urn or box, and presented it to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished, *ab aris et focis*. But this law at last was abused, and they who deserved best of the commonwealth fell under the popular resentment, as Aristides noted for his justice, Miltiades for his victories, &c. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person.

OTAHEITE, OR TAHITI. Discovered in 1767, by Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months: it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Mataivai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare compelled to place herself under the protection of France, Sept. 9, 1843. She retracts, and Otaheite and the neighboring island are taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thonars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1843. Seizure of Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, March 5, 1844.

OTTERBURN, BATTLE OF, fought in 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the ballad of *Chevy Chase* is founded.—*Walsingham*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The sovereignty of the Turks, founded by Othman I. on the ruin of the empire of the eastern Greeks, A. D. 1293. See *Turkey*.

OVATION. An inferior triumph which the Romans allowed the generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. He who was thus rewarded, entered the city with a myrtle crown upon his head, that tree being consecrated to Venus; wherefore when Marcus Crassus was decreed the honor of an ovation, he particularly desired it as a favor of the senate to be allowed a laurel crown instead of a myrtle one. This triumph was called ovation, because the general offered a sheep when he came to the capitol,

whereas in the great triumph he offered a bull. Publius Posthumius Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B. C.

OWHYHEE OR HAWAII, ONE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Here this illustrious seaman fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people, however, were not disposed to submit to this insult; their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed, Feb. 14, 1779.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. This university is supposed by some to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, and that it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Others state that though the university is ascribed to Alfred, yet that no regular institution deserving the name existed even at the period of the Norman conquest.

COLLEGES.

All Souls' College, founded by Henry Chichely, abp. of Canterbury A. D. 1437
Baliol. John Baliol, knt., and Deborah his wife; he was father to Baliol king of the Scots - - - - 1263
Brazen-nose. William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton - 1509
Christ Church. Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII. - - 1532
Corpus Christi. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester - - - - - 1516
Exeter. Walter Stapleton, earl of Exeter - - - - - - - 1314
Hertford College - - - - - 1312
Jesus College. Dr. Hugh Price; queen Elizabeth - - - - - 1571
Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln - - - - 1475
Magdalen. Waynflete, bishop of Winchester - - - - - - 1458
Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester - - - 1274
New College. William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester - - - 1375
Oriel College. King Edward II.; Adam de Brom, archdeacon of Stow 1334
Pembroke. Thos. Teesdale, and R. Whitwick, clerk - - - 1620
Queen's College. Robert Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. - - - 1340
St. John's. Sir Thomas White - 1557
Trinity. Sir Thomas Pope - - 1556
University. Said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William of Durham - - - 1171
Wadham. Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy his wife - - - - 1612
Worcester. Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College - 1714

HALLS.

St. Albans - - - - 1547
St. Edmund's - - - - - 1269
St. Mary's - - - - - 1616
St. Mary Magdalen - - - - 1602
New Inn Hall - - - - 1392

OXYGEN AIR OR GAS. One of the most important agents in the chemical phenomena of nature, and the processes of art, discovered by Dr. Priestley, Aug. 1774.

P.

PADLOCKS. This species of lock was invented by Bechar at Nuremberg in A. D. 1540.

PAGANISM. Pagans, in the Scriptures called the heathen, idolaters and gentiles, are worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief, except in that of one God supreme, in which point all travellers assure us they concur, and their having gods is a demonstrative proof of that belief. Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, A. D. 331; and Paganism was finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, about 390.—*Tillemont.*

PAINTING. An art, according to Plato, of the highest antiquity in Egypt. Osymandyas (See *Egypt*) causes his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B. C.—*Usher.* Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colors into wood or ivory, 335 B. C. The ancients considered Sicyon the nursery of painters. Antiphiles, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque, 332 B. C.—*Pliny.* The art was

introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, who on that account was styled *Pictor*, 291 B. C.—*Livy.** The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth by Mummius, 146 B. C. After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about A. D. 14. Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in A. D. 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, who died in 735, knew something of the art. It revived about the close of the 13th century, and Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honor of its restoration. It was at once encouraged and generously patronized in Italy. John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil, 1415.—*Du Fresnoy.* Paulo Uccello was the first who studied perspective. The earliest mention of the art in England, is A. D. 1523, about which time Henry VIII patronized Holbein, and invited Titian to his court.

PAINTING IN THE UNITED STATES. The first practising artist of celebrity was John Watson (born in Scotland, 1685), who commenced painting portraits in New Jersey, 1715. Nathaniel Smybert, of Edinburgh, began in Boston, 1728. Benjamin West was the first native American artist; born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1708: painted his first portrait in Lancaster, Pa., 1753. John Singleton Copley, born in Boston, 1738; first painted in 1760: he was the father of lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor of Great Britain. Chas. W. Peale (born in Maryland, 1741), Gilbert Charles Stuart (Rhode Island, 1754), John Trumbull (Connecticut, 1756), William Dunlap (New Jersey, 1766), E. G. Malbone (Rhode Island, 1777), were the next artists in succession in the United States. See *Dunlap's Arts of Design*, &c.

PALATINE. A German dignity. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester, with the title of earl, 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1376. See *Lancaster, Duchy of.* The bishoprics of Ely and Durham were also made county palatines.

PALATINES AND SUABIANS. About 7000 of these poor Protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped on Blackheath and Camberwell common; a brief was granted to collect alms for them. 500 families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where parliament granted them 24,000*l.* for their support. 3000 were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay, but not having been received kindly by the inhabitants, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the Quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants, who soon made this colony more flourishing than any other, 7 Anne, 1709.—*Anderson.*

PALLADIUM. The statue of Pallas, concerning which ancient authors disagree. Some say it fell from heaven, near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium; but on its preservation depended the safety of Troy; which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the palladium was found within its walls. This fatality being made known to the Greeks, they contrived to steal it away during the Trojan war, 1184 B. C., though some maintain, that it was only a statue of similar size and shape, and that the real palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B. C.,

* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were cotemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre-eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces, the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds; but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters, 415 B. C.—*Plutarch.*

and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.

PALM SUNDAY. When Christ made his triumphal entry into Jurusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, A. D. 33. In memory of this circumstance it is usual, in popish countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter; hence called Palm Sunday. Conquerors were not only accustomed to carry palm-trees in their hands; but the Romans, moreover, in their triumphs, sometimes wore *toga palmata*, in which the figures of the palm-trees were interwoven.

PALMYRA, RUINS OF, in the deserts of Syria, discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A. D. 1678. The ruins of Palmyra, which are chiefly of white marble, prove it to have been more extensive and splendid than even Rome itself. It is supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon. Zenobia, the queen of Palmyra, resisted the Roman power in the time of Aurelian, who having made himself master of the place, caused all the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. The stupenduous ruins of this city were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Bruce, on ascending a neighboring mount, was struck with the most magnificent sight which, he believes, ever mortal saw: the immense plains below were so covered with the grandest buildings (palaces and temples), they seemed to touch one another.

PALO-ALTO, BATTLE OF. See *Battles*.

PANDECTS. A digest of the civil law made by order of Justinian, about A. D. 504. These pandects were accidentally discovered at Amalfi, A. D. 1137; they were removed from Pisa in 1416; and are now preserved in the library of Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinæ*.

PANORAMA. This ingenious and useful species of exhibition is the invention of Robert Barker. Panoramas are bird's-eye views painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building, with a striking resemblance to reality. In 1788, Mr. Barker exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, being the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name of '*Panorama*,' to attract notice, and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. He died 1806. The panorama of the Mississippi, by Banvard, a self-taught American artist, was a gigantic undertaking, without precedent in dimensions, completed about 1846; since which numerous similar works have been achieved.

PANTHEON AT ROME. A temple built by Augustus Cæsar, some say by Agrippa his son-in-law, 25 B. C. It was in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the particular image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates were of brass, and beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plate. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, by the name of St. Mary de la Rotunda.

PANTOMIMES. They were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients. They were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B. C.; and were then considered as the most expressive part of stage performances.—*Usher*. Pantomime dances were introduced about the same time.—*Idem*. Representation by gesture and action only, is contemporaneous with our stage.

PAPER. See *Papyrus*. Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 B. C. It was first made of cotton, about A. D. 1000; and of rags in 1319. White coarse paper was made by sir John Speilman, a German, at Dartford,

in England, 33 Eliz., 1590; and here the first paper-mills were erected.—*Stowe.* Paper for writing and printing, manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 William III., 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l.* annually. The French refugees taught our people, who had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us. White paper was first made by us in 1690.—*Anderson.* Paper-making by a machine was first suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to the celebrated M. Didot, the great printer. The latter brought it to England, and here, conjointly with M. Fourdrinier, he perfected the machinery. M. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length, in 1807; it had previously been made tediously by the hand. A sheet of paper was made 13,800 feet long, and four feet wide, at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830.

PAPER-HANGINGS. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland, about A. D. 1555. Made of Velvet and floss for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country from early in the eighteenth century; and it has now been brought to such perfection that rich stained paper is made at twelve shillings for one yard, and the common kinds a dozen yards for one shilling.

PAPYRUS, the reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment about 190 B. C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus of inestimable value was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris; but it was restored in 1815.

PARCHMENT. Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B. C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians, and others, are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes's time.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations; first by Edward III., in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à lege suæ dignitatis;* and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Henry VIII., 1535. In democracies there is no power of pardoning; hence Blackstone mentions this prerogative to be one of the greatest advantages of a monarchy above any other form of government. But the king cannot pardon a nuisance to prevent its being abated; or pardon where private justice is concerned.—*Blackstone.* A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the House of Commons.—*Haydn.* In the United States, the pardoning power is vested in the governors of the several states—a *practice* which upsets Blackstone's *theory.*

PARIAN MARBLES. The chronology of the Parian Marbles was composed 264 B. C. The Parian Marbles were discovered in the Isle of Paros, A. D. 1610. They were brought to England, and were presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundelian Marbles, *which see.*

PARIS. At the time of the Roman invasion, Paris was only a miserable township. It began to be called the city of the Parisii, A. D. 380. Clovis fixed upon it as the capital of his states in 507. This city was several times ravaged by the Normans; and in 1420 was taken by the English, who held it fifteen years. More than 50,000 persons died of famine and plague in 1438, when the hungry wolves entered the city and committed, we are told, great

devastation. The events in connection with this great city will be found under their respective heads.

St. Denis founded	A. D. 613	The Luxembourg, by Mary of Medicis	1594
Rebuilt	1231	Hospital of Invalids	1595
Church of Notre Dame built	1270	The Hôtel Dieu founded	1605
The Louvre built (see *Louvre*)	1522	The Palais-Royal built	1610
Hotel de Ville	1533	The Val-de-Grace	1645
The Boulevards commenced	1536	Arch of St. Denis erected	1672
Fountain of the Innocents	1551	The Palace of the Deputies	1722
The Tuileries built (see *Tuileries*)	1564	The Military School	1751
The Pont Neuf begun	1578	The Pantheon; St. Geneviève	1764

Fortifications of Paris, a continuous wall embracing both banks of the Seine, and detached forts, with an *enceinte* of 15¼ leagues, were commenced in Dec. 1840, and completed March, 1846, at an expense exceeding £5,000,000 sterling. See *France*.

PARK, MUNGO, HIS TRAVELS. This enterprising traveller set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, May 22, 1795; and returned Dec. 22, 1797, after having encountered great dangers, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. The accounts of his murder on the Niger were a long time discredited; unhappily however, they were at length too well authenticated by later intelligence. It appears that Park and his party were attacked by the natives at Boussa, and all killed, with the exception of one slave.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. The parks of London are in a high degree essential to the health of its immense population. St. James's Park was drained by Henry VIII., 1537. It was improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use 1668. The Green Park forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII. In Hyde Park, the sheet of water called the Serpentine River, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made between 1730 and 1733, by order of queen Caroline, consort of George II. This queen once inquired of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards the earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." She took the hint, and the design was never afterwards entertained.

PARLIAMENT, IMPERIAL, OF GREAT BRITAIN. It derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemots;* but their constitution totally differed, as well as the title, which is more modern, and is taken from *parler la ment*, which in the Norman law-style signifies *to speak one's mind*. This at once denotes the essence of British parliaments. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edward I., A. D. 1272; and yet Coke declared in his Institutes, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (A. D. 1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first summons by writ on record was directed to the bishop of Salisbury, 7 John, 1205. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Henry III., 1258, when it was settled, by the statutes at Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly.—*Burton's Annals.* The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took

place 49 Henry III., 1265.—*Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament, edit.* 1685. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.—*Sir Edward Coke.*

PARMA. Formed by the ancient Etrurians. It was made a duchy (with Placentia) A. D. 1545. It fell to Spain by Phillip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese, 1714. The duke of Parma was raised to the throne of Tuscany, with the title of king of Etruria, in Feb. 1801. Parma was afterwards united to France (with Placentia and Guastalla), and on the fall of Napoleon was conferred on Maria Louisa, the ex-empress, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814. Battle of Parma: the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; indecisive, both armies claiming the victory, June 29, 1734. Great battle of Parma, in which the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10 000 men, and four generals, July 12, 1799. Maria Louisa died Dec. 17, 1847, and the duke of Lucca succeeds by previous compact. The new duke refuses petitions for reforms; Parma occupied by Austrian soldiers, Dec. 21, 1847. The people revolt; barricades, and slaughter, March 20. The duke appoints a regency; flees; is brought back; the duchy proclaimed to be annexed to Piedmont, March 20, 1848. The duke promises to join the league against Austria and is then liberated, April 1, 1848, but is deposed. April 9.

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in ancient Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 500 years after Numa's reign, L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the parricide; then sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. The old Egyptians used to run sharp reeds into every part of the bodies of parricides; and after having thus wounded them, threw them upon a heap of thorns, and set fire to them. In France, before the execution of the criminal, the hand was cut off.

PARTHIA. The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsases laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over all Asia, 250 B. C.; and at one time the Parthians disputed the empire of the world with the Romans, and could never be wholly subdued by that nation, who had seen no other people upon earth unconquered by their arms. The last king was Artabanus V., who being killed A. D. 229, his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland, for regulating the Spanish succession, was signed Oct. 11, 1698; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), March 13, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland: the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772; the second, between the same powers and Austria, Aug. 5, same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795. There were other similar treaties relating to Poland, but not under this name.

PASQUINADES. This name, which is given to humorous libels, originated in this way:—At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to the pleasant sallies of Pasquin, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death in the sixteenth

century, the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time affixed their lampoons upon the state, and their satirical effusions on their neighbors, secretly at night. Small poems, and writings of a similar kind, from this obtained the name of Pasquinades, about A. D. 1533.

PASSOVER. A solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B. C., in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them: they being marked with the blood of the lamb that was killed the evening before, and which for this reason is called the Paschal Lamb. It was celebrated in the new Temple, April 18, 515 B. C.—*Usher.*

PATAY, BATTLE OF, in which the renowned and ill-fated Joan of Arc (the Maid of Orleans) signally defeated the English, June 10, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to fly. In consequence of this victory, Charles of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned July 17, same year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armor, and holding the sword of state. See *Joan of Arc.*

PATENTS. Licenses and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility, were first made A. D. 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591, about which time the property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent.

PATRIARCHS. Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of dioceses. The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, A. D. 97. In the Christian church it was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin church had no patriarchs till the 7th century.

PAUL'S, ST., CATHEDRAL, LONDON. The noblest Protestant church in the world. The best authority that exists illustrative of the origin of this church is its great restorer, sir Christopher Wren. His opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a temple of Diana. The first church is supposed to have been destroyed during the Dioclesian persecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Constantine. This was demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Sebert in 603. It was destroyed by the great conflagration in 1086, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which immediately preceded the present cathedral. St. Paul's was totally destroyed by the memorable fire of 1666; and the first stone of the present edifice was laid June 21, 1675, and the whole was completed in 1710–11, under the illustrious architect sir Christopher Wren.

Length of St. Paul's, within	500 feet.	Length of St. Peter's, Rome	669 feet.
Its greatest breadth	223	Its greatest breadth within	442
Height from the ground	340	Height from the ground	432

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans in the time of Augustus had pavement in many of their streets; but the Appian Way was a paved road, and was constructed 312 B. C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about the year 1533. Wood pavement commenced in 1839; but was generally disused in 1847.

PAVIA, BATTLE OF, between the French and Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valor,

and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom in his absence, the melancholy news of his captivity, conceived in these dignified and expressive terms:—*Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur;* Feb. 24, 1525. Collision between the students and the Austrian soldiers, 10 killed and 40 wounded, Jan. 8, 1848.

PAWNBROKERS. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred, as a regular trade, to Perousa, in Italy, about A. D. 1458; and soon afterwards in England. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated 30 George II., 1756. Licenses were issued 24 George III., 1783. In London there are 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127.

PEARLS. The formation of the pearl has embarrassed both ancient and modern naturalists to explain, and has given occasion to a number of vain and absurd hypotheses. M. Réaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought, in 1574, to Philip II. of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to 13,996*l.* A pearl spoken of by Boetius, named the *Incomparable*, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier as being in possession of the emperor of Persia was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.*

PEERS. The first of the present order created in England was William Fitz Osborn, as earl of Hereford, by William the Conqueror, in 1066. The first peer who was created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II., in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III., 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II. The house of lords consisted of, viz:—

At the death of Charless II.	176 peers.	At the death of George III.	339 peers.
At the death of William III.	192	At the death of George IV.	396
At the death of Anne	209	At the death of William IV.	456
At the death of George I.	216	In 10th Victoria, 1847	454
At the death of George II.	229		

PELAGIANS. A sect founded by Pelagius, a native of Britain. The sect maintained, 1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not, would certainly have died. 2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person. 3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall. 4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the gospel. 5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of our Saviour's resurrection, &c. This sect appeared A. D. 400 at Rome, and in Carthage about 412.

PELEW ISLANDS. Discovered by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century. The wreck here of the East India Company's packet *Antelope*, captain Wilson, 1783. The king, Abba Thule, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Lee Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the small-pox; and the East India Company erected a monument over his grave in the Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR. The celebrated war which continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies. It is the most famous and the most interesting of all the wars which happened between the inhabitants of Greece. It began 431 B. C., and ended 404 B. C.

PENAL LAWS, AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS. The laws enacted against Roman Catholics in Great Britain were very severe; and even up to the period of passing the Emancipation Bill many of them remained unrepealed. All the laws there against Roman Catholics were repealed by the Relief Bill, passed April 13, 1829.

PENANCE. Called by the Jews Thejouvtha. Penance, they said, consisted in the love of God attended with good works. They made a confession upon the day of expiation, or some time before; and had stated degrees of penance in proportion to the crimes committed. Penance was introduced into the Romish church A. D. 157. In our canon law, penance is chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication.

PENDULUMS FOR CLOCKS. Affirmed to have been adapted by Galileo the younger, about A. D. 1641. Christian Huygens contested the priority of this discovery: the latter brought clocks with pendulums to perfection, 1656.—*Dufresnoy.*

PENITENTS. There are various orders of penitents, Magdalens, Magdalenettes, &c. The order of Penitents of St. Magdalen was founded at Marseilles, about A. D. 1272. The Penitents of the Name of Jesus was a congregation of religious in Spain who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The Penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States. Granted by James II. to William Penn, of the Society of Friends, in 1681. (Previously settled by Swedes and Fins, and conquered by the Dutch in 1654.) A tract of 20,000 acres sold by Penn for £400 to a colony which formed a settlement at Philadelphia. The colony governed by proprietors until the revolution of 1776, when the legislature purchased it, paying the proprietors £130,000 in lieu of quitrents. Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and other important actions in this State in the war of independence. See *Philadelphia.* Federal Constitution adopted in convention, Dec. 13, 1787, by 46 to 23. Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. United States Congress, 1790 to 1800, when it was removed to Washington. Population of State in 1732, 30,000; 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,545; in 1820, 1,049,13; in 1840, 1,724,033.

PENNY-POST. First set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Murray, upholsterer, A. D. 1681. Mr. Murray afterwards assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar in the reign of Charles II., was adjudged to belong to the duke of York as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown.—*Delaune*, 1690. This institution was considerably improved in and round London, July 1794, *et seq.*, and was made a two-penny-post. A penny post was first set up in Dublin in 1774. See *Post-office.*

PENTECOST. It literally signifies the ordinal number called the fiftieth; and in the solemn festival of the Jews, so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the feast of the Passover, *Lev.* xxiii. 15, It is called the feast of weeks, *Exod.* xxxiv. 22, because it was kept seven weeks after the Passover.

PERFUMERY. Many of the wares coming under this name were known to the ancients, and the Scriptures abound with instances of the use of incenses and perfumes. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763. —*Creech.* A stamp tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England and the vendor was obliged to take out a license, in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator.*—*Leigh.*

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. See *Reviews* and *Magazines*.

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY. The philosophy taught by Aristotle about 342 B. C. Like Plato, who taught in a shady grove called Academia, Aristotle chose a spot of a similar character at Athens, adjacent to the same river, where there were trees and shades: this spot was denominated the Lyceum; and as he usually walked while he instructed his pupils, his philosophy was called Peripatetic.

PERJURY. In some countries this crime was punished with death. The early Romans at first punished it by throwing the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; but that penalty was afterwards altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honor by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon them. After the empire became Christian, and if any one swore falsely upon the gospels, he was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false-swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. In England, perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563.

PERONNE, TREATY OF. Louis XI. of France having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign a treaty at Peronne, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, with some other stipulations of a restrictive and humiliating character, A. D. 1468.

PERSECUTIONS, GENERAL, OF THE CHRISTIANS. Historians usually reckon ten. The first under Nero, who having set fire to Rome, threw the odium of the act upon the Christians. Multitudes of them were, in consequence, massacred. Some were wrapped up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; others were crucified, and numbers burned alive, A. D. 64. The 2nd, under Domitian, A. D. 95. The 3rd, in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 100. The 4th, under Adrian, 118. The 5th, under the emperor Severus, 197. The 6th, under Maximinus, 235. The 7th, under Decius, more bloody than any preceding. They were in all places driven from their habitations, plundered and put to death by torments, the rack, and fire. The 8th, under Valerian, 257. The 9th, under Aurelian, 272. The 10th, under Dioclesian. In this persecution, which lasted ten years, houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea. See *Massacres*.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS. See articles *Jews* and *Massacres*.

PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS. In Franconia, where a multitude of Luther's followers were massacred by William de Furstemberg, 1525.—*Du Fresnoy*. In England when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and Latimer and Ridley, prelates, and 300 Protestants, were burned alive, and great numbers perished in prison, 3 Mary, 1556.—*Warner's Eccles. Hist.* Of the Protestants in France, when numbers perished; their assemblies were prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence to the galleys proclaimed against all who harbored them, 1723. Executions of the Protestants at Thorn, when great numbers were put to death under pretence of their having been concerned in a tumult occasioned by a procession, 1724. See *Massacres* and *Bartholomew*.

PERSIAN EMPIRE. The country which gave name to this celebrated empire was originally called Elam, and received the appellation of Persia from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and perhaps established a petty sovereignty. But long before his time, it was subject to independent princes. Persia was at length included in the first Assyrian monarchy; and when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to the kingdom of Media. Persia was partly conquered from the Greeks, and was tributary to the Parthians for nearly 500 years, when

Artaxerxes, a common soldier, became the founder of the second Persian monarchy, A. D. 229.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi.—*Justin* - B. C. 2115
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria.—*Zanthus* - - - 1082
* * * * * *
Cyrus, king of Persia - - - 560
Lydia conquered by the Persians - 548
Cyrus becomes master of all Asia - 536
Cambyses conquers Egypt (*which see*) 525
Darius made king of Persia - - 522
Revolt of the Babylonians - - - 512
Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed - 498
Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers, to invade the Peloponnesus - - - 490
The troops advance towards Athens, but are met in the plains of Marathon, by Miltiades, at the head of 10,000 Athenians.—See *Marathon* - - 490
Xerxes enters Greece in the spring of this year, at the head of an immense force. The battle of Thermopylæ - 480
Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis - 480
Cymon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of 340 sail, near the island of Cyprus - - - - 470
Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Mithridates, the eunuch - B. C. 465
The assassin is put to death in a horrible manner - - - - - 465
Reign of Artaxerxes - - - 464
Cyprus taken from the Persians - 449
Memorable retreat of the Greeks. See article *Retreat* - - - - 401
The sea-fight near Cnidus - - 394
The Sidonians being besieged by the Persians, set fire to their city, and perish in the flames - - - 352
Alexander the Great enters Asia; first battle in Phrygia, near the river Granicus - - - - - 334
[For the exploits of Alexander in Persia, see the article *Macedon.*]
Murder of Darius by Bessus, who is torn in pieces - - - - 331
Alexander founds the third or Grecian monarchy - - - - 331
Alexander, in a moment of intoxication, at the instance of his mistress Thais, sets fire to the palace of Persepolis - 330
[The riches of this town, whose ruins, even as they exist at this day, are of indescribable magnificence, were so immense that 20,000 mules and 5000 horses were laden with the spoils.]
Persia was partly reconquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to Parthia for near five hundred years, till about - - - A. D. 250
Artaxerxes I. of this new empire, a common soldier, restores to Persia its ancient title - - - - 229
Reign of Sapor, conqueror and tyrant - 238
He is assassinated - - - 273
Hormisdas reigns - - - - 273
Reign of Sapor II. (of 70 years), a cruel and successful tyrant - - - 310
Persia was conquered by the Saracens 651
It fell under the dominion of Tamerlane, by the defeat of Bajazet - 1402
Reign of Thamas Kouli Khan - - 1732
He carried the Persian arms into India, which he ravaged. See *India* - 1738

In 1747, Ahmed Abdalla founded the kingdom of Candahar. In 1779, competitors for the throne of Persia sprung up and caused a period of slaughter and desolation till 1794, when Mahomed Khan became sole monarch.

PERU. First visited in A. D. 1513, and soon afterwards conquered by the Spaniards, whose avarice led to the most frightful crimes. The easy conquest of this country has not its parallel in history. Pizarro, in 1530, and others, with one vessel, 112 men, and four horses, set out to invade South America, which, however, not succeeding, he again in 1531, embarked with three small vessels, 140 infantry, and thirty-six horses; with these, and two reinforcements of thirty men each, he conquered the empire of Peru, and laid the foundation of that vast power which the Spaniards enjoy in the New World. Pizarro's expedition, 1524. Peru remained in subjection to the Spaniards (who murdered the Incas and all their descendants) without any attempt being made to throw off the oppressive yoke till 1782; but the independence of the country was completely achieved in 1826. The new Peruvian constitution was signed by the president of the Republic, March 21, 1828.

PETER-PENCE. Presented by Ina. king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, A. D. 725. So called, because agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed

by the popes, as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII.—*Camden.*

PETER, THE WILD BOY. A savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, November 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No human efforts of the many philosophic persons about the court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. He died in Feb. 1785, at the age of 72. Lord Monboddo presented him as an instance of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETER'S CHURCH, ST., AT ROME. Originally erected by Constantine. About the middle of the 15th century, Nicholas VI. commenced the present magnificent pile, which was not completed under numerous succeeding popes, until A. D. 1629. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet: the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming the most spacious hall ever constructed by human hands. See *Paul's, St.*

PETERSBURGH. The new capital of Russia. Peter the Great first began this city, in 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburgh; and in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again, in June 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. See *Russia.*

PETERSBURGH, PEACE OF, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed May 5, 1762. TREATY OF PETERSBURGH, for the partition of Poland, (see article *Partition Treaties,*) Aug. 5, 1772. TREATY OF PETERSBURGH, for a coalition against France, Sept. 8, 1805. Treaty of alliance, signed at St. Petersburgh, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway, March 24, 1812.

PETRARCH AND LAURA. Two of the most eminent persons of the fourteenth century, celebrated for the exquisite and refined passion of the former for the latter, and the great genius and virtue of both. The chief subject of Petrarch's enchanting sonnets was the beautiful Laura. He was crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, April 8, 1341; and died at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, 1374. Laura died April 6, 1348.

PHALANX. A troop of men closely embodied.—*Milton.* The Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion formed by Philip of Macedon was called the Macedonian phalanx, and was instituted by him 360 B. C.

PHARISEES. They were a famous sect among the Jews; so called from a Hebrew word which signifies to separate or set apart, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness and piety than the rest of the Jews. The admirable parable of the Pharisee and Publican is levelled against spiritual pride, and to recommend the virtue of humility.—*Luke* xviii. 9.

PHAROS AT ALEXANDRIA, called the Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, and could be seen at the distance of 100 miles. On the top, fires were constantly kept, to direct sailors in the bay. The building of this tower cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription then became visible;—"Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." About 280 B. C.

PHARSALIA, BATTLE OF, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former obtained a great and memorable victory, glorious to Cæsar in all its consequences. Cæsar lost about 200 men, or, according to others 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000, or 25,000 according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror, May 12, 48 B. C. After this defeat, Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, exposed to the view of all those whose curiosity led them that way, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman Philip.

PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF. First surveyed and regulated by the English colony under Penn's grant, in 1682. [The Swedes had settled on Delaware bay in 1627.] Named after a city in Asia-Minor and first laid out with a view to rival ancient Babylon in extent; but the plan was restricted to its present limits by the charter of 1701. First or "Continental" Congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. The Declaration of Independence adopted, July 4, 1776, in the State House, still standing in Chesnut-street. The city taken by the British, Sept. 26, 1777; evacuated by them, June 18, 1778. Convention met here, May 17, 1787, and on 17th of Sept. following, agreed on a constitution for the United States. Yellow fever raged, 1793 and 1798. Congress removed to Philadelphia, 1800. United States Bank established here, 1816. United States Mint, in 1792. Girard College opened, 1846. Population in 1732, 12 000; in 1790, 42,000; in 1810, 96,664; in 1830, 167.811; in 1840, 220,423.

PHILIPPI, BATTLE OF, between Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony on one side, and the republican forces under Brutus and Cassius, in which the former obtained the victory. Two battles were fought: in the first, Brutus, who commanded the right wing, defeated the enemy; but Cassius, who had care of the left, was overpowered, and he ordered his freedman to run him through the body. In the second battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He however made his escape, and soon after fell on his sword. Both battles were fought in October, 42 B. C. —*Bossuet.*

PHILIPPICS. This species of satire derives its name from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, and from *Cicero's Orations* (the second of which was called divine by Juvenal) against Marc Antony, which latter cost Cicero his life, 43 B. C.

PHILIPPINE ISLES. Discovered by the Spaniards A. D. 1519. In this archipelago the illustrious circumnavigator Magellan, like the still more illustrious Cook in the Sandwich Islands, lost his life in a skirmish, in 1521.

PHILOSOPHY. The knowledge of the reason of things, in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts; or to mathematics, which is the

knowledge of the quantity of things;—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.—*Locke.* Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having previously been called sages), about 528 B. C. See *Moral Philosophy.* Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A. D. 83.—*Univ. Hist.* Philosophy has undergone four great changes:—1. A total subserviency to priestcraft and superstition, by the Chaldeans and Egyptians. 2. A commixture of reason and poetry, by the Greeks. 3. A mechanical system, introduced by Copernicus and Galileo; and, 4. A system of poetical, verbal, and imaginary causation, taught by Newton, Lavoisier, &c. The world, at present, are divided between the two last.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. By this name is usually meant a powder, which some wise heads among the chemists imagined had the virtue of turning all imperfect metals into silver and gold—all metals but these being so considered. Kircher observes, with truth, that the quadrature of the circle, perpetual motion, the inextinguishable lamp, and the philosopher's stone, have cracked the brains of philosophers and mathematicians for a long time, without any useful result. For a remarkable case of folly and imposition in relation to this subject, see *Alchemy.*

PHOSPHORUS. It was discovered in the year 1667, by Brant, who procured it from urine; and Scheele soon after found a method of preparing it from bones. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckell, a Saxon chemist, 1670, and by the hon. Mr. Boyle, about the same time.—*Nouv. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier; the distinction was first pointed out by Lavoisier, in 1777. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Protophosphurated hydrogen was discovered by sir Humphrey Davy in 1812.

PHRENOLOGY. The science of the mind, and of animal propensities, a modern doctrine, started by Dr. Gall, in 1803. See *Craniology.* Dr. Spurzheim improved the science in 1815, and it has now many professors; and a Phrenological Society has been established in London.

PHYSIC. Reason and chance led early to the knowledge and virtues of certain herbs. The sea-horse drawing blood from his body by means of a reed to relieve himself from plethora, taught men the art of artificial blood-letting.—*Pliny.* In fabulous history it is mentioned that Polydius having seen a serpent approach the wounded body of another with an herb, with which he covered it, restored the inanimate body of Glaucus in the same manner.—*Hyginus.* Egypt appears to have been the cradle of the healing art; "and the priests," says Cabanus, "soon seized upon the province of medicine, and combined it with their other instruments of power." From the hands of the priests, medicine fell into those of the philosophers, who freed it from its superstitious character. Pythagoras endeavored to explain the formation of diseases, the order of their symptoms, and the action of medicine, about 529 B. C. Hippocrates, justly regarded as the father of medicine and the founder of the science, flourished about 422 B. C. Galen, born A. D. 131, was the oracle of medical science for nearly 1500 years. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628.

PHYSICS. Well described as a science of unbounded extent, and as reaching from an atom to God himself. It is made to embrace the entire doctrine of the bodies and existences of the universe; their phenomena, causes, and effects. Mr. Locke would include God, angels, and spirits, under this term. The origin of physics is referred to the Brachmans, magi and Hebrew and Egyptian priests. From these it was derived to the Greek sages, particularly Thales, who first professed the study of nature in Greece, about 595

B. C. Hence, it descended to the Pythagoric, Platonic, and Peripatetic schools; and from these to Italy and the rest of Europe.

PHYSIOLOGY. In connection with natural philosophy, and that part of physics which teaches the constitution of the body, so far as it is in its healthy or natural state, and to that purpose endeavors to account for the reason of the several functions and operations of the several members. Sometimes it is limited to that part of medicine which particularly considers the structure and constitution of human bodies, with regard to the cure of diseases. Its date is referred to the same time with physics, *which see.*

PHYSIOGNOMY. This is a science by which the dispositions of mankind are discovered, chiefly from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the sixteenth century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Pernethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; published 1776.

PIANO-FORTE. Invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717; he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony; and some time after, G. Silverman, a musical-instrument maker, began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument-maker of Florence. The square piano-forte was first made by Freiderica, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1758. Piano-fortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766; and have been since greatly improved by others here.

PICHEGRU'S, MOREAU'S, AND GEORGES' CONSPIRACY. The memorable conspiracy against Napoleon Bonaparte detected, and Georges and Moreau arrested at Paris, February 23, 1804. Pichegru, when captured, was confined in the Temple, where he was found strangled on the morning of the 6th April following. For the particulars relating to this conspiracy, see article *Georges*, &c.

PICQUET, THE GAME OF, the first known game upon the cards, invented by Joquemin, and afterwards other games, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, who was at the time in feeble health, 1390.—*Mézerai.* See article *Cards.*

PICTS. A Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Ebudæ, or Western Isles. They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and the isles, and the Picts in that now called the lowlands. About A. D 838 to 843, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom, and extended the limits as far as Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PICTURES. Bularchus was the first who introduced, at least among the Greeks, the use of many colors in one picture. One of his pictures was purchased by the king of Lydia for its weight in gold; he flourished 740 B. C. See *Painting.*

PIGEON, THE CARRIER. The courier pigeons are of very ancient use. The ancients being destitute of the convenience of posts, were accustomed when they took a long journey, and were desirous of sending back any news with uncommon expedition, to take some pigeons with them. When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck: the bird, once released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones. Taurosthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending to him at Ægina a

pigeon stained with purple.—*Ovid.* Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day, Nov. 23, 1819.—*Phillips.*

PILGRIMAGES. They began to be made about the middle ages of the church, but they were most in vogue after the close of the 11th century. Many licenses were granted to captains of English ships to carry pilgrims abroad, 7 Henry VI., 1428.

PILLORY. A scaffold for persons to stand on, in order to render them infamous, and make them a public spectacle, for every one to see and know, that they might avoid and refuse to have any commerce or dealings with them for the future. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears cut off. It was in use in England in the reign of Henry III., 1256. Many persons died in the pillory, by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment in all cases except perjury, in 1815–16. The pillory was totally abolished by act 1 Victoria, June 1837.

PINS. As an article of foreign commerce, pins are first mentioned in the statutes A. D. 1483. Those made of brass wire were brought from France in 1540, and were first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before the invention of pins, both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold. They were made in England in 1543.—*Stowe.*

PISA, LEANING TOWER OF. This celebrated tower, likewise called *Campanile*, on account of its having been erected for the purpose of containing bells, stands in a square close to the cathedral of Pisa. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Much pains have been taken by connoisseurs to prove that this was done purposely by the architect; but it is evident that the inclination has proceeded from another cause, namely, from an accidental subsidence of the foundation on that side.

PISTOLS. These are the smallest sort of fire-arms, carried sometimes on the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, &c.—*Pardon.* The pistol was first used by the cavalry of England, in 1544.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. A small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Cook in 1773, and noted for being colonized by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789, from which time, till 1814, they (or rather their descendants) remained here unknown. See *Mutiny of the Bounty.*

PITT'S ADMINISTRATION. The first administration of this illustrious statesman was formed on the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 27, 1783. His second administration was formed May 12, 1804. The right honourable William Pitt was son of the great earl of Chatham. He died

Jan. 23, 1806. Mr. Pitt was a minister of commanding powers, and still loftier pretensions: and he departed life in possession of the esteem of a large portion of his countrymen. A public funeral was decreed to his honor by parliament, and a grant of £40,000 to pay his debts.

'IUS. This name was first given to the emperor Antoninus Titus, thence called Antoninus Pius, on account of his piety and virtue, A. D. 138. This name was also given to a son of Metellus, because he interested himself so warmly to have his father recalled from banishment. The name of Pius has also been taken by nine of the popes of Rome, the first of whom assumed it in A. D. 142.

'LAGUE. "The offspring of inclement skies, and of legions of putrifying locusts."—*Thomson.* The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B. C. *Petavius.* At Carthage the plague was so terrible that the people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B. C.—*Baronius.* At Rome prevailed a desolating plague, carrying off a hundred thousand persons in and round the city, 461 B. C. At Athens, whence it spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, 430 B. C. Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, and destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B. C. *Pliny.*

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perish daily, A. D. 78.

The same fatal disease again ravaged the Roman empire, A. D. 167.

In Britain, a plague raged so formidably, and swept away such multitudes, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, A. D. 430.

A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years. *Univ. Hist.*

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, A. D. 746.

[This plague raged for three years, and was equally fatal in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.]

At Chichester in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772.—*Will. Malms.*

In Scotland, 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, A. D. 954.

In London, a great mortality, A. D. 1094; and in Ireland, 1095.

Again in London: it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111.—*Holings.*

In Ireland: after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

A general plague raged throughout Europe, causing a most extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone, 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yard.

In Paris and London a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1362 and 1367; and in Ireland, in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland, called the *fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383.

30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again in Ireland, superinduced by a famine; great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478.—*Rapin; Salmon.*

The awful *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal at London, 1485.—*Delaune.*

The plague at London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1500.—*Stowe.*

Again, the sweating sickness (mortal in three hours). In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 H. VIII., 1517.—*Stowe.*

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.

A pestilence throughout Ireland, 1525; and the English Sweat, 1528; and a pestilence in Dublin, 1575.

30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603–1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.

200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, in 1611.

In London, a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.

In France, a general mortality; at Lyons 60,000 persons died, 1632.

The plague, brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

Memorable plague which carried off 68,596 persons in London, 1665.

[Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.]

60,000 persons persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighborhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.

One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760.—*Abbé Mariti*

PLAGUE, *continued.*

In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassorah, 1773.
In Egypt, more than 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.
In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.
In Spain, and at Gibraltar, immense numbers were carried off by a pestilent disease in 1804 and 1805.
Again, at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever, much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1828.
The Asiatic cholera (see *Cholera*) 1832, 1834, 1849.

PLAGUES OF EGYPT. The refusal of the king to hearken to Moses, although he had performed many miracles to prove his divine mission, brings a display of wrath upon the land, in ten awful instances, which are denominated the plagues of Egypt, 1492 B. C. In this year the king, named by some Amenophis, by others Cherres, is, with his whole army, overwhelmed in the Red Sea.—*Usher, Blair, Lenglet.*

PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF. A race of fourteen English kings, from Henry II. to Richard III., killed at the battle of Bosworth (*which see*), 1485. Antiquaries are at a loss to account for the origin of this appellation; and the best derivation they can find for it is, that Fulk, the first earl of Anjou, of that name, being stung with remorse for some wicked action, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as a work of atonement; where being scourged with broom twigs, growing on the spot, he took the surname of Plantagenet, or Broom-stalk, which was retained by his posterity.

PLASTER OF PARIS, for moulds, figures, statuary, &c. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea Verrochio, about A. D. 1466. This gypsum was first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name.

PLATÆA, BATTLE OF, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian, and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men; and among these, ninety-one Spartans, fifty-two Athenians, and sixteen Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Persian camp was immense. Pausanias received a tenth of all the spoils, on account of his uncommon valor during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought on the 22d September, the same day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B. C.; and by it Greece was totally delivered for ever from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia dared to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont.

PLATE. The earliest use of plate as an article of luxury cannot be precisely traced. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public houses by statute 8 William III., 1696. The celebrated Plate Act passed in May 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a duty upon plate passed in 1784.

PLATINA. This is the heaviest of all the metals, and harder than silver and gold. The name which is given to it originated with the Spaniards, from the word *Plata*, signifying silver, it would seem on account of its silvery color. It was unknown in Europe until A. D. 1748, when Don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru.—*Greig.*

PLATTSBURGH, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEW YORK, BATTLE OF; 14,000 British troops under sir George Prevost repulsed, Sept. 11, 1814. The British fleet on the lake captured by Macdonough, at same time.

PLAYS. Tragedy, comedy, satire, and pantomime were performed in Greece and Rome. Plays became a general and favorite pastime about 165 B. C.; but they were performed on occasions of festivity some ages before. The Trojan plays consisted of horse-races and exercises of the youth, under a proper head or captain, wherein the utmost dexterity was practised. The plays of Ceres were instituted to please the ladies, who from the 12th to the 20th of April were clad in white, and, in imitation of that goddess, went with a torch in their hands as if in search of her daughter Proserpine. The plays of Flora were so offensive, that they were forced to be put down. The funeral plays were plays in honor of the dead, and to satisfy their ghosts. There were numerous institutions under the name of plays. Plays were first acted in England at Clerkenwell, A. D. 1397. The first company of players that received the sanction of a patent was that of James Burbage, and others, the servants of the earl of Leicester, from queen Elizabeth, in 1574. In England plays were subjected to a censorship in 1737. See *Drama.*

PLEADINGS. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in A. D. 786. They were made in Norman-French from the period of the Conquest in 1066; and they so continued until the 36th of Edward III. 1362. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1650. The Latin was used in conveyancing in the courts of law till 1731.

POET LAUREAT. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office. The first record we have of poet-laureat in England is in the 35th Henry III. 1251. The laureat was then styled the king's versifier, and a hundred shillings were his annual stipend.—*Warton; Maddox, Hist. Exch.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title poet-laureat; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I., in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine, to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO FILLED THE OFFICE FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth appointed Edmund Spenser, who died	A. D. 1598	Nahum Tate, died	A. D. 1716
Samuel Daniel, died	1619	The rev. Laurence Eusden, died	1730
Ben Jonson, died	1637	Colley Cibber, died	1757
Sir William Davenant, died	1668	William Whitehead, died	1785
John Dryden; he was deposed at the revolution	1688	Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, died	1790
Thomas Shadwell, died	1692	Henry James Pye, died	1813
		Dr. Robert Southey, died	March 21, 1843
		William Wordsworth, died	1850

The present laureate is Tennyson.

POETRY. The oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description.—*Hazlitt.* The exact period of the invention of poetry is uncertain. In Scriptural history, the song of Moses on the signal deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, is said to be the most ancient piece of poetry in the world, and is very sublime.—*Exodus* xv. Orpheus of Thrace is the earliest author, and is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world), about 1249 B. C. Homer, the oldest poet whose works have descended to us, flourished about 907 B. C.—*Parian Marb.* Iambic verse (*which see*) was introduced by Archilochus, 700 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy.* For odes, see article *Odes.* We are told that poetry (or more properly the rules of poetry) was first brought to England by Aldhelm or Adelmus, abbot of Malmsbury, about the close of the seventh century.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B. C. It is said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there were some remarkable instances) 23 Henry VIII. 1532. See article *Boiling to Death.*

POITIERS, BATTLE OF, in France, between Edward the Black Prince and John king of France, in which the English arms triumphed. The standard of France was overthrown, and many of her distinguished nobility were slain. The French king was taken prisoner, and brought to London, through which he was led amidst an amazing concourse of spectators. Two kings, prisoners in the same court and at the same time, were considered as glorious achievements; but all that England gained by them was only glory, Sept. 19, 1356.—*Carte.*

POLAND. Anciently, the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It became a duchy under Lechus I. A. D. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus A. D. 999. Poland was dismembered by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and king of Prussia, who seized the most valuable territories in 1772. It was finally partitioned, and its political existence annihilated, by the above powers, in 1795.* The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, and was afterwards removed to Petersburgh, where he remained a kind of state prisoner till his death in 1798. With him ended the kingdom of Poland.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity - - - A.D. 842
[Piastus lived to the age of 120, and his reign was so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]
Introduction of Christianity - - 992
Red Russia added to Poland - - - 1059
Boleslaus II. murders the bishop of Cracow with his own hands; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance - - - 1080
He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and he at length kills himself - 1081
Uladislaus deposed - - - 1102
Premislaus assassinated - - - 1295
Louis of Hungary elected king - - 1370
War against the Teutonic knights - 1447
The Wallachians treacherously carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves - - - 1498
Splendid reign of Sigismund II. - 1548
Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, a barbarous race, on whom he bestows the Ukraine - - 1575
Abdication of John Casimir - - 1669
Massacre of the Protestants at Thorn - 1724
Stanislaus' unhappy reign begins - 1763
He abolishes torture - - - 1770
An awful pestilence sweeps away 250,000 of the people - - - 1770
The evils of civil war so weaken the kingdom, it falls an easy prey to the royal plunderers, the empress of Russia, emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia - - - - 1772
The first partition treaty Feb. 17, 1772
The public partition treaty Aug. 5, 1772
A new constitution is formed by the virtuous Stanislaus - - May 3, 1791
[The royal and imperial spoliators, on various pretexts, pour their armies into Poland, 1792, *et seq.*]
The brave Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, several times contend successfully against superior armies, but in the end are defeated. Kosciusko, wounded and taken, is carried prisoner to Russia - - - 1794
Suwarrow's victories and massacres - 1794
Battle of Warsaw - Oct. 12, 1794
[Here Suwarrow subsequently butch-

* An act of spoliation more unprincipled never dishonored crowned heads. For a century previously, the balance of power had engaged the attention of the politicians of Europe; but in permitting this odious crime, such an object appears to have been totally lost sight of. Austria and Prussia had long been deadly enemies, and both hated Russia; yet they now conspired against a country they were each pledged to protect, and with unexampled profligacy became leagued in a scheme of plunder consummated by the destruction of 500,000 lives! Russia seized Lithuania, and all that part to the eastward that suited her. Austria took Gallicia, the most fertile of the provinces, lying contiguous to her own dominions; and Prussia secured the maritime districts. The most extraordinary circumstance attending this affair was the total inaction of the two great powers, England and France, whose supineness in a more recent instance also is rebuked by policy as well as justice, and deplored by the good and brave among mankind.—*Haydn.*

POLAND, *continued.*

ers 30,000 Poles of all ages and conditions in cold blood.]
Courland is annexed to Russia - - 1795
Stanislaus resigns his crown; final partition of his kingdom - Nov. 25, 1795
Kosciusko set at liberty Dec. 25, 1796
Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburgh, Feb. 12, 1798
Treaty of Tilsit (*which see*) - July 7, 1807
[The central provinces form the duchy of Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813.]
General Diet at Warsaw - June, 1812
New constitution - - Nov. 1815
Polish Diet opened - - Sept. 1820
Revolution commenced at Warsaw; the army declare in favor of the people - - - Nov. 29, 1830
The Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant - - - Jan. 25, 1831
Battle of Growchow, near Praga: the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000 Feb. 20, 1831
Battle of Ostrolenka; signal defeat of the Russians - - May 26, 1831
The Russian, Diebitsch, dies June 10, 1831
Grand Duke Constantine dies, June 27, 1831
Battle of Winsk (see *Winsk*) July 14, 1831
Warsaw taken (see *Warsaw*) Sept. 8, 1831
[This last fatal event terminated the memorable and glorious, but unfortunate struggle of the Poles.]
Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire Feb. 26, 1832
A powerful insurrection; 40,000 march on Cracow, but are defeated, Feb. 23, 1846
Cracow occupied by the Austrians, and the treaty which had made it independent, declared abrogated, Nov. 16, 1846
Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, Apr. 25, 1848

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

D. 550 Lechus I. His posterity held the dukedom for about 150 years.
700 Cracus I.
* * Cracus II., assassinated by his brother.
* * Lechus II., deposed.
750 Venda, drowned herself.
760 Premislaus, who on being elected was named Lescus or Less.
804 Lescus II., killed by the French.
810 Lescus III.
815 Popiel I.
830 Popiel II.
842 Piastus, a country peasant.
861 Zemovitus.
892 Lescus IV.
913 Zemomislaus.
964 Miecislaus, surnamed the Blind.
999 Boleslaus I., surnamed the Intrepid.
1025 Miecislaus II., went mad.
1041 Casimir the Pacific.
1058 Boleslaus II., killed himself.
1082 Uladislaus, surnamed Humanus.
1102 Boleslaus III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
1140 Uladislaus II., fled.
1145 Boleslaus IV., the Curled.
1173 Miecislaus III., deposed.
1178 Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
1194 Lescus V., relinquished.
1200 Miecislaus IV., whose tyranny in a few months restored Lescus V.; but for bad conduct he was again forced to relinquish the government.
1203 Uladislaus III.; he voluntarily retired.
1206 Lescus V., a third time, being chosen by the nobles, assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.
1228 Boleslaus V., the Chaste.
1279 Lescus VI., surnamed the Black, son of Conrad, brother of Lescus V., died 1289. An interregnum of five years, when the Poles chose
1295 Premislaus, great duke of Poland, assassinated.
1296 Uladislaus IV., surnamed Loeticus; he refused the title of king; deposed.
1300 Winceslaus.
1306 Uladislaus IV., again.
1333 Casimir the Great, killed by a fall from his horse, while hunting.
1370 Lewis, king of Hungary, succeeded by his daughter,
1383 Hedwigis, who married, in
1385 Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, who embraced the Christian religion, and took the name of
Uladislaus V.; united Lithuania to Poland.
1434 Uladislaus VI., killed in battle.
1444 Boleslaus, duke of Massovia.
1447 Casimir IV.
1492 John Albert.
1502 Alexander, prince of Livonia.
1507 Sigismund I.
1548 Sigismund II., Augustus, chose
1573 Henry of Valois, duke of Anjou, succeeding to the French throne.
1576 Stephen Battory, prince of Transylvania.
1587 Sigismund III., son to the king of Sweden.
1632 Uladislaus VII.
1648 John Casimir, abdicated.
1669 Michael Koribert Wiesnown.
1674 John Sobieski, died in 1697. An interregnum for a year.
1698 Frederick Augustus II., forced to resign.
1704 Stanislaus I., Leczinsky, forced to retire in 1710.
1710 Frederick Augustus II., again.
1733 Stanislaus I., again.
1733 Frederick Augustus III.
1764 Stanislaus Augustus resigns the crown

So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past labor, and such children as were born imperfect.

POLAR REGIONS. For voyages of discovery to the, see *North-west Passage.*

POLE STAR. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear;* its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. The discovery of the Pole Star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor Hong Ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. That of London has been extended and regulated at various periods. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Elizabeth 1585, and 16 Charles I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. The London police was remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by statute, June 19, 1829. Some advance has been made since 1840, in introducing a suitable police in New York and other large cities of the United States; but we are yet very far behind London in this matter. Probably no city in the world, large or small, is so well provided as London with an efficient and useful police force; a force which not only detects and prevents crime, but preserves order, quiet, and public convenience, in an admirable manner.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, or improvement of the condition of mankind. A science justly viewed as the great high-road to public and private happiness. Its history may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1776.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man.—*Pardon.* The term was first used in France about A. D. 1569.—*Henault.*

POLL-TAX. The tax so called was first levied in England A. D. 1378. The rebellion of Wat Tyler sprung from this impost (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz.—a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single private person 12*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. at the period of the Revolution.

POLYGAMY. Most of the early nations of the world admitted polygamy. It was general among the ancient Jews, and is still so among the Turks and Persians. In Medea it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives; and the practice became frequent until forbidden by Arcadius A. D. 393. The emperor Charles V. punished this offence with death. In England, by statute 1 James 1. 1603, it was made felony, but with benefit of clergy. This offence is now punished with transportation. See *Marriages.* Polygamy forms an article of the Mormon Creed.

POLYGLOT. The term is derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages," and it is chiefly used for the Bible so printed. The Polyglot Bible termed the Comptutensian Polyglot, in 6 vols. folio, was printed A. D. 1514-17; the first edition at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes. Three copies of it were printed on vellum. Count MacCarthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale. The second Polyglot was printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols. folio. in 1569. The third was printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628–45. The fourth in London, printed by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols. folio, 1657.—*Brunet.*

POMPEII, Ruins of. This ancient city of Campania was partly demolished by an earthquake in A. D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was swallowed up by an awful eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of the 24th of August, A. D. 79. Many of the principal citizens happened at the time to be assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were

exhibited The ashes buried the whole city, and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, accidentally found a bronze figure; and this discovery attracting the attention of the learned, further search brought numerous productions to light, and at length the city was once more shone on by the sun. Different monarchs have contributed their aid in uncovering the buried city; the part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, A. D. 1750.

PONDICHERRY. Formerly the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, and was beseiged by the English in 1748. It was taken by the English forces in January 1761, and was restored in 1763. Pondicherry was once more captured by the British, August 23, 1793; and finally in 1803.

PONTUS. The early history of this country (which seems to have been but a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*) is very obscure. Artabazes was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes. His successors were little more than satraps or lieutenants of the kings of Persia, and are scarcely known even by name.

Artabazes made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes - - -	B. C. 487
Reign of Mithridates I. - - -	383
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus - -	363
Mithridates II. recovers it - - -	336
Mithridates III. reigns - - -	301
Ariobarzanes II. reigns - - -	266
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c. - - -	252
Mithridates makes an unsuccessful attack upon the free city of Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians - - - -	219
Reign of Pharnaces; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom - - - - -	183
Reign of Mithridates V. - - -	157
He is murdered in the midst of his court	123
Mithridates VI., surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age - - - -	123
Marries Laodice, his own sister - -	115
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and her accomplices to death -	112
Mithridates makes a glorious campaign; conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries - -	111
He enters Cappadocia - - -	97
His war with Rome - - -	89
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia	B. C. 8[illegible]
Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death - - - - -	8[illegible]
Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chæronea; 100,000 Cappadocians slain -	86
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time - - - -	74
The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus, in two battles - -	73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus -	69
Mithridates defeats Fabius - - -	68
But is defeated by Pompey -	65
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies -	63
Reign of Pharnaces - - -	63
Battle of Zela (see *Zela*); Pharnaces defeated by Cæsar - - -	47
Darius reigns - - - -	39
Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns - -	36
Polemon II. succeeds his father -	A. D. 33
Mithridates VII. reigns - - -	40
Pontus afterwards became a Roman province, under the emperors.	
Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisond, in this country, A. D. 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.	

POOR LAWS. The poor of England till the time of Henry VIII. subsisted as the poor of Ireland do to this day, entirely upon private benevolence. By an ancient statute, 23 Edward III. 1348, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law. the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by statute 15 Richard II. impropriators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor But no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Henry VIII., 1535. The origin of the present system of poor laws is referred to the 43d of Elizabeth, 1600.

In 1580, the Poor Rates were -	£188,811	In 1815, the Poor Rates were -	£5,418,845
1680, they amounted to -	665,562	1820, they amounted to -	7,329,594
1698, they amounted to - -	819,000	1830, they amounted to -	8,111,422
1760, they amounted to -	1,556,804	1835, they amounted to -	6,356,345
1785, they amounted to -	2,184,950	1840, they amounted to -	5,468,[illegible]99
1802, they amounted to -	4,952,421	1845, they amounted to -	5,543,650

POPE. This title was originally given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hygenus, A. D. 138; and pope Boniface III. procured Phocas emperor of the

East, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian church was established. The custom of kissing the pope's toe was introduced in 708. The first sovereign act of the popes of Rome was by Adrian I., who caused money to be coined with his name, 780. Sergius II. was the first pope who changed his name on his election in 844. Some contend that it was Sergius I. and others John XII. or XIII. See *Names*. John XVIII., a layman, was made pope 1024. The first pope who kept an army was Leo IX. 1054. Gregory VII. obliged Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days in the depth of winter, barefooted, at his castle gate, to implore his pardon, 1077. The pope's authority was firmly fixed in England 1079. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were introduced 19 Stephen, 1154.—*Viner's Statutes*. Henry II. of England held the stirrup of pope Alexander III. to mount his horse, 1161; and also for Becket, 1170.* Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191. The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226. The papal seat was removed to Avignon, in France, in 1308, for seventy years. The Holy See's demands on England were refused by parliament, 1363. Appeals to Rome from England were abolished 1533.—*Viner*. The words "Lord Pope" were struck out of all English books, 1541. The papal authority declined about 1600. Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies, were abolished by Clement XIV. 1773. The pope became destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787. Pius VI. was burnt in effigy at Paris 1791. He made submission to the French republic, 1796. Was expelled from Rome, and deposed, February 22, 1798, and died at Valence, August 19, 1799. Pius VII. was elected in exile, March 13, 1800. Was dethroned May 13, 1809. Remained a prisoner at Fontainebleau till Napoleon's overthrow; and was restored May 24, 1814. Pope Pius IX. elected June 1846, decrees a senate of 100, Oct. 2, 1847. Riot at Rome, new ministry, May 1, 1848. Count Rossi, the pope's prime minister, assassinated Nov. 16, 1848. Attack of the people on the Quirinale; the pope yields and grants a liberal ministry, Nov. 16. After being a prisoner in his palace for a week, the pope escapes in disguise of a servant to Mola-di-Gaeta, Nov. 24, and thence goes to Portici, near Naples. Roman republic proclaimed Feb. 9, 1849. See *Rome*. The pope returned to Rome, April 1850. See *Italy; Rome; Reformation, &c.*

POPES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

A.D.
1513 Leo X.; his grant of indulgences for crime led to the reformation.
1522 Adrian VI.
1523 Clement VII.; denounced Henry VIII. of England.
1534 Paul III.
1550 Julius III.
1555 Marcellus II.; died in 21 days.
1555 Paul IV.; fiery and haughty.
1559 Pius IV.
1566 Pius V.
1572 Gregory XIII.; learned canon; reformed the Calendar, (*which see*).
1585 Sixtus V.; supposed poisoned.
1590 Urban VII.; died 12 days after.
1590 Gregory XIV.
1591 Innocent IX.; died in 2 months.
1592 Clement VIII.; learned and just.
1605 Leo XI.; died same month.
1605 Paul V.
1621 Gregory XV.; beneficent.
1623 Urban VIII.
1644 Innocent X.; violent and cruel.
1655 Alexander VII.; liberal and learned.
1667 Clement IX.; died of grief.
1670 Clement X.
1676 Innocent XI.; reformed abuses.
1689 Alexander VIII.
1691 Innocent XII.; abolished nepotism.
1700 Clement XI.
1721 Innocent XIII.; the eighth pontiff of his family.

* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met pope Alexander III. at the castle of Torci, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle."—*Hume*. Pope Adrian IV. was the only Englishman that ever obtained the tiara. His arrogance was such, that he obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode. His name was Nicholas Brekespeare. He was elected to the popedom in 1154.

POPES *continued.*

1724 Benedict XIII.
1730 Clement XII.; reformed abuses.
1740 Benedict XIV.; wise and pious.
1758 Clement XIII.
1769 Clement XIV. Ganganelli.
1775 Pius VI., February 14.
1800 Cardinal Chiaramonte, elected at Venice, as Pius VII., March 13.
1823 Annibal della Genga, Leo XII., Sept. 28.
1831 Mauro Capellari, Gregory XVI., Feb. 2.
1846 Mastai Ferretti, Pius IX., inaugurated June 21, aged 54. - - June 16.

For *Succession* of *Popes* to the Reformation, see *Tabular Views*, from page 50 to page 115.

POPE JOAN. It is fabulously asserted that in the ninth century, a female, named Joan, conceived a violent passion for a young monk named Felda, and in order to be admitted into his monastery assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover, she entered on the duties of professor, and being very learned, was elected pope when Adrian II. died in 872. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet until the Reformation the tale was repeated and believed without offence."—*Gibbon.*

POPISH PLOT. This plot is said to have been contrived by the Catholics to assassinate Charles II.; concerning which, even modern historians have affirmed, that some circumstances were true, though some were added, and others much magnified. The popish plot united in one conspiracy three particular designs: to kill the king, to subvert the government, and extirpate the Protestant religion. Lord Stafford was convicted of high treason as a conspirator in the Popish plot, and was beheaded, making on the scaffold the most earnest protestations of his innocence, Dec. 29, 1680.—*Rapin.*

POPULATION. The population of the world may now, according to the best and latest authorities, Balbi, Hanneman, the *Almanac de Gotha*, &c., be stated in round numbers at 1050 millions. Of these, Europe is supposed to contain 270 millions; Asia, 565 millions; Africa, 115 millions; America, 75 millions; and Australasia, 25 millions. The population of England in A. D. 1377 was 2,092,978 souls. In a little more than a hundred years, 1483, it had increased to 4,689,000. The following tables of the population of the United Kingdom are from official returns:—

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES DECENNIALLY FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Year 1700	Population	5,475,000	Year 1770	Population	7,428,000
1710 - - -	ditto	5,240,000	1780 - - -	ditto	7,953,000
1720 - - -	ditto	5,565,000	1790 - - -	ditto	8,675,000
1730 - - -	ditto	5,796,000	1801 - - -	ditto	10,942,646
1740 - - -	ditto	6,064,000	1821 - - -	ditto	14,391,631
1750 - - -	ditto	6,467,000	1841 - - -	ditto	18,844,434
1760 - - -	ditto	6,736,000			

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year 1790	Population	3,929,827	Year 1830	Population	12,866,920
1800 - - -	ditto	5,305,925	1840 - - -	ditto	17,063,353
1810 - - -	ditto	7,239,814	[See the several *States.*]		
1820 - - -	ditto	9,638,131			

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE CHIEF KINGDOMS AND CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Chinese empire (*Balbi*) - -	180,000,000	Pruss. monarchy	16,550,000	Holland - - -	5,106,000
Russia - - -	58,500,000	United States of America* -	17,063,000	Dutch monarchy (*total*) - -	14,750,000
Russian empire -	72,000,000	Turkey - - -	12,000,000	Bavaria - - -	4,600,000
France - -	36,500,000	Ottoman empire (*total*) - -	24,500,000	Sweden and Norway - - -	4,556,000
Austria - - -	34,599,000	Persia - - -	11,800,000	Belgium - - -	4,500,000
Great Britain and Ireland - -	27,000,000	Mexico - -	9,500,000	Poland - -	4,250,000
British empire -	153,000,000	Kingdom of the two Sicilies - -	8,750,000	Portugal - -	3,950,000
Japan - - -	27,000,000	Brazil - - -	6,250,000	Republic of Columbia - -	3,350,000
Spain - - -	17,500,000	Sardinia - - -	5,800,000	Eccles. States - -	2,970,000
Spanish empire (*total*) - - -	19,500,000	Morocco - -	5,200,000	British America -	2,950,000

* In 1840. In 1850, estimated at 22,000,000.

POPULATION, *continued.*

Switzerland	2,450,000	St. Petersburgh	405,000	Hamburgh	172,000
Denmark	2,400,000	Vienna	395,000	Lyons	168,000
Hanover	1,780,000	New York (1845)	371,000	Palermo	147,000
Wirtemberg	1,680,000	Moscow	355,000	Marseilles	146,000
Saxony	1,650,000	Grand Cairo	335,000	Copenhagen	145,000
Tuscany	1,550,000	Lisbon	298,000	Turin	143,000
Baden	1,400,000	Aleppo	280,000	Seville	142,000
CITIES.		Berlin	280,000	Warsaw	141,000
Cities.	*Inhab.*	Amsterdam	274,000	Tunis	138,000
London (*Parliamentary Ret.*)	1,776,556	Madrid	270,000	Baltimore (1848)	134,000
Jeddo (*reputed*)	1,680,000	Philadelphia (1848)	258,000	Prague	133,000
Pekin (*reputed*)	1,600,000	Bordeaux	247,000	Smyrna	132,600
Paris	1,000,000	Bagdad	245,000	Brussels	130,000
Nankin	850,000	Mexico	225,000	Florence	122,000
Constantinople	800,000	Rome	224,000	Stockholm	121,000
Calcutta	710,000	Rio Janeiro	200,000	Munich	113,000
Madras	435,000	Milan	193,000	Dresden	114,000
Naples	410,000	Barcelona	183,000	Boston (1845)	114,000
				Frankfort	110,000

PORCELAIN. *Porcelaine.* Said to be derived from *Pour cent années*, it being formerly believed that the materials of porcelain were matured under ground 100 years. It is not known who first discovered the art of making porcelain, nor is the date recorded; but the manufacture has been carried on in China at King-te-ching, at least since A. D. 442, and here still the finest porcelain is made. It is first mentioned in Europe in 1531, shortly after which time it was known in England. See *China Porcelain*, and *Dresden China.*

PORTLAND, the largest town in Maine, formerly part of Falmouth; burnt by the British, Oct. 1775. Population in 1800, 3,677; in 1820, 8,581; in 1840, 15,082.

PORTO BELLO. Discovered by Columbus, November 2, 1502. It was taken from the Spaniards by the British under admiral Vernon, November 22, 1739. It was again taken by admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO. Capital of Elba; built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548; but the fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with a magnificence equal to that displayed by the old Romans in their public undertakings. Here was the residence of Napoleon in 1814–15. See *Bonaparte*, *Elba*, and *France.*

PORTSMOUTH. The most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII.

PORTUGAL. The ancient Lusitania. The name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of the city of Oporto. It submitted to the Roman arms about 250 B. C., and underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. Conquered by the Moors A. D. 713. They kept possession till they were conquered by Alphonsus VI. the Valiant of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Lorraine, grandson of Robert, king of France. Alphonsus bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and, as her marriage portion, the kingdom of Portugal, which he was to hold of him, A. D. 1093.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here	A. D. 472	Alphonsus Henriquez defeats 5 Moorish kings, and is proclaimed king by his army	1138
Invasion by the Saracens	713	Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders in their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors	1147
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alphonsos III. establishes episcopal sees	900		

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

The kingdom of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. - - - 1189
Reign of Dionysius I. or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal - - - 1279
Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, - - - 1279 to 1325
John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa - - - 1415
Madeira and the Canaries seized - 1420
Passage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, discovered - - 1498
Discovery of the Brazils - - 1500
The Inquisition established - - 1526
The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain - - - - - 1580
The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne. His posterity still possess the crown - - - - 1640
The great earthquake which destroys Lisbon. See *Earthquake* - - 1755
Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escapes death - - 1758
[This affair causes some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death, their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.]
Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry. See *Incest.* - - - 1760
The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the valor of the English - - 1762 and 1763
Regency of John (afterwards king) owing to the queen's lunacy - - 1792
The Court, on the French invasion, emigrates to the Brazils Nov. 2, 1807
Marshal Junot enters Lisbon, Nov. 29, 1807
Convention of Cintra (see article under that name) - - Aug. 30, 1808
Portugal cedes Guiana to France - 1814
Revolution in Portugal - Aug. 29, 1820
Constitutional Junta - - Oct. 1, 1820
Return of the Court - - July 4, 1821
Independence of Brazil, the prince regent made emperor - Oct. 12, 1822
The king of Portugal suppresses the constitution - - June 5, 1823
Disturbances at Lisbon; Don Miguel departs, &c. - - - May 1-9, 1824
Treaty with Brazil - Aug. 29, 1825
Death of John VI. - Feb. 18, 1826
Don Pedro grants a charter, and confirms the regency - April 26, 1826
He relinquishes the throne in favor of his daughter Donna Maria May 2, 1826
Marquess of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon - - - - Oct. 6, 1826
Don Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed - - - Oct. 29, 1826
Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain - - - Dec. 3, 1826
Departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal - Dec. 17, 1826
Don Miguel formally assumes the title of king - - - - July 4, 1828
He dissolves the three estates July 12, 1828
Revolution at Brazil - April 7, 1831
Don Pedro arrives in England June 16, 1831
Insurrection in favor of the queen, in which 300 lives are lost Aug. 21, 1831
Don Pedro's expedition sails from Belle-isle - - - Feb. 9, 1832
At Terceira Don Pedro proclaims himself regent of Portugal, on behalf of his daughter - - April 2, 1832
He takes Oporto - - - July 8, 1832
After various conflicts, Don Miguel capitulates to the Pedroites May 26, 1834
Don Miguel is permitted to leave the country unmolested - May 31, 1834
Massacres at Lisbon - June 9, 1834
The queen declared by the Cortes to be of age - - - Sept. 15, 1834
Don Pedro dies - - Sept. 21, 1834
Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtenberg), just married to the queen, dies - - March 28, 1835
The queen marries prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg - - - Jan. 1, 1836
A sudden change of ministry leads to a formidable revolution Oct. 9, 1846
Action at Evora; the insurgents defeated by the queen's troops Oct. 23, 1846
[Oporto, where a revolutionary junta is established, and other large towns, are seized by the insurgent army.]
Actions are fought at Viana, Valpassos, Braga, Torres-Vedras, &c., favorable to the queen. Battle of St. Ubes; the Insurgents defeated, losing 861 men in killed and wounded - May 1, 1847
Intervention of England, France, and Spain, signed in London May 21, 1847
Claim of the United States on Portugal for damages in the war of 1812, resisted, and U. S. minister leaves Lisbon - - - - July, 1850

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

A.D. 1093 King of Lorraine, count or earl of Portugal.
1112 Alphonso I.; proclaimed king - 1139
1185 Sancho I.
1212 Alphonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
1224 Sancho II., the Idle, deposed.
1247 Alphonsus III.
1279 Denis.
1325 Alphonsus IV
1357 Peter the Severe.
1367 Ferdinand I., died 1383; an interregnum for 18 months
1385 John I., the Bastard, natural son to Peter the Severe.
1433 Edward.
1438 Alphonsus V.
1481 John II.
1495 Emanuel.
1521 John III.
1557 Sebastian, killed in Africa.
1578 Henry, the Cardinal.
1580 Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emanuel, deposed by Philp II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions, till 1640.

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

1640 John IV., duke of Braganza, dispossessed the Spaniards, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
1656 Alphonsus VI.
1668 Peter II.
1707 John V.
1750 Joseph.
1777 Mary Frances Isabella.
1799 John VI.
1826 Don Pedro; he abdicates May 2, in favor of his daughter.
1826 Maria de Gloria.

POSTS. Posts originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and who employed post-chaises. This plan was imitated by Charlemagne about A. D. 800.—*Ashe.* Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470.—*Henault.* In England the plan commenced in the reign of Edward IV., 1481, when riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots.—*Gale.* Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England.—*Sadler's Letters.* Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635.—*Strype.*

POST-OFFICE, THE GENERAL, OF ENGLAND. See *preceding article.* The first chief postmaster of England was Mr. Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1581.*

THE REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS, VIZ.

In 1643 It yielded	£5,000	In 1805 Great Britain	1,424,994
1653 Farmed to John Manley, Esq., for	10,000	1815 Ditto	1,755,898
1663 Farmed to Daniel O'Neale, Esq., for	21,500	1820 United Kingdom	2,402,697
1674 Farmed for	43.000	1825 Ditto	2,255,239.
1685 It yielded	65,000	1835 Ditto	2,353,340
1707 Ditto	111,461	1839 Last year of the heavy postage	2,522,495
1764 Ditto	432.048	1840 First year of the low rate, 1 penny for all distances	471,000
1800 Ditto	745,313		

POST-OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES. The first post-office in the colonies was established in 1710, by act of Parliament for establishing a general post-office for all her Majesty's dominions. During the revolution this department was, of course, controlled by Congress, and the Constitution of the United States, 1789, provided for the continuance of this control—the Postmaster-General being appointed by the President and Senate, as one of the cabinet. For successive Postmaster-Generals see *Administrations.* The following table gives the statistics of the post-offices in the United States at different times since 1790.

Year.	*No. of Post Offices.*	*Amount of Postage*	*Net Revenue.*	*Extent in miles of Post Roads*
1790	75	$37,93‡	$5,795	1,875
1800	903	280,804	66,810	20,817
1810	2,300	551,684	55,715	36,106
1820	4,500	1,111,927	—— †	72,492
1830	8,000	1,850,583	—— †	115,000
1840	13,468	4,539,265	—— †	155,739
1845	14,183	4,289,842	—— †	143,940
1846	14,601	3,487,199‡	—— †	152,865
1847	15,146	3,955,893‡	—— †	153,818
1848	16,159	44,227,077‡	44,227	163.208

The number of dead letters returned quarterly is estimated at 450,000.

* Even so late as between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis, on one occasion, *only sent a single letter*, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.

† In all these years the receipts fell short of the expenditures.

‡ The returns for 1846, 7, and 8, are for the first three years of the new law passed March 3, 1845, reducing the letter postage to 5 cents under 300 miles, and 10 cents for all greater distances.

POTATOES. The potato is a native of Chili and Peru. Potatoes were originally carried to England from Santa Fe, in America, by sir John Hawkins, A. D. 1563. Others ascribe this introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America, by that "patriot of every clime," the late Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. It is affirmed that the Neapolitans once refused to eat potatoes during a famine. —*Butler.* Potatoe disease first appeared in Ireland, &c., causing great alarm and distress, Oct. 1845.

POTOSI, MINES OF. These mines were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545, and produce the best silver in America. They are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly obtained.

POUND. From the Latin *Pondus.* The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about A. D. 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part, consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.—*Peacham.* The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina,* or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Our avoirdupois weight (*avoir du poids*) came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen.—*Chambers.*

POWDERING THE HAIR. This custom took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous. Unlike other habits it was adopted from the low by the high, and became very general about A. D. 1614. In England the powdered-hair tax took place in May 1795, at which time the preposterous practice of using powder was at its height; this tax was one guinea for each person. The hair-powder tax is still continued, though it yields in England under 7000*l.* per year, and in Scotland about 250*l.* It was abolished in Ireland.

PRÆTORS. Magistrates of Rome. The office was instituted 365 B. C., when one prætor only was appointed; but a second was appointed in 252 B. C. One administered justice to the citizens, and the other appointed judges in all causes which related to foreigners. In the year of Rome 520, two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, A. U. C. 551. Sylla the dictator added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, and afterwards to 16, and the second triumvirate to 64. After this their numbers fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12, till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, BATTLE OF, in which 30,000 Poles were butchered by the merciless Russian general Suwarrow, fought Oct. 10, 1794. Battle of Praga, in which the Poles commanded by Skrznecki defeated the Russian army commanded by general Giesmar, who loses 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon; fought between Grothoff and Wawer, March 31, 1831.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION. An ordinance relating to the church and sometimes state affairs; and at one time particularly the ordinances of the kings of France, wherein the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops. Also the emperor's letter by advice of his council, in answer to high personages in particular

contingencies. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, A. D. 1439. The emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the sons of his brother Joseph I., April 17, 1713, and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa in conformity thereto, 1722. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged.

PRAGUE, BATTLE OF, between the Imperialists and Bohemians. The latter, who had chosen Frederick V. of the Palatine (son-in-law to our James I.) for their king, were totally defeated. The unfortunate king was forced to flee with his queen and children into Holland, leaving all his baggage and money behind him. He was afterwards deprived of his hereditary dominions, and the Protestant interest was ruined in Bohemia; all owing to the pusillanimity and inactivity of James, Nov. 7, 1620. Prague was taken by the Saxons in 1631; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French, in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. The great and memorable battle of Prague was fought May 6, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their illustrious commander, general Brown, was mortally wounded; and the brave Prussian, marshal Schwerin, was killed. After this victory, Prague was besieged by the king of Prussia, but he was soon afterwards obliged to raise the siege.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT. A celebrated parliament, so called from one of the members (who had thus fantastically styled himself according to the fashion of the times), met July 4, 1653. This parliament consisted of 144 members, summoned by the protector Cromwell; they were to sit for fifteen months, and then they were to chose a fresh parliament themselves.

PRATIQUE. The writing or license of this name was originally addressed by the Southern nations to the ports of Italy to which vessels were bound, and signified that the ship so licensed came from a place or country in a healthy state, and no way infected with the plague or other contagious disease. The pratique is now called a bill of health, and is still of the same intent and import.—*Ashe.*

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD, &c. They were first introduced into the Christian church about A. D. 190.—*Eusebius.* Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints were introduced by pope Gregory, A. D. 593. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II., A. D. 532.

PRECEDENCE. Precedence was established in very early ages; and in most of the countries of the East and of Europe, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England, owing to the disputes that prevailed among courtiers respecting priority of rank and office, the order of precedency was regulated chiefly by two statutes, namely, one passed 31 Henry VIII., 1539; and the other, 1 George I., 1714.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCY.

THE QUEEN.	Princess Alice; and other princesses.	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Prince of Wales.	Duchess of Kent.	Lord Chancellor.
Prince Albert.	Queen's uncles.	Archbishop of York.
Queen Dowager.	Queen's aunts.	*Lord high treasurer.
Queen's other sons.	Queen's cousins.	*Lord president.
Princess royal.		*Lord privy seal.

* If of the rank of barons.

PRECEDENCE, *continued.*

*Lord high constable.
†Lord great chamberlain of England.
*Earl marshal.
*Lord high admiral.
Lord steward of the household.
Lord Chamberlain.
Dukes, according to patent.
Marquesses, according to their patents.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls, according to their patents.
Marquesses' eldest sons.
Dukes' younger sons.
Viscounts, according to their patents.
Earls' eldest sons.
Marquesses' younger sons.
Bishop of London.
Bishop of Durham.
Bishop of Winchester.
All other bishops, according to their seniority of consecration.
Secretary of State, being a baron.
Commissioners of the great seal.
Barons, according to their patents.
[All the above, except the royal family, hold their precedence of rank by act 31 Henry VIII.]

COMMONERS.

The Speaker.
Treasurer, comptroller, and vice-chamberlain of the household.
Secretaries of State, if they be under the degree of baron.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
Lord chief justice of the queen's bench.
Master of the rolls.
Vice-chancellor.
Lord chief justice of the common pleas.
Lord chief baron.
Judges and barons, according to seniority.
Hereditary bannerets.
Viscounts' younger sons.
Barons' younger sons.
Baronets.
Bannerets for life only.
Knights of the bath.
Grand Crosses.
Knights commanders.
Knights bachelors.
Eldest sons of the younger sons of peers.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter's eldest sons.
Bannerets' eldest sons.
Knights of the bath's eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons.
Baronets' younger sons.
Flag and field officers.
Sergeants-at-law.
Doctors, Deans, and chancellors.
Masters in chancery.
Companions of the bath.
Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
Esquires of the knights of the Bath.
Esquires by creation.
Esquires by office or commission.
Younger sons of knights of the garter.
Sons of bannerets.
Younger sons of knights of the bath.
Younger sons of knights bachelors.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
Clergymen, not dignitaries.
Barristers at law.
Officers of the army and navy, not esquires by commission.
Citizens, burgesses, &c.

PREDESTINATION. The belief that God hath from all eternity unchangeably appointed whatever comes to pass. This doctrine is the subject of one of the most perplexing controversies that have occurred among mankind. It was taught by the ancient Stoics and early Christians; and Mahomet introduced the doctrine of an absolute predestination into his Koran in the strongest light. The controversy respecting it in the Christian church arose in the fifth century, when it was maintained by St. Augustin; and Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, taught it A. D. 470.

PRESBURG, PEACE OF, between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstett, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wirtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon; the independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated, Dec. 26, 1805.

PRESBYTERIANS. A numerous and increasing sect of Christians, so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by Presbyteries, or associations of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established by the Puritans at Wandsworth, Surrey Nov. 20, 1572. Presbyterianism is the religion of Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attri-

* Above all of their own rank only, by 31 Henry VIII.
† When in actual office only, by 1 George I.

N. B. The priority of signing any treaty or public instrument by ministers of state is taken by rank of office, and not title.

buted to John Knox, and compiled by that reformer in 1560. It was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington, unanimously elected president of the federal convention, which sat at Philadelphia from May 25 to Sept. 17, 1787; and was unanimously elected first president of the United States, April 6, 1789. See *United States* and *Administrations*.

PRESS, THE PRINTING. This great engine was of rude construction from the period of the discovery of the art of printing, up to the close of the eighteenth century, when many improvements were made. William Caxton, a mercer of London, had a press set up at Westminster, 1471.—*Stowe's Chron.* The earl of Stanhope's iron presses were in general use in 1806. The printing-machine was invented by Koenig in 1811, and Applegath's followed. The Columbian press of Clymer was produced in 1814; and the Albion press, an improvement on this last, came into use a few years after. Printing by means of steam machinery was first executed in England at *The Times* office, London, on Monday, November 28, 1814. Cowper's and Applegath's rollers for distributing the ink upon the types were brought into use in 1817. Vast improvements have been made in the United States within a few years, both in hand and steam-presses. The most celebrated manufacturers, probably, are R. Hoe & Co., of New-York. Their largest presses for newspapers are capable of throwing off 10,000 sheets per hour, which is so much in advance of any presses in Europe that they have supplied orders from Paris. The presses of Seth Adams & Co., of Boston, are perhaps the best in the world for book printing. See article *Printing*.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur*, "let it be printed," was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the 16th and 17th centuries. The liberty of the press was restrained, and the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited, by the star-chamber, 14 Charles I., 1638. And again by act of parliament, 6 William III., 1693. The celebrated toast, "The liberty of the press—it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, London, at a Whig dinner in 1795. Presses were licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July 1799. In France and Germany the liberty of the press has been occasionally granted, but again restricted by the reactionary governments. In the United States it was fully guaranteed by the constitution.

PRESSING TO DEATH. A punishment in England, referred to the reign of Henry III. or of Edward I., and on the statute book until the latter part of the last century. A remarkable instance of this death, in England, is the following:—Hugh Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, 3 James I. 1605.—*Stowe's Chron.*

PRESTONPANS, BATTLE OF, between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, heading his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and was forced to fly at the very first onset. Sir John Cope precipitately galloped from the field of battle to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he was the first to announce his own discomfiture. His disgrace is perpetuated in a favorite Scottish ballad, called, from the doughty hero, "Johnie Cope." Fought Sept. 21, 1745.

PRETENDER. The person known in English history by the title of *the Pretender*,

or Chevalier de St. George, was the son of James II., born in 1688, and acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701. He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown in Scotland, Sept. 6, 1715; and he landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had promoted, Dec. 26, same year. This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he arrived at Gravelines), Feb. 4, 1716; and died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1765.

PRETENDER, THE YOUNG. The son of the preceding, called prince Charles, born in 1720. He landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, June 1745. He gained the battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745, and of Falkirk, January 18, 1746; but was defeated at Culloden, April 16, same year, and sought safety by flight. He continued wandering among the frightful wilds of Scotland for nearly six months, and as 30,000*l.* was offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and he at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix. He died March 3, 1788. His natural daughter assumed the title of Duchess of Albany; she died in 1789. His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March 1725, died at Rome in August 1807.

PRIDE'S PURGE. In the civil war against Charles I. colonel Pride, at the head of two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage 41 members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the independents. This atrocious invasion of parliamentary rights was called *Pride's Purge*, and the privileged members were named the *Rump*, to whom nothing remained to complete their wickedness, but to murder the king, 24 Charles I., 1648.—*Goldsmith.*

PRIESTS. Anciently elders, but the name is now given to the clergy only. In the Old Testament the age of priests was fixed at thirty years. Among the Jews, the dignity of high or chief priest was annexed to Aaron's family, 1491 B. C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high-priest, and so have the Christians, excepting among some particular sects.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the Scripture. Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539.—*Ashe.*

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF, an usage brought down from the earliest times. The first born in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In England, by the ancient custom of gavel-kind, primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 William I., 1068.

PRINTING. The greatest of all the arts. The honor of its invention has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasburg, Haerlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle and Augsburg; but the claims of the three first only are entitled to attention. Adrian Junius awards the honor of the invention to Laurenzes John Coster of Haerlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanæ Salvatonis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about A. D. 1438." The leaves of this book being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted to

gether. John Faust established a printing office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani*, in 1442. John Guttenberg invented *cut* metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished in 1460. See *Book*. Peter Schæffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was therefore the inventor of COMPLETE PRINTING, 1452.—*Adrian Junius; Du Fresnoy.*

Book of Psalms printed - ? A.D. 1457
The *Durandi Rationale*, first work printed with *cast* metal types ? - 1459
[Printing was introduced into Oxford, about this time.—*Collier.* But this statement is discredited by Dibdin.]
A *Livy* printed.—*Dufresnoy* - ? - 1460
The first Bible completed.—*Idem*? - 1460
[Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns] - - 1462
The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our *English*, or *Black Letter*) until - - - 1465
Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year - - - - 1465
Cicero de Officiis printed (*Blair*) - 1466
Roman characters, first at Rome - 1467
A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date *Oxford, anno* - - - - 1468
William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster* 1471
He printed *Willyam Caxton's Recuyel of the Historyes of Troy, by Raoul le Feure.*—PHILLIPS - - - 1471
His first pieces were, *A Treatise on the Game of Chess*, and *Tully's Offices* (see *below*).—DIBDIN - - - 1474
Æsop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered - - - 1484
Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, and a Greek book printed (*ap Aldi*) - - 1476
He introduces the Italic - - - 1496
The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew - A.D. 1482
Homer, *in folio*, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by *Demetrius* - - - - - 488
Printing used in Scotland - - - 1509
The first edition of the *whole* Bible was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot* - - - - - - 1517
The *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell - - 1550
The first Newspaper printed in England (see *Newspapers*) - - - - 1588
First patent granted for printing - 1591
First printing-press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam - - 1601
First printing in America at Cambridge, Mass., when the *Freeman's Oath* and an Almanac were printed - - 1639
First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast.—*Hardy's Tour.* - - - 1704
First types cast in England by Caslon.—*Phillips.* - - - - - - 1720
Stereotype printing suggested by William Ged, of Edinburgh.—*Nichols.* 1735
The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Colden, of New York - 1779
Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century.—*Phillips.*] See *Stereotype.*
The printing-machine was first suggested by Nicholson - - - - 1790
The Stanhope press was in general use in - - - - - - - - 1806
Machine printing (see *Press*) - - 1811
Steam machinery (see *Press*) - - 1814

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

The Game and Playe of the Chesse. Translated out of the Frenche and emprynted by me William Caxton *Fynysshid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred and lxxiiij.*

TULLY.

The Boke of Tulle of Olde age Emprynted by me simple persone William Caxton *in to Englysshe as the playsir solace and reverence of men growyng in to old age the xij day of August the yere of our lord* M.CCCC.*lxxxj.*—HERBERT.

THE POLYCRONYCON.

The Polycronycon conteynyng the Berynges and Dedes of many Tymes in eyght Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton *after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to wete* (to wit) *certayn Words which in these Days be neyther vsyd ne understanden. Ended the second day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Regne of Kynge Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four Hondred four Score and tweyne* [1482.]—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANTIQ.

THE CHRONICLES.

The Cronicles of Englond Enpmted by me Wyllyam Caxton *thabbey of Westmynstre by London the v day of Juyn the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god* M CCCC.LXXX.

POLYCRONICON.

Polycronycon. Ended the thyrtenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the regne of kinge Harry the seuenth and of the Ja-

* To the west of the Sanctuary, in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of the Chesse*," the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house.—*Leigh.*

PRINTING, *continued.*

carnacyon of our lord MCCCCLXXXXV *Emprynted by* Wynkyn Theworde *at Westmestre.*

HILL OF PERFECTION.

The Hylle of Perfection emprynted at the instance of the reverend relygyous fader Tho. Prior *of the hous of St. Ann. the order of the charterouse Accomplyshe[d] and fynysshe[d] att Westmynster the viii day of juneur the yere of our lord Thousande* CCCC.LXXXXVII. *And in the xii yere of kynge Henry the vii by me* wynkyn de worde.—AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.

ENGLAND.

The Descrypcyon of Englonde Walys Scotland and Ireland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynysshed and enprynted in Flete strete in the syne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde *the yere of our lord a* M.CCCC *and ij. mensis Mayūs* [mense Maii].—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

THE FESTIVAL.

The Festyvall or Sermons on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend enprynted at london in Fletestrete at ye syne of ye Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our lord M.CCCCC.VIII. *And ended the xi daye of Maye.*—AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

As printed by Caxton in 1483.

Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name: thy kyngdome come to us; thy will be done in earth as is in heaven: oure every days bred give us to day; and forgive us oure tresspasses, as we forgive them that tresspass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.—LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD.

As printed by William Caxton.

If it plese ony man spirituel or temporel to bye ony pies of two or thre comemoracīōs of Salisburi use enprymtid after the forme of this presēt lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to westmonester in to the almonestye at the reed pale* [red pale] *and he shall have them good there.*—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANTIQ.

Among the early printers, the only points used were the comma, parenthesis, interrogation, and full stop. To these succeeded the colon; afterwards the semicolon; and last the note of admiration. The sentences were full of abbreviations and contractions; and there were no running-titles, numbered leaves or catch-words. Our punctuation appears to have been introduced with the art of printing.

PRINTED GOODS. The art of calico-printing is of considerable antiquity, and there exist specimens of Egyptian cotton dyed by figured blocks many hundred years old. A similar process has been resorted to even in the Sandwich Islands, where they use a large leaf as a substitute for the block. See article *Cotton.* The copyright of designs secured in England by 2 Victoria, 1839.

PRIORIES. They were of early foundation, and are mentioned in A. D. 722 in England. See *Abbeys* and *Monasteries.* The priories of aliens were first seized upon by Edward I. in 1285, on the breaking out of a war between England and France. They were seized in several succeeding reigns on the like occasions, but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Henry V. 1414.—*Rymer's Fœdera.*

PRISONERS OF WAR. Among the ancient nations, prisoners of war when spared by the sword were usually enslaved, and this custom more or less continued until about the thirteenth century, when civilized nations, instead of enslaving, commonly exchanged their prisoners. The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, Sept. 30, 1779. The number exchanged by cartel with France from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000, June 1781.—*Phillips.* The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England, 27,000, Sept. 1798.—*Idem.* The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in 1811.—*Idem.* This was the greatest

* Romish Service books, used at Salisbury by the devout, called Pics (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different color of the text and rubric. Our *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers.—*Wheatley.*

number, owing to the occasional exchanges made, up to the period of the last war.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in England, owes its existence to the philanthropic labors of Sir T. F. Buxton, M. P. It was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects are, the amelioration of jails, by the diffusion of information respecting their construction and management, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime, by inspiring a dread of punishment, and by inducing the criminal, on his discharge from confinement, to abandon his vicious pursuits.—*Haydn.* In the United States a Prison Discipline Society for the same object was established in Boston in 1825. The Rev. Louis Dwight was its active promoter and secretary. Great efforts have been made in several States for the amelioration and improvement of prisoners; and the various systems adopted and practised at Wethersfield, Conn., at Auburn, N. Y., Philadelphia, &c., have attracted the attention of statesmen and travellers from Europe. Among those who have labored effectively in this matter is a lady —Miss Dix, of New York—who has accomplished more than any other person, for the welfare of prisoners and of the insane, and may deserve even a higher name than the American Mrs. Fry.

PRIVY COUNCIL England. This assembly is of great antiquity. Instituted by Alfred, A. D. 895. In ancient times the number was twelve; but it was afterwards so increased, that it was found inconvenient for secrecy and despatch, and Charles II. limited it to thirty, whereof fifteen were the principal officers of state (councillors *ex officio*), and ten lords and five commoners of the king's choice, A. D. 1679. The number is now indefinite. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 10 Anne, 1711.

PRIZE MONEY. In the English navy the money arising from captures made upon the enemy, is divided into eight equal parts, and thus distributed by order of government:—Captain to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a flag-officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three-eighths; captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants, &c., one-eighth: lieutenants of marines, gunners, admiral's secretaries, &c. one-eighth; midshipmen, captain's clerks, &c., one-eighth; ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c., two-eighths

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B. C.—*Ashe.* "Until the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner."—*Addison.*

PROMISSORY NOTES. They were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently. See *Bills of Exchange.*

PROPAGANDA FIDE. The celebrated congregation or college in the Romish Church, *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, was constituted at Rome by pope Gregory XV. in 1622. Its constitution was altered by several of the succeeding pontiffs.

PROPERTY TAX in England. Parliament granted to Henry VIII. a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons and two-tenths from the clergy to aid the king in a war with France, 1512.—*Rapin.* Cardinal Wolsey proposed a tenth of the property of the laity and a fourth of the clergy to the same king, 1522. The London merchants strenuously opposed this tax: they were required to declare on oath the real value of their effects; but they firmly refused, alleging that it was not possible for them to give

an exact account of their effects, part whereof was in the hands of correspondents in foreign countries. At length, by agreement, the king was pleased to accept of a sum according to their own calculation of themselves. —*Butler.* This tax was levied at various periods, and was of great amount in the last years of the late war. The assessments on real property, under the property-tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l.*

PROPHECY. The word prophet, in proper language, means one of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. We have in the Old Testament the writings of sixteen prophets; *i. e.* of four greater, and twelve lesser. The former are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; the latter are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Prophecy is instanced in the earliest times. The prophetic denunciations upon Babylon were executed by Cyrus, 538 B. C. God's judgment upon Jerusalem (*Isaiah*, xxix. 1—8) executed by Titus, A. D. 70. Many other instances of prophecy occur in Scripture.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spires in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged, owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, April 17, 1530. Hence the term protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterwards included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were John and George, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt; these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Hailbron and seven other cities. See *Lutheranism*, *Calvinism*, *&c.*

PROVISIONS—Remarkable facts concerning them. Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I., about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1200.—*Burton's Annals.* When wheat was at 6*s.* per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was at 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, the farthing loaf white was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, A. D. 1202.—*Mat. Paris.* A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280.—*Dufresnoy.* Wheat 1*s.* per quarter, 14 Edward I. 1286.—*Stowe.* The price of provisions fixed by the common-council of London as follows: two pullets, three-halfpence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three-half-pence; a fat lamb sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edward I. 1299. *Stowe.* Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2*l.* 8*s.* of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn 3*l.* 12*s.*; a shorn sheep, 5*s.*; two dozen of eggs, 3*d.*; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common-council above recited. 7 Edward II. 1313.—*Rot. Parl.* Wine, the best sold for 20*s.* per tun. 10 Richard II. 1387. Wheat being at 1*s.* 1*d.* the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era. Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533.—*Anderson's Origin of Commerce.* Milk was sold, three pints, ale-measure, for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560.—*Stowe's Chronicle.*

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B. C. The Venedi were conquered by a people called the Borussi, who in-

habited the Riphæan mountains; and from these the country was called Burussia. Some historians, however, derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*—Po-Russia, easily modified into Prussia. The Porussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly, with the Poles. This people and country were little known until about A. D. 1007.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, but is murdered by the pagans - - - A. D. 1010
Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages - - - * * *
Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear - 1163
The Teutonic knights, returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia, and the conversion of the people - - - - - 1225
Konigsberg, lately built, made the capital of Prussia - - - - 1286
The Teutonic knights, by their barbarities, almost depopulate Prussia. It is repeopled by German colonists in the 13th century - - - * * *
Frederick IV. of Nuremberg obtains by purchase from Sigismond, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg - - - - 1415
[This Frederick is the head of the present reigning family.]
Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights - - - 1446
Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland - - - - 1525
University of Konigsberg founded by duke Albert - - - - 1544
The dukedom of Prussia is joined to the electorate of Brandenburg, and so continues to this day - - - 1594
John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia - 1608
The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg - - 1648
Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William - - - - 1657
Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe - - - 1660
The foundation of the Prussian monarchy was established between the years 1640 and - - - - 1680
Frederic III., in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head, and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia, by the title of Frederick I. - 1701
Guelders taken from the Dutch - - 1702.
Frederick I. seizes Neufchatel or Neunburgh, and Valengia, and purchases the principality of Tecklenburgh - 1707
Reign of Frederick the Great, during which the Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the first powers in Europe - - - A. D. 1740
Breslau ceded to Prussia - - - 1741
Silesia, Glatz, &c., ceded - - 1742
Frederick the Great visits England - 1744
General Lacy with 15,000 Austrians, and a Russian army, march to Berlin. The city laid under contribution; and pays 800,000 guilders, and 1,900,000 crowns, the magazines, arsenals, and foundries destroyed - - - 1760
Frederick the Great dies - Aug. 17, 1786
The Prussians take possession of Hanover - - - - Jan. 30, 1806
Prussia joins the allies of England against France - - Oct. 6, 1806
Fatal battle of Jena - - Oct. 14, 1806
[Here followed the loss of almost every corps in succession of the Prussian army, the loss of Berlin, and of every province of the monarchy except Prussia proper.]
Berlin decree promulgated - Nov. 20, 1806
Peace of Tilsit (*which see*) - July 7, 1807
Convention of Berlin - Nov. 5, 1808
Prussia joins the allies - March 17, 1813
Treaty of Paris - - April 11, 1814
The king promised liberty of the press March, 1847
Outbreak at Berlin: the king resists urgent demands for liberal measures, March 14, 1847
Barricades and fights between troops and students - - March 15, 1847
The king goes to Potsdam - March 18, 1847
- issues decree demanding a federal union of Germany, and granting liberty of the press - March 18, 1847
Another bloody collision, 274 killed March 18, 1847
New ministry formed - March 18, 1847
The king grants general amnesty March 20, 1847
Agitations general throughout Prussia
A free constitution granted, in a solemn convocation, by the king - April 11, 1847
The duchy of Posen reorganized by the king - - - March 26, 1848
Prussian diet meets at Berlin - April 3, 1848
Constitutional assembly of Prussia meets - - - May 22, 1848
The arsenal at Berlin captured by the mob - - - June 16, 1848
The king prorogues the assembly at Berlin, and appoints its meeting at Brandenburg - - Nov. 9, 1848
The Burgher Guard refuses to obey the order of the king to disband. Berlin in a state of siege - Nov. 12, 1848
The assembly dissolved, and a new constitution promulgated - Dec. 6, 1848

MARGRAVES AND ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG, ETC.

A. D. 923 Sifroi, margrave of Brandenburg.
* * Geron, margrave of Lusatia, which, in succession of time, passed into the families of Staden, Ascania, Bellen

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

stadt, and that of Bavaria; till the emperor Sigismond, with the consent of the states of the empire, gave perpetual investiture to

1416 Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, made elector of Brandenburgh, 1417.
1440 Frederick II., surnamed Ferreus, or Ironside; resigned.
1470 Albert I., surnamed the German Achilles. He confirmed the deed made by his predecessor, of mutual succession with the families of Saxony and Hesse; resigned.
1476 John, surnamed the Cicero of Germany, his son.
1499 Joachim I., his son.
1535 Joachim II.; he was poisoned by a Jew
1571 John George.
1598 Joachim Frederick.
1608 John Sigismund.
1619 George William.
1640 Frederick William the Great.
1688 Frederick, who, in 1701, was made king of Prussia.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701 Frederick I.
1713 Frederick William I.
1740 Frederick II., surnamed the Great.
1786 Frederick William II.
1797 Frederick William III.
1840 Frederick William IV., June 7.

PUBLICHOUSES IN ENGLAND. A power of licensing them was first granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchel for their own emolument, A. D. 1620–1. The number of public houses in England at this period was about 13,000. In 1700 the number was 32,600; and in 1790, the number in Great Britain was 76,000. It is supposed that there were about 50,000 public houses, and 30,000 beer-shops in England and Wales in 1830. The number on Jan. 5, 1840, was 95,820.

PULLEY. The pulley, together with the vice and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, about 516 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* It has been ascertained that in a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled. In a continued combination the power is twice the number of pullies, less 1.—*Phillips.*

PULTOWA, BATTLE OF. In this memorable engagement Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, and obliged to take refuge at Bender, in the Turkish dominions. The vanquished monarch would have fallen into the hands of the czar after the engagement, had he not been saved by the personal exertions of the brave count Poniatowski, a Polish nobleman, whom Voltaire has commemorated and immortalized. This battle was lost chiefly owing to a want of concert in the generals, and to the circumstance of Charles having been dangerously wounded, just before, which obliged him to issue his commands from a litter, without being able to encourage his soldiers by his presence. Fought July 8, 1709.

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria, architect and mechanic, is said to have invented the pump (with other hydraulic instruments) about 224 B. C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B. C. They were in general use in England, A. D. 1425. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and was improved by Boyle in 1657. An inscription on the pump in front of the Royal Exchange, London, states that the well beneath was first sunk in A. D. 1282.

PUNIC WARS. The first Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage 264 B. C. The ambition of Rome was the origin of this war; it lasted twenty-three years, and ended 241 B. C. The second Punic war began 218 B. C., in which year Hannibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity; and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, of Ticinus, and of the lake of Thrasymenus, followed. This war lasted seventeen years, and ended in 201 B. C. The third Punic war began 149 B. C., and was terminated by the fall of Carthage, 146 B. C. See *Carthage.*

PURGATORY. The middle place between the grave, or heaven, and hell

where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine of purgatory was known about A. D. 250; and was introduced into the Roman church in 593.—*Platina.* It was introduced early in the sixth century.—*Dupin.*

PURIFICATION. The act of cleansing, especially considered as relating to the religious performance among the Jewish women. It was ordained by the Jewish law that a woman should keep within her house forty days after the birth of a son, and eighty days after the birth of a daughter, when she was to go to the temple and offer a lamb, pigeon, or turtle, A. D. 214. Among the Christians, the feast of purification was instituted, A. D. 542, in honor of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple, where, according to custom, she presented her son Jesus Christ, and offered two turtles for him. Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, from whence it is called Candlemas-day.

PURITANS. The name given to such persons as in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles I., pretended to greater holiness of living and stricter discipline than any other people. They at first were members of the established church, but afterwards became separatists upon account of several ceremonies that were by the rigidness of those times severely insisted upon.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. The pyramids, according to Dr. Pococke and Sonnini, "so celebrated from remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art. It is singular that such superb piles are nowhere to be found but in Egypt; for in every other country, pyramids are rather puerile and diminutive imitations of those in Egypt, than attempts at appropriate magnificence. The pyramids are situated on a rock at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile." The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B. C. They were formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies eleven acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labor has not been found on the earth.

"Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids,
"Her monuments shall stand when Egypt's fall."—YOUNG.

PYRENEES, BATTLE OF THE, between the British army, commanded by lord Wellington, and the French, under the command of marshal Soult. The latter army was defeated with great slaughter, July 28, 1813. After the battle of Vittoria (fought June 21), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior; for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,00 men, having been defeated in a series of engagements from July 25 to August 2.

PYRENEES, PEACE OF THE. A peace concluded between France and Spain; by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Spain yielding Roussillon, Artois, and her rights to Alsace; and France ceding her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaging not to assist Portugal, Nov. 7, 1659.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY. Founded by Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect. He first taught the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul from one body to another. He forbade his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, because he supposed them to have been produced from the same putrified matter from which at the creation of the world man was formed. In his theological system, Pythagoras supported that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter by

the hands of a powerful being, who himself was the mover and soul of the world. He was the inventor of the multiplication-table, and a great improver of geometry, while in astronomy he taught the system adopted at this day, 539 B. C.

PYTHIAN GAMES. Games celebrated in honor of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi. They were first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained over the serpent Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or, lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, B. C. 1263.—*Arundelian Marbles.*

Q.

QUACKERY AND QUACK MEDICINES. At the first appearance that a French quack made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing, with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "What the child says is true."—*Addison.* Quacks sprung up with the art of medicine; and several countries, particularly England and France, abound with them. In London, some of their establishments are called colleges. Quack medicines were taxed in England in 1783 *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l.*, Oct. 30, 1830.

QUADRANT. The mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B. C. The Arabian astronomers under the Caliphs, in A. D. 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600. Hadley's quadrant, in 1731. See *Navigation.*

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE. The celebrated treaty of Alliance between Great Britain, France, and the Emperor, signed at London. This alliance, on the accession of the states of Holland, obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance, and was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy. Aug. 2, 1718.

QUÆSTOR, in Roman antiquity, was an officer who had the management of the public treasure, instituted 484 B. C. The questorship was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were only two; but afterwards the number was greatly increased.

QUAKERS OR FRIENDS. Originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth; and afterwards Friends—a beautiful appellation, and characteristic of the relation which man, under the Christian dispensation, ought to bear towards man.—*Clarkson.* Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present with him to tremble at the word of the Lord. This respectable sect, excelling in morals prudence, and industry, was commenced in England about A. D. 1650, by George Fox, who was soon joined by a number of learned, ingenious, and pious men—among others, by George Keith, Wm. Penn, and Robert Barclay of Ury.* The *thee* and *thou* used by the

* The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions in England and America. At Boston, where the first Friends who arrived were females, they, even females, were cruelly scourged, and their

Quakers originated with their founder, who published a book of instructions for teachers and professors. The solemn affirmation of Quakers was enacted to be taken in all cases, in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects, 8 William III. 1696.

QUARANTINE. The custom first observed at Venice, A. D. 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, 40 days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe.

QUATRE-BRAS, BATTLE OF, between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney, fought two days before the battle of Waterloo. In this engagement the gallant duke of Brunswick fell, June 16, 1815.

QUEBEC. Founded by the French in 1605. It was reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1626, but was restored in 1632. Quebec was besieged by the English, but without success, in 1711; but was conquered by them, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759. This battle was fought on the Plains of Abraham. Quebec was besieged by the Americans under Gen. Montgomery, who was slain, December 31, 1775; and the siege was raised the next year. The public and private stores, and several wharfs, were destroyed by fire in 1815; the loss being estimated at upwards of 260,000*l*. Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground. May 28, 1845. Another great fire, one month afterwards; 1365 houses burnt, June 28, 1845. Disastrous fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost, Jan. 12, 1846.

QUEEN. The first queen invested with authority as a ruling sovereign, was Semiramis, queen and empress of Assyria, 2017 B. C. She embellished the city of Babylon, made it her capital, and by her means it became the most magnificent and superb city in the world. The title of queen is coeval with that of king. The Hungarians had such an aversion to the name of queen, that whenever a queen ascended the throne, she reigned with the title of king. See note to article *Hungary*.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL. Caroline, the consort of George IV. of England, was subjected, when princess of Wales, to the ordeal of the Delicate Investigation, May 29, 1806. Her trial commenced Aug. 19, 1820. Illuminations on her acquittal, Nov. 10–12. Her death Aug. 7, 1821. Riot at her funeral, Aug. 14.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND. There have been, since the conquest, besides the present sovereign, four queens of England who have reigned in their own right, not counting the empress Maude, daughter of Henry I., or the lady Jane Grey, whose *quasi* reign lasted only ten days. There have been thirty-four queens, the consorts of kings, exclusively of four wives of kings who

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ears cut off, yet they were unshaken in their constancy. In 1659, they stated in parliament that 2,000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death. Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated 23 of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. See *Plague*. Of the 120 few reached America.

died previously to their husbands ascending the throne. Of thirty-five actual sovereigns of England, four died unmarried, three kings and one queen The following list includes all these royal personages:—

Of William I.

Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; she was married in 1051; and died 1084.

William II.

This sovereign died unmarried.

Of Henry I.

Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; she was married November 11, 1100; and died May 1, 1119.

Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvaine; she was married January 29, 1129. Survived the king.

Maude or Matilda.

Daughter of Henry I., and rightful heir to the throne; she was born 1101; was betrothed in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V., emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but was soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141. Concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son, Henry, 1153; died 1167.

Of Stephen.

Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; she was married in 1128; and died May 3, 1151.

Of Henry II.

Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; she was married to Henry 1152; and died 1204.

[The Fair Rosamond was the mistress of this prince.

Of Richard I.

Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre; she was married May 12, 1191. Survived the king.

Of John.

Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; she was married in 1189. Divorced.

Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was remarried to the count de la Marche.

Of Henry III.

Eleanor, daughter of the count de Provence; she was married January 14, 1236. Survived the king; and died in 1292, in a monastery, whither she had retired

Of Edward I.

Eleanor of Castile; she was married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296.

Margaret, sister of the king of France; she was married September 12, 1299. Survived the king.

Of Edward II.

Isabella, daughter of the king of France; she was married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favorite, Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings, near London.—*Hume*.

Of Edward III.

Philippa, daughter of the count of Holland and Hainault; she was married January 24 1328; and died August 16, 1369.

Of Richard II.

Anne, of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Winceslaus of Germany; she was married in January 1382; and died August 3, 1395.

Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France; she was married Nov. 1, 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

Of Henry IV.

Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died, before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394.

Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; she was married in 1403. Survived the king, and died in 1437.

Of Henry V.

Catherine, daughter of the king of France; she was married May 30, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.

Of Henry VI.

Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou; she was married April 22, 1445. She survived the unfortunate king, her husband, and died in 1482.

Of Edward IV.

Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of sir Richard Woodeville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; she was married March 1, 1464. Suspected of favoring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement.

Edward V.

This prince perished in the Tower, in the 13th year of his age; and died unmarried.

Of Richard III.

Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly March 6, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with the princess Elizabeth of York.

Of Henry VII.

Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; she was married January 18, 1486; and died February 11 1503.

QUEENS, *continued.*

Of Henry VIII.

Catherine of Arragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales. She was married June 3, 1509; was the mother of queen Mary; was repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, May 23, 1533; died January 6, 1536.

Anna Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honor to Catherine. She was privately married, before Catherine was divorced, Nov. 14, 1532; was the mother of queen Elizabeth; was beheaded at the Tower, May 19, 1536.

Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honor to Anna Boleyn. She was married May 20, 1536, the day after Anna's execution; was the mother of Edward VI., of whom she died in childbirth, Oct. 13, 1537.

Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves. She was married January 6, 1540; was divorced July 10, 1540; and died in 1557.

Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; she was married August 8, 1540; and was beheaded on Tower hill February 12, 1542.

Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer. She was married July 12, 1543. Survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; and died September 5, 1548.

Edward VI.

This prince, who ascended the throne in his tenth year, reigned six years and five months, and died unmarried.

Lady Jane Grey.

Daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley. Proclaimed queen on the death of Edward. In ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried Nov. 13, 1553; and beheaded February 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age.

Mary.

Daughter of Henry VIII. She ascended the throne July 6, 1553; married Philip II. of Spain, July 25, 1554; and died November 17, 1558. The king her husband died in 1598.

Elizabeth.

Daughter of Henry VIII. Succeeded to the crown Nov. 17, 1558; reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days; and died unmarried.

Of James I.

Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; she was married August 20, 1589; and died March 1619.

Of Charles I.

Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France; she was married June 13, 1625. Survived the unfortunate king; and died in France, August 10, 1669.

Of Charles II.

Catherine, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI.; she was married May 21, 1662. Survived the king, returned to Portugal, and died Dec. 21, 1705.

Of James II.

Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; she was married in September 1660; and died before James ascended the throne, in 1671.

Mary Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonzo d'Este, duke; she was married November 21, 1673. At the revolution in 1688, she retired with James to France; and died at St. Germains in 1718, having survived her consort seventeen years.

William and Mary.

Mary, the princess of Orange, daughter of James II.; married to William, Nov. 4, 1677; ascended the throne Feb. 13, 1689; died December 28, 1694.

Anne.

Daughter of James II. She married George prince of Denmark, July 28, 1683; succeeded to the throne March 8, 1702; had thirteen children, all of whom died young; lost her husband, October 28, 1708; and died August 1, 1714.

Of George I.

Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell. She died a few weeks previously to the accession of George to the crown, June 8, 1714.

Of George II.

Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburgh-Anspach; married in 1704: and died November 20, 1737.

Of George III.

Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; married September 8, 1761; and died November 17, 1818.

Of George IV.

Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; she was married April 8, 1795; was mother of the lamented princess Charlotte; and died August 7, 1821. See article *Queen Caroline.*

Of William IV.

Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meinengen; she was married July 11, 1818; and survived the king.

Victoria.

Alexandrina Victoria, the reigning queen daughter of the duke of Kent; born May 24 1819; succeeded to the crown June 20, 1837 crowned June 28, 1838. Married her cousin prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, February 10, 1840.

QUEENSTOWN, Canada. Taken by the troops of the United States of Ameri-

ca, October 13, 1812; but retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, the same day.

QUICKSILVER. In its liquid state, it is commonly called virgin mercury. It is endowed with very extraordinary properties, and used to show the weight of the atmosphere, and its continual variations, &c. Its use in refining silver was discovered A. D. 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida in Spain, and at Udria in Carniola in Germany, discovered by accident in 1497. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburgh in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker, in 1787.

QUIETISTS. The doctrines and religious opinions of Molinus, the Spaniard, whose work, the *Spiritual Guide*, was the foundation of the sect of Quietists in France. His principal tenet was, that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ, and the mercies of God. His doctrine was also called quietism from a kind of absolute rest and inaction in which the sect supposed the soul to be, when arrived at that state of perfection called by them unitive life. They then imagined the soul to be wholly employed in contemplating its God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon, who was imprisoned in the Bastile for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénélon, the celebrated archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, she occasioned the famous controversy concerning Quietism, 1697. The sect sprang up about 1678.—*Nouv. Dict.*

QUILLS. They are said to have been first used for pens in A. D. 553; but some say not before 635. Quills are for the most part plucked with great cruelty from living geese; and all persons, from convenience, economy, and feeling, ought to prefer metallic pens, which came into use in 1830.—*Phillips*

QUITO. A presidency of Colombia (*which see*) celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians, in the reign of Louis XV. Forty thousand souls were hurried into eternity by a dreadful earthquake at Quito, which almost overwhelmed the city, Feb. 4, 1797.

R.

RACES. One of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece (see *Chariots*). Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, who wrote in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607.—*Camden.* In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde-park, and also Newmarket, although first used as a place for hunting. Charles II. patronized them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas.

RACKS. This engine of death, as well as of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (then called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England nobly protested against the punishment proposed in the privy council of putting the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1628. See *Ravillac.*

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, Oxford. Founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, the most eminent physician of his time. He left 40,000*l.* to the University of Oxford for this purpose, dying Nov. 1, 1714. The first stone of the library was laid May 17, 1737; the edifice was completely finished in 1749, and was opened April 13, same year.

RADSTADT, Peace of, between France and the emperor, March 6, 1714. Congress of—commenced to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, Dec. 9, 1797. Negotiations were carried on throughout the year 1798. Atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltzler, April 28, 1798.

RAFTS. The Greeks knew no other way of crossing the narrow seas but on rafts or beams tied to one another, until the use of shipping was brought among them by Danaus of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, 1485 B. C.—*Heylin.*

RAILROADS. There were short roads called tram-ways in and about Newcastle so early as the middle of the 17th century; but they were made of wood, and were used for transporting coals a moderate distance from the pits to the place of shipping. They are thus mentioned in 1676:—"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldrons of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal-merchants,"—*Life of Lord-Keeper North.* They were made of iron, at Whitehaven, in 1738. The first considerable iron railroad was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786. The first iron railroad sanctioned by parliament (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, for which the act was obtained in 1801. The first great and extensive enterprise of this kind is the Liverpool and Manchester railway (by engines), commenced in October 1826, and opened Sept. 15, 1830.

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS OPENED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, IN 1847.

	Miles.		*Miles*
Great Britain and Ireland	3,375	Italy	115
United States (in 1849, 6,117)	3,800	Denmark	106
Germany (in 1849, 3,100)	1,570	Cuba	800
Holland	200	Russia	52
Belgium	1,095	British Colonies	1,000
France	2,200	East India	500

Total length of railways opened throughout the world:—in 1847, 21,761 miles.

In 1824, the first locomotive constructed travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour; in 1829, the Rocket travelled at the rate of fifteen miles per hour; in 1834, the Fire Fly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour; in 1839, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour; and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour. During the same period the quantity of fuel required for generating steam has been diminished five-sixths, that is, six tons of coal were formerly consumed for one at the present moment, and other expenses are diminished in a corresponding ratio.—*Tuck's Railways*, 1847.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES. In January 1849, the lines completed reached an aggregate of

In New England	1,219	miles.
In New York	840	do
In other parts of the United States	4,058	do.
Total	6,117	do

[See *American Almanac*, 1850, page 211, for complete list.]

A considerable number of miles have since been completed, including a portion of the New York and Erie; Hudson River Railroad, &c., &c. The first railway in the United States, was the Quincy and Boston, to convey granite for Bunker Hill monument, 1827. Boston and Providence Railroad, opened June 2, 1835. Boston and Lowell, June 27, and Boston and Worcester, July 6, same year. Utica and Schenectady, opened Aug. 1, 1836. Baltimore to Wilmington, July 19, 1837. Providence and Stonington, Nov. 10, 1837 Worcester and Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1839. Housatonic, Feb. 12, 1840.

RAILROADS IN FRANCE. There was a small one at mount Cenis as early as 1783; the first of any extent was the St. Etienne and Andrezieux 22 miles, commenced in 1825. Paris and Versailles commenced 1827. Horrible accident on that from Paris to Versailles, 70 persons killed by collision and fire, including the celebrated navigator D'Urville, May 8, 1842. Another on the Paris and Brussels Railway, train ran off a bridge, 14 killed and 20 wounded, July 8, 1846.

RAILWAYS, BELGIUM. That between Brussels and Antwerp, the first in Belgium, opened May 3, 1836.

RAMILIES, BATTLE OF, between the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies on the one side, and the French on the other; fought on Whitsunday, May 23, 1706. The duke achieved one of his most glorious victories, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places, and parliament rewarded the victor by settling the honors which had been conferred on himself, upon the male and female issue of his daughters.

RATISBON, PEACE OF, concluded between France and the emperor of Germany, and by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, October 13, 1630. It was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon, August 1, 1806.

RATS. The brown rat, very improperly called the Norway rat, the great pest of our dwellings, originally came to us from Persia and the Southern regions of Asia. This fact is rendered evident from the testimony of Pallas and F. Cuvier. Pallas describes the migratory nature of rats, and states that in the autumn of 1729 they arrived at Astrachan in such incredible numbers, that nothing could be done to oppose them; they came from the western deserts, nor did the waves of the Volga arrest their progress. They only advanced to the vicinity of Paris in the middle of the sixteenth century, and in some parts of France are still unknown.

RAVENNA, BATTLE OF, between the French under the great Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.) and the Spanish and papal armies. De Foix gained the memorable battle, but perished in the moment of victory, and his death closed the fortunes of the French in Italy, April 11, 1512.

RAVILLAC'S MURDER OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE. The death of Ravillac is one of the most dreadful upon record. He assassinated the king, May 14, 1610; and when put to the torture, he broke out into horrid execrations. He was carried to the Grève, and tied to the rack a wooden engine in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. His right hand, within which was fastened the knife with which he did the murder, was first burnt at a slow fire. Then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with red hot pincers, and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and rosin were poured. His body was so robust that he endured this exquisite pain; and his strength resisted that of the four horses by which his limbs were to be

pulled to pieces. The executioner in consequence cut him into quarters, and the spectators, who refused to pray for him, dragged them through the streets.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT. This subject was a chief source of agitation for many years, and during several administrations. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, in 1782. The discussion on this motion was the most remarkable up to the period at which reform was conceded. The first ministerial measure of reform was in earl Grey's administration, when it was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, March 1, 1831. His bill defeated in the house of lords by 41 majority, Oct. 8. The bill of 1832 defeated by 35 majority, May 7. New peers were created May 18, and the bill was finally passed by peers (106 to 22) June 4, 1832.

REFORMATION, THE. The early efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Petri, Melancthon, Erasmus, Jerome of Prague, Zisca, Browne, and Knox. The eras of the Reformation are as follows:—

In England (*Wickliffe*)	A. D. 1360	In Sweden (*Petri*)	A. D. 1530
In Bohemia (*Huss*)	1405	In England (*Henry VIII.*)	1534
In Germany (*Luther*)	1517	In Ireland (*Browne*)	1535
In Switzerland (*Zuinglius*)	1519	In England, completed (*Cranmer, Latimer, Fagius, &c.*)	1547
In Denmark	1521	In Scotland (*Knox*)	1560
In France (*Calvin*)	1529	In the Netherlands	1562
Protestants first so called	1529		

The reformed religion was established by queen Elizabeth on her accession to the throne, 1558. George Browne, archbishop of Dublin, was the first prelate who embraced the Protestant religion in Ireland, 1535. See *Luther*, *Protestants*, *&c.*

RELIGION. Properly, that awful reverence and pure worship that is due to God, the supreme Author of all beings, though it is very often abused, and applied to superstitious adorations among Christians, and to idols and false gods among the heathens.—*Pardon.* Religion had its origin in most tribes and nations in their ignorance of the causes of natural phenomena, benefits being ascribed to a good spirit, and evils to a bad one.—*Phillips.* Religious ceremonies in the worship of the Supreme Being are said to have been introduced by Enos, 2832 B. C..—*Lenglet.* See the different sects as described throughout the volume. The Established religion of England commenced with the Reformation (*which see*), 1534. The Six Articles of Religion, for the non-observance of which many Protestants as well as Catholics suffered death, passed 1539. The Thirty-nine Articles were established first in 1552; they were reduced from forty-two to thirty-nine in January 1563, and received the sanction of parliament in 1571.

REPEAL OF THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829. A new and more resolved association afterwards sprung up, and in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent, each successive year, in its deliberations. Assemblies of the people were held, in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings." A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Oct. 8, was suppressed by government; O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial, Jan. 15, 1844.

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS. Memorable retreat of 10,000 Greeks who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother Artaxerxes. Xenophon was selected by his brother officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen. He rose superior to danger, and though under

continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, gain the tops of mountains, till he could rest secure for awhile, and refresh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was at last happily effected; the Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs, or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after an absence of fifteen months. The whole perhaps might now be forgotten, or at least but obscurely known, if the great philosopher who planned it had not employed his pen in describing the dangers which he escaped, and the difficulties which he surmounted. 401 B. C.—*Vossius.*

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, £1,200,000 per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. Raised to £6,000,000, and every branch of the revenue anticipated, which was the origin of the funds and the national debt, William and Mary, 1690.—*Salmon's Chron. Hist.*.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE SINCE THE CONQUEST, BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

William the Conqueror	£400,000	Henry VIII.	£800,000
William Rufus	350,000	Edward VI.	400,000
Henry I.	300,000	Mary	450,000
Stephen	250,000	Elizabeth	500,000
Henry II.	200,000	James I.	600,000
Richard I.	150,000	Charles I.	895,819
John	100,000	Commonwealth	1,517,247
Henry III.	80,000	Charles II.	1,800,000
Edward I.	150,900	James II.	2,001,855
Edward II.	100,000	William III.	3,892,205
Edward III.	154,000	Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
Richard II.	130,000	George I.	6,762,643
Henry IV.	100,000	George II.	8,522,540
Henry V.	76,643	George III., 1788	15,572,971
Henry VI.	64,976	Ditto, 1820, United Kingdom	65,599,570
Edward IV.	*****	George IV., 1825, ditto	62,871,300
Edward V.	100,000	William IV., 1830, ditto	55,431,317
Richard III.	130,000	Ditto, 1835, ditto	50,494,732
Henry VII.	400,000	Victoria, 1845, ditto	51,067,856

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE, is derived chiefly from customs and sales of public lands. The aggregate revenue was, in

1790	$4,399,473	1825	$21,342,906	1840	$16,993,858
1795	5,926,216	1830	24,280,888	1844	28,504,519
1800	10,624,997	1835	34,163,635	1845	29,769,134
1805	13,520,312	1836	48,288,219	1846	29,499,247
1810	9,299,737	1837	18,032,846	1847	26,346,790
1815	15,411,634	1838	19,372,984	1848	35,436,750
1820	16,779,331	1839	30,399,043		

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES. The first publication of the character of a *review* was the "*Journal des Savants,*" established at Paris, in 1665, by Denis de Sallo. It was at first published weekly, and contained analyses and critiques of new works, which were so severe as to give much offence. De Sallo died in 1669, and the journal was afterwards edited by Gallois, De la Roque, and Cousin. From 1715 to 1792, it was conducted by a society of learned men, and appeared in monthly numbers; and the collection from 1665 to 1792 forms 111 volumes 4to. In 1792, it was discontinued; but in 1816, it was revived, and has had a number of eminent men among its contributors, as De Sacy, Langlés, Rémusat, Biot, Cuvier, &c. Numerous other literary and scientific journals have been established at Paris within a few years.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, and the *Monthly Review*, in 1749, were the first works of the kind published in London, that obtained any great degree of permanency or celebrity. Of the journals which preceded the Gentleman's Magazine, the following are enumerated by Nichols; viz. "Weekly Memorials, or an Account of Books lately set forth,"

1688–9; "Memoirs of Literature," 8 vols., 8vo., 1722; "New Memoirs of Literature," 6 vols., 1725 to 1727; "Present State of the Republic of Letters," 18 vols., 1728 to 1736; "Historia Literaria," 4 vols., 1730 to 1732.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* was established in 1731, by Edward Cave, the first editor, who died in 1754, leaving the work in the hands of his associate, David Henry, who received as coadjutor John Nichols, in 1778, and died in 1792, having been connected with the management of the magazine more than fifty years. Mr. Nichols, who was an eminent antiquary, and author of "Literary Anecdotes," 9 vols., died in 1827, having been joint or sole editor nearly half a century. These editors were all printers by profession; and the appellation assumed and retained by the conductor of the work from its commencement to the present time, is Sylvanus Urban. This Magazine is celebrated for the early connection of Dr. Johnson with the first editor, and in a notice of the life of Cave, revised in 1781, Dr. Johnson says of this magazine, that its "scheme is known wherever the English language is spoken,—that it is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record." A new series of this work was begun January, 1834; the first series having been completed in 103 volumes.

The *Monthly Review*, the earliest regular work of the kind in England, was established in 1749, by Ralph Griffiths, LL. D., who continued to conduct it 54 years, assisted by his son in the latter years of his life. This work was continued until 1844, and had many able contributors. The first series, from 1749 to 1789 inclusive, comprises 81 volumes; Second Series, ending in 1825 108 volumes.

The *Critical Review* [London] was established in 1756, by Archibald Hamilton, with the assistance of Dr. Smollett and other friends. From 1764 to 1785, the Rev. Joseph Robertson was a liberal contributor, having furnished upwards of 2,620 articles. This work was discontinued several years since. First Series, from 1756 to 1790, inclusive, 70 volumes; 2d Series, from 1791 to 1803, inclusive, 39 volumes; 3d Series, from 1804 to 1811, inclusive, 24 volumes; 4th Series, from 1812 to 1814, inclusive, 6 volumes. A 5th Series was begun in 1815.

The *British Critic* [London] was established in 1793; and its first editors were the Rev. Messrs. Robert Nares and William Beloe: the latter of whom died in 1817; and the former in 1829, having retained his connection with the work till the completion of the 42d volume. It was at first published in monthly numbers; but from 1827, it appeared quarterly, under the title of "The British Critic and Theological Review," until 1843, when a new work, called the *English Review*, took its place. It was conducted by the members of the ecclesiastical establishment; and maintained Tory and High Church principles.

The establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802, formed an era in periodical criticism; as this work from its commencement took a wider range and assumed a higher tone, both in literature and politics, than any preceding publication of the kind. It has uniformly been a strenuous asserter of Whig or reforming principles. Its editors have been the Rev. Sidney Smith (the first year), Francis Jeffrey, and (now) Macvey Napier. Among its principal writers, besides Sidney Smith and Jeffrey, are the distinguished names of Playfair, Dugald Stewart, Mackintosh, Brown, Leslie, Brougham, and Macaulay. This work soon gained a wide circulation; and at one time, upwards of 20,000 copies were published; but in 1832, the number was somewhat less than 9000.

The *Quarterly Review* [London] was established in 1809, and, as early as 1812, it is said to have obtained a circulation little short of 6000 copies. It may be regarded as a rival publication to the Edinburgh Review, maintain-

ing, in a manner equally uncompromising, opposite or High Tory principles. It was edited from its commencement till 1825 by William Gifford; then by H. N. Coleridge; and now by J. G. Lockhart. Among its writers are numbered sir Walter Scott, Southey, and Croker. It has had many able and learned contributors, some of whom are understood to have been connected with the government.

The *Eclectic Review* [London], a monthly Journal, was commenced in 1805. It is conducted by Protestant Dissenters, and maintains evangelical principles in religion, and liberal or reforming principles in politics. It has had many able contributors, among whom are numbered Adam Clarke, Robert Hall, and John Foster.—Present editor, Josiah Conder.—First Series, from 1805 to 1813, inclusive, 10 volumes; 2d Series, from 1814 to 1828, inclusive, 30 volumes. The 3d Series was begun in 1829.

The *Christian Observer* [London], a monthly journal, conducted by members of the established church, was commenced in 1802, and maintains what are commonly styled evangelical principles. It has had a number of able contributors. The first editor, Zachary Macaulay; the present, the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks.—Most of the volumes of this work have been republished in this country.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a monthly journal, was commenced in 1817. It is edited by Professor John Wilson, and maintains High Tory politics. The number of copies published, in 1832, was stated at upwards of 9000.

The *Westminster Review*, established, in 1824, by the disciples of Jeremy Bentham, is a strenuous advocate for radical reform in church, state, and legislation. First editor, John Bowring, LL.D; then succeeded by Mr. Mill, and by W. E Hickson. The Foreign Quarterly was united with it in 1845.

The *Foreign Quarterly Review* [London], established in 1827, devoted to foreign literature, and conducted with ability, until 1845, when it was united to the *Westminster Review.—Amer. Almanac*, &c.

REVOLUTION, ERA OF THE. This memorable revolution took place in England in 1688, and is styled by Voltaire as the era of English liberty. James II. had rendered himself hateful to his subjects by his tyranny and oppression; and soon after the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688, the throne was abdicated by James, who fled. The revolution was consummated by William III. and his queen (Mary, daughter of James) being proclaimed, Feb. 13, and crowned April 11, 1689.

REVOLUTIONS, REMARKABLE IN ANCIENT HISTORY. The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 536 B. C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C. The Eastern empire, founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Roman, A. D. 306. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire under Rodolph of Hapsburgh, the head of the house of Austria. A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called the Monarchy of the Austrians. The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, about A. D. 1293. See also the Revolutions of particular countries under their proper heads, as *Rome, France, Portugal*, &c.

REVOLUTIONS, THE MOST CELEBRATED IN MODERN HISTORY. In Portugal, A. D. 1640. In England 1688. In Poland, 1704, 1795, and 1830. In Russia, 1730 and 1762. In Sweden, 1772 and 1809. In America, 1775. In France, 1789, 1830, and 1848. In Holland, 1795. In Venice, 1797. In Rome, 1798. In the Netherlands, 1830. In Brunswick, 1830. In Brazil, 1831. In Rome,

Tuscany, Lombardy, Hungary, &c., 1848–9. These last were temporary only—the former governments were restored, 1849. See these countries respectively.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES IN THE UNITED STATES. Before the American Revolution various attempts were made to establish religious and literary journals in several places in this country, particularly Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; but no one of them obtained a liberal support or had a long duration. The following are some of the leading literary and religious reviews and magazines:

BOSTON.	*Founded.*
American Monthly Magazine, (the first) established by Jeremy Gridley, continued 3 years, about	1745
Massachusetts Magazine, (lasted to 1795)	1784
Monthly Anthology, Pri. Ticknor, A. H. Everett, Buckminster, &c. (to 1811)	1803
General Repertory and Review, (1st Amer. *quarterly,*) edited at Cambridge by Andrews Norton	1812–13
North American Review, commenced by W. Tudor*	1815
Christian Examiner, (*quarterly*) Channing, Dewey, Ware, &c.	1818
American Biblic. Repository, founded by E. Robinson, D.D., at Andover	1831
Christian Review, (Baptist) quarterly	1835
Boston Quarterly Review, (Brownson)	1837
New England Magazine, Buckingham	1833
American Quarterly Register, Edwards	18—
The Dial, (quarterly) Emerson, to 1843	1841
Massachusetts Quarterly, Theo. Parker, &c.	1846

NEW YORK.	
N. Y. Magazine and Literary Repository, (to 1792)	1787
Literary Review, R. C. Sands, &c. (to 1823)	1822
Atlantic Mag., Sands, afterwards *New York Monthly Review*,	1824
Knickerbocker Mag., C. F. Hoffman, succeeded by Flint, and now L. G. Clark	1832
Democratic Review (until 1841 at Washington)	1837
American Monthly Magazine, N. Y., (to 1838) Herbert, Hoffman, Benjamin	1835
N. Y. Review, (quarterly) J. G. Cogswell, (to 1842)	1837
American Review, G. H. Colton	1844
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	1839

NEW HAVEN.	
Christian Observer	182–
American Journal of Science & Arts, (Silliman's) quarterly	1818
New Englander, Theol. (quarterly)	1843
Church Review (quarterly)	1848

PHILADELPHIA.	
Aitkin's Pennsylvania Magazine was the most popular before the Revolution; Thos. Paine and Francis Hopkinson, editors	
Amer. Museum, pub. by Matthew Carey, (to 1792)	1787
Literary Magazine and American Register, C. Brockden Brown, (to 1810)	18[illegible]6
Portfolio, pub. monthly from 1809 by Jos. Dennie; edited by Nicholas Biddle, 1812–16, and 1816–21 by J. E. Hall	1801
Analectic Mag., Moses Thomas, (to 1820)	1813
Amer. Quar. Review, Robt. Walsh, (to 1837)	1827
Graham's Magazine	
Lady's Book, Mrs. Hale	
Stryker's American Register, (quarterly)	1847
Southern Quarterly Review, at Charleston, (to 1833, recommenced 1842)	1828
Southern Lit. Messenger, at Richmond, by T. W. White	1834
Biblical Repertory and Theological Review, Princeton, N. J.	18—

RHEIMS. The principal church here was built before A. D. 406; it was rebuilt in the twelfth century, and is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here, in the year 496. This city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the war of 1814.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B. C.—*Abbé Lenglet.* Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, 87 B. C.—*Idem.* "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how: thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented."—*Cicero.* A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, April 20, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor.

* Subsequent editors:—W. Phillips, 1817; E. T. Channing, Dana, and Sparks, 1817; Edward Everett, 1819; Jared Sparks, 1823; A. H. Everett, 1830; J. G. Palfrey, 1835; F. Bowen, 1842.

RHINE CONFEDERATION OF THE. See article *Confederation of the Rhine*

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States; first settled by Roger Williams and his associates, who left Massachusetts to escape religious persecution, and founded the town of Providence, in 1636. Williams obtained a patent from Plymouth Co. in 1644, including Providence Plantations and Rhode Island, which had been settled 1638. New charter by Charles II., in 1663, which has continued in force till recently, unchanged by the Revolution. Dorr's attempt to change or overturn this constitution by armed force, in June, 1842, defeated by the military force of the government. New constitution adopted in convention, September 1842. Constitution of the United States adopted May 29, 1790; this State being the last to accede to it. Population in 1790, 58,825; in 1810, 76,931; in 1830, 97,212; in 1840, 108,130.

RHODES. This city was peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B. C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code, which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The republic not completed till 480 B. C. The city built 432 B. C. Its famous Colossus (which see) thrown down by an earthquake, 224 B. C., and finally destroyed by the Saracen admiral Moavia, A. D. 672—*Priestley.*

RIALTO. AT VENICE. This renowned bridge is mentioned by Shakspeare in his "Merchant of Venice." It was built in 1570, and consists of a single arch, but a very noble one, of marble, built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is ninety feet wide on the level of the canal, and twenty-four feet high.

RIGHTS, BILL OF. The declaration made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange, Feb. 13, 1689. See *Bill of Rights.*

RIOTS. Some of the most noted in the United States:

At Baltimore, office of a Newspaper opposed to the war, demolished, July, 1812.
At Providence, 4 persons killed by the military, Sept. 24, 1831.
At Baltimore, about the bank of Md., several killed and wounded. Aug. 8, 1835.
At New York, "abolition riots," caused by discussions on slavery, and supposed intentions of abolitionists to promote "amalgamation" between whites and blacks, July 10–12, 1834.
At Charlestown, Mass., a Catholic seminary or nunnery burnt, Aug. 11, 1834.
At Philadelphia, further "abolition" riots, 40 houses destroyed, Aug. 12, 1834.
At Utica, Boston, &c., same cause, 1835–6.
At Cincinnati, printing-press of Mr. Burney's "abolition" paper destroyed, July 30, 1836.
At New York, caused by the high price of flour; several hundred barrels of flour destroyed, Feb. 13, 1837.
At Alton, Ill., Rev. E. P. Lovejoy's anti-slavery newspaper destroyed, and he was killed, Nov. 7, 1837.
At Philadelphia, mob opposed to the anti-slavery discussions, destroyed Pennsylvania Hall, &c., May 17, 1838.
In the Pennsylvania legislature, two different legislatures organized, the Senate expelled from their Chamber by a mob. Militia called out and the contest settled after 4 days, Dec. 8, 1838.
At Cincinnati, chiefly of Irishmen against abolitionists and negroes, Sept. 4, 1841.
Disgraceful affray in Pennsylvania legislature; a member stabbed by another, April 8, 1843.
Another in House of Representatives of U. S.; rencontre between Weller and Shriver, Jan. 25, 1844.
Riot at Philadelphia, between "native Americans" and the Irish, 30 houses and 3 churches burned, fourteen persons killed, forty wounded; finally put down by the military, May 6–8, 1844.
The same renewed, and 40 to 50 killed and wounded by the military: 5000 troops called out, July 7,1844.
Outrages of "Anti-Renters," in Rensselaer County, N. Y. Commenced August 21, 1844: renewed in December.
Delaware Co., N. Y., declared by governor Wright to be in a state of insurrection. Collection of rents being resisted by rioters disguised as Indians, and an under sheriff murdered, Aug. 27, 1845.
Anti-Rent riot in Columbia Co. N. Y. March 25, 1847.
Riots at the Astor Place Opera House, N. Y. against Mr. Macready, the English actor 21 killed; May 10, 1849.
Disgraceful rencontre between Foote of Mississippi and Benton of Missouri, in the Senate of the U. S., the first gross insult to that assembly, May, 1850.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONVENTION, for promoting improvements, &c.; as-

sembled at Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1847. House of Representatives votes (112 to 53) that it is expedient and constitutional for the general government to promote such improvements, July 1848.

ROBESPIERRE'S REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilian Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, July 17, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and great numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, July 28, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall; and so great was the abhorrence of the Convention of this wicked minister, that he was immediately ordered to the place of execution and suffered death, no man deeming himself safe while Robespierre lived.

ROBIN HOOD. The celebrated captain of a notorious band of robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England, in search of booty. Some historians assert that this was only a name assumed by the then earl of Huntingdon, who was disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession. Robin Hood, Little John his friend and second in command, with their numerous followers, continued their depredations from about 1189 to 1247, when he died.—*Stowe's Chron.*

ROCKETS, CONGREVE'S. War implements of very destructive power, were invented by sir William Congreve, about 1803. The carcase rockets were first used at Boulogne, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. See article *Boulogne Flotilla.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS. The progress of Christianity during the life-time of its divine founder was confined within narrow bounds: the Holy Land was alone the scene of his labors, and of his life and death. The period of the rise of the Roman Catholic religion may be dated from the establishment of Christianity by Constantine, A. D. 323. See *Rome.* The foundation of the papal power dates from A. D. 606, when Boniface III. assumed the title of Universal Bishop. See *Pope.* Pepin, king of France, invested pope Stephen II. with the temporal dominions of Rome and its territories, A. D. 756. The tremendous power of the Roman pontiffs was weakened by the Reformation, and has since been gradually yielding to the influence of the reformed doctrines, and the general diffusion of knowledge among the nations of the earth. Of 225 millions of Christians, about 160 millions are, or pass under the denomination of, Roman Catholics.—*M. Balbi.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND. Laws were enacted against them in 1539. They were forbidden the British court in 1673; but restored to favor there in 1685. Disabled from holding offices of trust 1689; and excluded from the British throne same year. Obliged to register their names and estates 1717. Indulgences were granted to Roman Catholics by parliament in 1778. They were permitted to purchase land, and take it by descent, 1780. The "no-popery" riots (Gordon's) 1780. Catholic Emancipation Bill passed April 13, 1829, D. O'Connell being the first M. P. who took his seat under the act.

ROMANCES. "Stories of love and arms, wherein abundance of enthusiastic flights of the imagination are introduced, giving false images of life."—*Pardon.* As Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, was the author of *Ethiopics,* in Greek, the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." His work has a moral tendency, and particularly inculcates the virtue of chastity. He flourished A. D. 398.—*Huet de Origine Fabul. Roman.*

OME. Once the mistress of the world, and subsequently the seat of the most extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction ever acknowledged by mankind. Romulus is universally supposed to have laid the foundations of this celebrated city. on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard a; a common asylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esquiline hills, with Mount Cœlius, and Quirinalis. Their numerous and successful wars led, in the course of ages, to their mastery over all mankind, and to their conquest of nearly the whole of the then known world. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority. agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, and the three *Curiatii*, Albans, having been elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat. which by the victory of the *Horatii*, united Alba to Rome, 667 B. C.—*Livy*. See *Tubular Views*, p. 15 to p. 63.

Foundation of the city commenced by Romulus - - - B.C. 753
Odoacer, chief of the Heruli, enters Italy, takes Rome, and assumes the title of king of Italy, which ends the Western empire - - A.D. 476
Rome is recovered for Justinian, by Belisarius - - - - 537
Retaken by the Goths - - - 547
Narses, Justinian's general, again reconquers Rome - - - 553
Papal power established - - - 606
Rome revolts from the Greek emperors, and becomes free - - - 726
Pope Stephen II. invested with the temporal dominion of Rome - - 756
Charlemagne acknowledged as emperor of the West - - - - 800
* * * * * *
Rienzi, the last of the tribunes, rules at Rome - - - - - 1347
[The popes continued in possession of the city and territories. See article *Popes* and *Italy*.]
The recent struggles of Rome for freedom commenced in - - - 1848
Mazzini's first proclamation - Oct. 29, 1848

Count Rossi, the pope's prime minister, assassinated at the senate-house. The populace march to the Quirinal, and present their demands to the pope, viz.: Italian nationality, constituent assembly, a new ministry, &c. The pope refuses; the people attack the palace, and at 7 P.M. the pope yields, and grants a liberal ministry - - - Nov. 16, 1848
The pope, after being a prisoner in his palace for seven days, escapes from Rome to Mola di Gaeta, in the disguise of a servant - Nov. 24, 1848
Roman chambers dissolved, and a constituent assembly convened - Dec. 29, 1848
The Roman republic proclaimed; Mazzini and two others triumvirs Feb. 9, 1849
French armament against the republic reaches Civita Vecchia - April 25, 1849
French repulsed under the walls of Rome, with the loss of 600 - April 29, 1849
Rome surrenders after an attack of 29 days, and false promises on the part of the French - - July 2, 1849
Rome entered by the French under Oudinot, and evacuated by Garibaldi and his force of 3,000 men - July 3, 1849
Garibaldi escapes to the Adriatic, Aug. 2, 1849
Oudinot surrenders the government into the hands of three commissioners of the pope, who begin the work of reaction - - - Aug. 3, 1849
Letter of the French president, dictating the basis of the restoration of the pope's temporal power, viz.: general amnesty, secularization of the administration, code Napoleon, and a liberal government - Aug. 18, 1849
Pope Pius IX. returned to Rome - Apr. 1850

OSARY. "We owe to Dominic de Guzman, a canon of the order of St. Augustin, two most important blessings," says a Spanish writer, the Rosary and the Holy Office," A.D. 1202. Other authors mention the Rosary as being said in 1093.

OSES, THE WHITE AND RED. The intestine wars which so long devastated England, were carried on under the symbols of the *White* and the *Red Rose*, and were called the wars of the Roses. The partisans of the house of Lan

caster chose the *red* roses as their mark of distinction, and those of York were denominated from the *white*. These wars originated with the descendants of Edward III. That monarch was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., who being deposed, the duke of Lancaster was proclaimed king by the title of Henry IV. in prejudice to the duke of York, the right heir to the crown; he being descended from Lionel, the *second* son of Edward III., whereas the duke of Lancaster was the son of John of Gaunt, the *third* son of king Edward. The accession of Henry occasioned several conspiracies during his reign; and the animosities which subsisted between his descendants and those of the duke of York afterwards filled the kingdom with civil commotions, and deluged its plains with blood, particularly in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. First battle fought, May 22 1455. See *Albans, St.* Union of the Roses in the marriage of Henry VII with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486

ROSICRUSIANS. A sect of hermetical philosophers, first appeared in Germany in 1302, and again early in the 17th century. They swore fidelity promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically; and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine with themselves.

ROUND-HEADS. During the unhappy war which brought Charles I. of England to the scaffold, the adherents of that monarch were first called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament were called Round-heads. This latter term arose from those persons who thus distinguished themselves putting a round bowl or wooden dish upon their heads, and cutting their hair by the edges or brims of the bowl. See *Cavaliers.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS IN ENGLAND. Instituted 1768, under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president.—*Leigh.*

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, LONDON. This institution, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes and Cogan, but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The society has eighteen receiving-houses in the metropolis, all of which are supplied with perfect and excellent apparatus and designated by conspicuous boards, announcing their object.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, LONDON. This institution was formed in 1800, under the patronage of George III., and incorporated by royal charter as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain," for diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction, of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. The investigations and the important discoveries of sir H. Davy, who lectured on chemistry here, conferred no small degree of celebrity on this establishment. A new professorship was created in 1833.

ROYAL SOCIETY. The origin of this learned body is ascribed to the hon. Robert Boyle and sir Wm. Petty, who, together with the several doctors of divinity and physic, Matthew Wren and Mr. Rook, frequently met in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford; where the society continued till 1658. Charles II., April 22, 1663, constituted them a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of the "President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge."

RUMP PARLIAMENT. The parliament so designated at the period of the civil war in England. Colonel Pride at the head of two regiments blockaded the house of commons, and seized in the passage 41 members of the Presbyterian party, whom he confined; above 160 more were excluded; and none but the most determined of the Independents, about 60, were

permitted to enter the house. This invasion of parliamentary rights was called Pride's Purge, and the admitted members were called the Rump, 1649.—*Goldsmith.*

RUSSIA. Anciently Sarmatia. It is conjectured that the aborigines of this vast tract of country were the immediate progeny of Magog, second son of Japhet; and that they settled here very shortly after the dispersion from Babel, where they were gradually divided into tribes, each distinguished by a particular name, but still retaining their ancient general appellation, until it was changed by the Romans into that of Scythians. Rurick was grand-duke of Novogorod, A. D. 882, which is the earliest authentic account of this country. In 981, Woladimer was the first Christian king. Audrey I. began his reign in 1156, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mongol Tartars conquered Russia, and held it in subjection till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independence. In the middle of the sixteenth century the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia.

The foundation of the present monarchy laid - - - - - - A. D. 1474
Basil IV. carries his victorious arms into the East, 1509 to - - - - - 1534
Ivan Basilowitz takes the title of czar, signifying great king, and drives the Tartars clear out of his dominions, 1534 to - - - - - - - 1550
The navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor - - 1554
The Tartars surprise Moscow, and slay 30,000 of the people - - - - 1571
The Novogorodians having intrigued with the Poles, Ivan orders the chief inhabitants to be hewn into small pieces before his eyes - - - - 1581
The race of Rurick, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct 1598
The imposition practised by Demetrius See *Impostors.* - - - - - - 1606
The Poles place Ladislaus, son of their own king, Sigismund II., upon the throne of Russia - - - - - 1610
Michael Fedorowitz, of the house of Romanzov, ascends the throne - - 1613
Revolt from Polish tyranny - - - 1613
Finland ceded to Sweden - - - 1617
Reign of Peter I. or the Great - - 1682
He visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford - - - 1697
Orders of St. Andrew, and of St. Alexander Nevskoi, instituted about - 1698
The Russians begin their new year from January 1 - - - - 1700
Peter builds St. Petersburg - - 1703
Peter II. deposed, aad the crown given to Anne of Courland - - - 1730
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I. reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life - - 1741
Peter III. dethroned and murdered; succeeded by Catherine his wife, - 1762
The young prince, the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death A. D. 1763
The dismemberment of Poland commenced by Catherine. (See *Poland*) 177-
This perfidious robbery completed - 1795
Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies - - 1796
Murder of the emperor Paul, who is found dead in his chamber, March 23, 1801
Great defeat of Alexander, at Austerlitz, by Napoleon - - Dec. 2, 1805
Alexander visits England - June 6, 1814
The grand-duke Constantine renounces the right of succession - Jan. 26, 1822
The emperor Nicholas is crowned at Moscow - - - Sept. 3, 1826
Russian war against Persia - Sept. 28, 1826
Nicholas invested with the order of the Garter - - - July 9, 1827
Peace concluded between Russia and the Persians - - Feb. 22, 1828
War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared - - April 26, 1828
[For the disastrous consequences to Turkey of this war, see *Turkey* and *Battles.*]
The war for the independence of Poland, against Russia - - Nov. 29, 1830
This war closed with the capture of Warsaw, and the total overthrow of the Poles. See *Warsaw* - Sept. 8, 1831
[For the events of this last war, see article *Poland.*]
Cracow, which had been erected into a republic, and its independence guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, is occupied by a Russian and Austrian army - Feb. 13, 1836
Failure of the Russian expedition against Khiva - - Jan. 3, 1840
Treaty of London. See *Syria* - July 15, 1840

THE CZARS, OR EMPERORS OF RUSSIA.

A D
1461 John III.
1504 Demetrius; murdered.
1504 Basil V.
1534 John IV.
1584 Theodore I.
1598 Bovise Godounove.
1605 Theodore II.
1605 Demetrius II., assassinated.
1606 Chousky.
1616 Michael Fedorowitz.
1645 Alexis.
1676 Theodore III.
1682 Peter I., the Great.
1725 Catherine I.
1727 Peter II.
1730 Anne, a nun.

RUSSIA, *continued.*

1740 John V.; murdered, July 17, 1762.	1762 Catherine II.
1741 Elizabeth.	1796 Paul I.; murdered, Feb 25, 1801.
1762 Peter III.; deposed, and died soon afterwards.	1801 Alexander.
	1825 Nicholas, December 1.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT. The real, or more probably pretended, conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and his brother the duke of York (afterwards James II.) at a place called Rye-house, on the way to London from Newmarket. This design was said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22, 1683. The plot was discovered June 12, following. The patriot Algernon Sidney, suffered death on a false charge of being concerned in this conspiracy, Dec. 7, 1683.

RYSWICK, PEACE OF, concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed Sept. 20, and by the emperor of Germany, Oct. 30, 1697.

S.

SABBATH, THE. Ordained by the Almighty. The Jews observed the seventh day in commemoration of the creation and their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; the Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the universal redemption of mankind. The sabbath-day, or Sunday, ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4 Canon, Edgar, A. D. 960. Act of parliament levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606. Act restraining amusements, Charles I., 1626. Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods, except milk at certain hours, meat in public houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II. 1677.

SABBATIANS. Christians, who, professing to follow the example and precepts of Christ, keep the ancient divine Sabbath of Saturday, instead of the modern Romish festival of Sunday, for which this sect allege that there is not a tittle of Scriptural authority. They maintain that the Jewish Sabbath was never abrogated, nor any other appointed or instituted, and consequently that it ought to be as religiously observed by the Christians as by the Jews, 1549.

SABBATICAL YEAR. A Jewish institution, 1444 B. C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled, and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.—*Josephus.*

SABINES. The people from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force for wives, having made and invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose; when the Sabines were determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands the Romans, and settled a regular and lasting peace between them, 750 B. C.

SACRED WAR. The first, concerning the temple at Delphi, took place 448 B. C. The second Sacred War occurred on Delphi being attacked by the Phocæans, 356 B. C. This latter war was terminated by Philip of Macedon taking all the cities of the Phocæans, 348 B. C.—*Plutarch.*

SACRIFICE. The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel; it consisted of milk and the firstlings of his flock, 3875 B. C.—*Josephus; Usher.* Sacrifices to the gods were first introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of

Argos, 1773 B. C. The offering of human sacrifices seems to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into Greece, Persia, and other eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God ceased with the sacrifice of the Redeemer, A. D. 33.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups, which led to several maladies of the hips and legs. Saddles were in use in the third century, and are mentioned as made of leather in A. D. 304. They were known in England about the year 600. Side-saddles for ladies were in use in 1388. Anne, the queen of Richard II., introduced them to the English ladies.—*Stowe.*

SADDUCEES. A sect among the Jews, said to have been founded by one Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. As for their other opinions, the Sadducees agreed in general with the Samaritans, excepting that they were partakers of all the Jewish sacrifices. This sect began about 200 B. C.—*Pardon.*

SAFETY-LAMP. That of the illustrious sir Humphrey Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines, introduced in 1815; and improved in 1817. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable substances around, while flame alone ignites gas. It should be mentioned, that the father of all safety-lamps is Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, for 1817, and in *Thomson's Annals of Philosophy*, same year.

SAGUNTUM, SIEGE OF. The famous and dreadful siege of Saguntum (now Morviedro in Valencia) was sustained 219 B. C. The heroic citizens, after exerting incredible acts of valor for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes and of dead.

ST. SALVADOR. The first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by the illustrious Christopher Columbus. It was previously called Guanahami, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance from the dangers to which he was exposed in his voyage of discovery) named it St. Salvador, October 11, 1492.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S, SIEGE OF, by the British and allied army under lord Wellington. St. Sebastian, after a short siege, during which it sustained a most heavy bombardment, and by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, was stormed by general (afterwards lord) Graham, and taken, August 31, 1813.

ST. SOPHIA, CHURCH OF. In Constantinople, a short distance from the Sublime Porte, stands the ancient Christian church of St. Sophia, built by Justinian; and since the Mahometan conquest, in 1453, used as an imperial mosque. It abounds in curiosities. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and eight of porphyry, from the Temple of the Sun, at Rome.

ST. VINCENT, BATTLE OF, between the Spanish and British fleets off the Cape. The latter was commanded by sir John Jervis (afterwards earl St. Vincent), who took four line-of-battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet, February 14, 1797.

SALAMANCA, BATTLE OF, between the British and allies commanded by lord Wellington, and the French army under Marshal Marmont, fought July 22, 1812. In this great and memorable battle the illustrious Wellington was victorious, though the loss of the allies was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men; but that of the enemy was much greater. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stand of colors, and two eagles: 8000 men are believed to have been killed and wounded. Marmont was the seventh French Marshal whom lord Wellington had defeated in the course of four years. An immediate consequence of this victory was the capture of Madrid with 2500 more prisoners, and an immense quantity of stores.

SALAMIS, BATTLE OF. The Persians defeated by the Greeks in this great sea-fight, October 20. 480 B. C. Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 366 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, of over 1000, at the least. After this battle, Xerxes retired from Greece, leaving behind him Mardonius, with 300 000 men, to carry on the war, and suffer more disasters. In his retreat, he found the bridge of boats he had crossed over at the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, destroyed by a tempest.

SALIQUE, OR SALIC, LAW. By this law females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France. It was instituted by Pharamond. A. D. 424. Ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511.—*Henault's France.* In order to give more authority to the maxim that "the crown should never descend to a female," it was usual to derive it from a clause of the Salian code of the ancient Franks; but this clause, if strictly examined, carries only the appearance of favoring the principle, and does not in reality bear the sense imposed upon it.

SALT AND SALT-MINES. Salt is either procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, or from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wielitska, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years, and yet present, it has been lately said, no appearance of being exhausted. Rock-salt was discovered about A. D. 950. Saltpetre was first made in England about 1625. The fine salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670.

SAMARITANS. The Samaritans are often mentioned in the Scriptures. They were the inhabitants of a province of which Samaria was the capital, and were composed of heathens and rebellious Jews; and on having a temple built there after the form of that of Jerusalem, a lasting enmity arose between the people of Judea and Samaria, so that no intercourse took place between the two countries, and the name of Samaritan became a word of reproach, and as if it were a curse.—*Lempriere.*

SANCTUARIES. They had their origin in the early ages. Rome was one entire sanctuary from 751 B. C. In England, privileged places for the safety of offenders were granted by king Lucius to our churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burein's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, A. D. 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1529. Sanctuaries were abolished at the Reformation. Several places in London were privileged against the arrest of persons for debt. These last were suppressed in 1696.

SANDALS. The shoe or slipper worn especially by the eastern nations. At first it was only a piece of leather like the sole of a shoe, to keep the foot from the ground, but was in the course of time improved to a covering of cloth, ornamented with all the delicacies of art, and made of the richest materials, and worn by the high priests at great solemnities, and by kings, princes, and great men as a mark of distinction. Sandals were also worn by women, as appears from the story of Judith and Holofernes, where,

among other decorations, she is said to have put on sandals, at the sight of which he was ravished. It was usual for ladies to have slaves to carry their sandals in cases, ready to adorn their feet on occasions of state. See *Shoes.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS. A group of eleven islands in the Pacific Ocean. They were discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Many voyagers report that the natural capacity of the natives seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. It was in one of these islands that this illustrious circumnavigator fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. Extraordinary progress in the civilization and improvement of the natives, effected chiefly by the American missionaries. Tamehameha, chief of Hawaii, becomes king of the group, 18 . Rihoriho, his son, succeeds him, 1819. Idolatry abolished, 1819. Rihoriho and his queen died in England, 1824. Kanikeaouli, 20 years of age, king, 1824. Mission established by the American Board, 1820. In 1832 there were 900 schools and 50,000 pupils in the Islands. Treaty with the French, made with admiral Dupetit-Thouars, 1837. Another, enforcing the introduction of Catholic missionaries, &c., 1839. Tamehameha III. becomes king, Dr. G. P. Judd, an American, prime-minister, 18 . In 1831 there were 14 ships, 2630 tons, belonging to the Islands—which are important to the United States as a whaling station. See *Owhyhee.*

SANHEDRIM. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or as some say, seventy-three members. They date this senate from *Numbers* xi. 16. It was yet in being at the time of JESUS CHRIST, *John* xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon at Paris, July 23, 1806; and it assembled Jan. 20, 1807.

SAPPHIC VERSE. The verse invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. Sappho was equally celebrated for her poetry, her beauty, and her amorous disposition. She conceived a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which account she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honors, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B. C.

SARACENS. A celebrated people from the deserts of Arabia, *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet; and within 40 years after his death, in A. D. 631, they conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 713 *et seq.;* the empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258. —*Blair.* There are now no people known by this name; the descendants of those who subdued Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA. Anciently Cæsarea Augusta; whence, by corruption, its name. Its church has been a place of great devotion. They tell us that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, which was afterwards placed in the church, with a little Jesus in its arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps. In December 1778, four hundred of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa taken by the French, after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, during as renowned a siege as is on record, February 13, 1809.

SARATOGA, BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER AT. Here general Burgoyne, commander of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans in the war of independence (Oct. 7), being surrounded, surrendered to the American general Gates, when 5791 men laid down their arms, October 17 1777.

SARDANAPALUS. The last king of Assyria. See *Assyria.* One of the most

infamous and sensual monarchs that ever lived. Having grown odious to his subjects, and being surrounded by hostile armies, dreading to fall into their hands, he shut himself up in his capital at Nineveh. Here he caused a vast pile of wood to be raised in a court of his palace, and heaping upon it all his gold, silver, jewels, precious and rare articles, the royal apparel, and other treasures, and inclosing his concubines and eunuchs in an apartment within the pile, he set all on fire, perishing himself in the flames. This is the mightiest conflagration of wealth on record. The riches thus destroyed were worth *a thousand myriads of talents of gold, and* TEN TIMES *as many talents of silver!!!* about 1,400,000,000*l.* sterling.—*Athenæus.*

SARDINIA. The first inhabitants of Piedmont, Savoy, &c., are supposed to have been the Umbrians, Etrurians, Ligurians, and afterwards the Gauls (when they established themselves in Italy, under Brennus, &c.,) from whom this country was called Cisalpine Gaul (or Gaul on this side of the Alps, with respect to Rome): it afterwards became a part of Lombardy, from whom it was taken by the Burgundians. The island of Sardinia has been successively possessed by the Phœnicians and Greeks, the Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to which various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin.

Subjugated by the Romans - B.C. 231
Taken by the Moors, about - - A.D. 723
Reduced by the Genoese - - - 1115
The pope grants Sardinia to the Pisanese, who are, however, too weak to expel the Saracens - - - - - 1132
Alphonsus IV. of Arragon, becomes master of Sardinia - - - - 1324
Taken from the Spaniards by the English naval forces - - - - 1708
Recovered by the Spaniards - - - 1717
They again lose possession - - - 1719
Ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily - - - - 1720
Victor Amadeus, having the title of king abdicates in favor of his son - A.D. 1730
Attempting to recover Sardinia, he is taken, and dies in prison - - - 1732
[The court kept at Turin till 1706, when these dominions were overrun by the French arms, and shortly afterwards annexed to the French empire.]
The king resigns his crown to his brother, duke of Aoust - . June 4, 1802
Sardinia annexed to Italy, and Bonaparte crowned king of the whole. December 26, 1805
Restored to its rightful sovereign, with Genoa added to it . December 1814
King Charles Albert, having protested against Austrian encroachments in Italy, calls out an additional force of 25,000 men - - - Jan. 10 1848
Proclaims the basis of a Constitution. Feb. 8, 1848
Declares war against Austria, enters Milan with an army, to assist the popular cause, and drives the Austrians towards Mantua - - March 23, 1848
Takes Lodi - - - - - April 1, ...
Forces the Austrian line near Verona, April 17, ...
Takes Peschiara - - - May 30, ...
Defeats the Austrians under Radetsky, at Goito ....
Sardinian army driven from Vicenza, Verona, the Adige, &c., June–July - 1848
Retreats to Ticino after capitulation of Milan - - - - -Aug. 4, ...
Followed by an armistice - - - ....
Rupture of the armistice - - March 1849
Battle of Novara; the Sardinians under Charles Albert, totally defeated by Radetsky - - - - - - ....
The king abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel, count of Savoy, and leaves the kingdom - March 23, ...
Insurection at Genoa against the new king - - - - - April 1, ...
Genoa invested by Marmora, April 5, ...
and fully reduced - - April 11, ...
Charles Albert late king, dies at Lisbon - - - - - July 28, ...
Victor Emanuel opens the legislative chamber with a moderate speech, and is warmly greeted - Aug. 1. ....
Treaty with Austria - - Aug. 6, ...
The chamber votes 100,000 livres to relieve the refugees fom various parts of Italy - - - Aug 30, ...

KINGS OF SARDINIA.

A. D. 1720. Victor Amadeus, son of Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy.
1730. Charles Emanuel
1773. Victor Amadeus Maria II.
1795. Charles Emanuel.
1802. Victor Emanuel.
1821. Charles Felix.
1831. Charles Albert, April. 27.
1848. Victor Emanuel

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius. who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116

B. C.—*Livy.* Lucilius obtained praise lavished with too liberal a hand: we may compare him to a river which rolls upon its waters precious sand, accompanied with mire and dirt.—*Horace.*

ATURDAY. With us this is the last or seventh day of the week; but with the Jews it is the Sabbath. See *Sabbath.* It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the old Saxons, and according to Vertigern was named by them Saterne's-day.—*Pardon.* It is more probably from Saturn, *dies Saturni.—Addison.*

ATURN. Ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be 89,170 miles. His satellites were discovered by Galileo and Simon Meyer, 1608–9–10; his belt, &c., by Huygens in 1634; his fifth satellite by the same in 1655; and his sixth and seventh by Herschel in 1789. Cassini was also a discoverer of the satellites of the planets.

ATURNALIA. Festivals in honor of Saturn. They were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines; while others support that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others suppose that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, distinctions ceased, and even slaves could say what they pleased to their masters with impunity.—*Lenglet.*

AVINGS BANKS, England. The benefit clubs among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence, savings banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest, on demand, were formed. Brought under parliamentary regulation in 1816. The number of savings banks considerably increased up to 1846; and the number of depositors in that year was, for the United Kingdom, 1,063,418; and the whole amount deposited, 32 661,924*l.* In the United States the first savings bank in Philadelphia, 1816; the next in Boston, 1817. They are now very numerous throughout the United States.

AVOY. It became a Roman province 118 B. C. The Alemans seized it in A. D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl. Amadeus, earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, February 19, 1417. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by treaty, from Spain, which he afterwards exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1713–20. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800.

AW. Invented by Dædalus.—*Pliny.* Invented by Talus.—*Apollodorus.* Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, he employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Beecher says saw-mills were invented in the seventeenth century; but he errs. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau, in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. In England saw-mills had at first the same fate with printing in Turkey, the crane in Strasburg, &c. The attempts to introduce them were

violently opposed; and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned.

SAXONY. The royal family of Saxony is of very ancient origin, and is allied to all the royal houses in Europe. The sovereignty still continues in the same family, notwithstanding it encountered an interruption of more than two hundred years, from 1180 to 1423. Saxony, which had been for many centuries an electorate, was formed into a kingdom in 1806, when Frederick Augustus became the first king. That sovereign was succeeded by his brother, Anthony, May 5, 1827. The present sovereign is Frederick Augustus II., who ascended the throne, 6th of June, 1836. Saxony became the scene of the great struggle against Napoleon in 1813. Insurrection at Dresden; the king retires to Konigstern, May 3, 1849. Insurgents put down by the Prussian troops, May 7, 1849.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM. The name given to a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages. This law was enacted 2 Richard II,. 1378.

SCEPTIC. The ancient sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, 334 B. C. Pyrrho was in continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of every thing, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined a subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. As he showed so much indifference in every thing, and declared that life and death were the same thing, some of his disciples asked him, why he did not hurry himself out of the world? "Because," says he, "there is no difference between life and death." Timon was one of the chief followers of this sect, which was almost extinct in the time of Cicero.—*Strabo.*

SCEPTRE. This is a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages of the world, the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; they afterwards were carved, and made shorter. Tarquin the Elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B. C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A. D. 481.—*Le Gendre.*

SCHOOLS. Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687.—*Rapin.* Charter schools were instituted in Ireland 1733.—*Scully.* In England there are now 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children is 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland are in number (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4,836; and the number of children, 181,467. The number of schools in Wales is 841, and the number of children 38,164: in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In the United States the system of public schools is very generally and effectively supported. The school-fund in Maine amounts to $350,000; in Massachusetts, $850,000; in Connecticut, $2,077,641; New York, $6,491,803; New Jersey, $369,278; Delaware, $225,000; Virginia, $1,448,261; Georgia, $262,300; Alabama, $1,215,381; Tennessee, $1,346,068; Kentucky, $1,221,819; Ohio, $1,566,931; Michigan, $500,000; Indiana, $2,195,149; Missouri, $575,668; Iowa, $132,909. Total in 1849, $21,420,275. In the State of New York the number of District School Libraries is about 11,000. See *Education, Libraries,* &c.

SCIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. Franklin's discoveries in electricity, 1752. American Philosophical Society established, 1769. American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1780. First course of Chemical Lectures in the United States, by Dr. S. L. Mitchill, N. Y., 1792. Botanic garden and Professor of

Natural History established at Harvard College, 1805. American Association for the Advancement of Science, formed, 1845.

CILLY ISLES. They held commerce with the Phœnicians. They are mentioned by Strabo as being ten in number. The memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel occurred here. This brave admiral returning from an expedition against Toulon, mistook these rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, Captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost. The rest of the fleet escaped, Oct. 22, 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

COTLAND. See *Caledonia*. This important member of the British empire was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI. of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter; he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. See *England and Scotland, Tabular Views*, p. 75., *et seq.*

CREW. This instrument was known early to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented 236 B. C., is still in use, and still bears that philosopher's name. The power of the screw is astonishing; it being calculated that if the distance between the two spirals or threads of the screw be half an inch, and the length of each handle twelve inches, the circle that they describe in going round will be seventy-five inches, and consequently 150 times greater than half an inch, the distance between the two spirals. Therefore one man can, with the assistance of this screw, press down or raise up as much as 150 men could do without it. This power increases in proportion to the closeness of the spirals and the length of the handles.—*Greig.*

CULPTURE. The origin of this art cannot be traced with any certainty. The invention is given by some ancient writers to the Egyptians, and by others to the Greeks. It is referred by some historians to 1020 B. C., and sculpture in marble to 872 B. C. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 560 B. C. According to sacred history, Bezaleel and Aholiab, who built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, were the first architects and sculptors of repute, and their excellence is recorded as the gift of God, *Exodus* xxxi. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B. C. This, however, can only be fact so far as it relates to the western world; for in the eastern countries the art was known long before. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B. C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture never found any very distinguished followers among the Romans, and in the middle ages it fell into disuse. With the revival of the sister art, painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A. D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. Sculpture was revived, under the auspices of the Medici family, about 1460.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

SCYTHIA. The country situate on the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, from which circumstance it is generally denominated European and

Asiatic. The most northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited, on account of the extreme coldness of the climate. The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the ancients, as no traveller had penetrated beyond the vast tracts of lands which lay at the north, east, and west. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially B. C. 624 when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years; and we find them at different periods extending their conquests in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. In the first centuries after Christ they invaded the Roman empire.

SEAS SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England is of very ancient date. Arthur was the first who assumed the sovereignty of the seas for Britain, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. The sovereignty of England over the British seas was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other parts of the North, armed, to avoid search, 1780; again 1800. See *Armed Neutrality* and *Flag*.

SECRETARY OF STATE. The first in England was lord Cromwell, A. D. 1529. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third, as secretary for Scotch affairs: this appointment was afterwards laid aside: but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament; and the appointments as at present subsequently took place, the secretaries being now home, foreign, and colonies. The first Secretary of State of the United States was Thomas Jefferson, appointed by Washington, Sept. 26. 1789. For his successors see *Administrations*. There is a Secretary of State in each of the States, appointed by the executive or elected by the people.

SECTS. See them severally through the volume. The great vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of sects. True religion is built upon a rock; all others are tossed upon the waves of time.—*Bacon*. Assuming the population of the globe to be one thousand and fifty millions, the following division, with reference to their religious worship, will appear.—*M. Balbi*.

Jews	4,500,000	Idolaters, &c., not professing the	
Christians	225,000,000	Jewish, Christian, or Mahometan worship	665,500,000
Mahometans	155,000,000		

SEDAN CHAIRS. So called from Sedan, on the Meuse, in France. The first seen in England was in 1581. One was used in the reign of James I. by the duke of Buckingham, to the great indignation of the people, who exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into fashion in London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They became in very general use in 1649.

SEDUCTION. For this offence the laws of England have provided no other punishment than a pecuniary satisfaction to the injured family. And even this satisfaction is only obtained by one of the quaintest fictions in the world; the father bringing his action against the seducer for the loss of his daughter's services during her pregnancy and nurturing.—*Paley's Moral Philosophy*. A law for the punishment of seduction was passed by the legislature of New York in 1844.

SEMPACH. BATTLE OF, between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria. The heroic Swiss, after prodigies of valor, gained a great and memorable victory over the duke, who was slain, July 9, 1386. By this battle they es-

tablished the liberty of their country; and it is still annually commemorated with great solemnity at Sempach.

EPTEMBER. The ninth month of the year, reckoned from January, and the seventh from March, whence its name, from *septimus*, seventh. It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa, 713 B. C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but that emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Herculeus; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus. But these appellations are all gone into disuse.

EPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made 277 B. C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter.—*Justin Martyr.* St. Jerome affirms they translated only the Pentateuch; but St. Justin and others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation.—*Josephus.* Finished in seventy-two days.—*Hewlett.*

ERINGAPATAM, BATTLES OF, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Saib, May 15, 1791. Battle, in which the redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one-half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000*l.* sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages. In a new war the Madras army arrived before Seringapatam, April 5, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army, April 14; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, May 4, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed. See *India.*

ERPENTS. The largest, the record of which is in some degree satisfactorily attested, was that which disputed the passage of the army led by Regulus along the banks of the Bagrada. It was 120 feet long, and had killed many of his soldiers. It was destroyed by a battering-ram; and its skin was afterwards seen by Pliny in the capitol at Rome.—*Pliny.* The American papers have frequently chronicled the appearance of a sea-serpent on the coast, but its existence has been generally doubted. Haydn quotes from Phillips that a sea-serpent was cast on shore on the Orkney Islands, which was fifty-five feet long, and the circumference equal to the girth of an Orkney pony, 1808.

ERVANTS. In England, an act laying a duty on male servants was passed in 1775. This tax was augmented in 1781, *et seq.* A tax on female servants was imposed in 1785; but this latter act was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum, but in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*

EVILLE. The capital of Spain until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, A. D. 1563. This city is the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans. The peace of Seville, between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 9, 1729. Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, Aug. 27, 1812.

EXTANT. This instrument is used in the manner of a quadrant, and contains sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. It is for taking the altitude of the planets, &c. Invented by the celebrated Tycho Brahe, at Augsburgh,

in 1550.—*Vince's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers under the Caliphs are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about A. D. 995.—*Ashe.*

SHEEP. They were impoliticly exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 8 Edward IV. 1467.—*Anderson.* Their exportation prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840.

SHERIFF. The office of sheriff is from *shire-reve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079.

SHERIFFMUIR, BATTLE OF, between the royal army under the duke of Argyle, and the Scotch rebel forces who favored the Pretender (the chevalier de St. George, son of James II.), commanded by the earl of Mar; the insurgents were defeated, and several persons of rank were taken prisoners. The battle was fought on the very day on which the rebel forces in the same cause were defeated at Preston, Nov. 12, 1715.

SHIP-BUILDING. The art is attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B. C.—*Blair.* The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B. C.—*Lenglet.* The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l.*—*Stowe.* Before this time 24-gun ships were the largest in the navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. For beautiful models and fast sailing, the shipping of the United States—especially the packet ships and steamers sailing from New York—are not surpassed, and probably not equailed, by any in the world. See *Navy* and *Steam Vessels.*

SHIPPING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1840, the number of ships in the British empire was 29,174; tonnage, 3,277,338; seamen, 205,904. These returns were exclusive of ships and boats propelled by steam. See *Steam Vessels.*

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES. Tonnage at different periods.

Years.	*Tonnage.*	*Years.*	*Tonnage.*	*Years.*	*Tonnage.*	*Years.*	*Tonnage.*
1791	502,146	1806	1,208,735	1821	1,298,958	1835	1,824,940
1792	564,437	1807	1,268,548	1822	1,324,699	1836	1,892,102
1793	491,780	1808	1,242,595	1823	1,336,565	1837	1,896,685
1794	628,817	1809	1,350,281	1824	1,389,163	1838	1,995,636
1795	747,964	1810	1,424,783	1825	1,423,112	1839	2,096,478
1796	831,900	1811	1,232,502	1826	1,534,190	1840	2,180,764
1797	876,913	1812	1,269,997	1827	1,620,608	1841	2,130,741
1798	898,328	1813	1,666,628	1828	1,741,392	1842	2,092,396
1799	946,408	1814	1,159,209	1829	1,260,978	1843	2,158,602
1800	972,492	1815	1,368,127	1830	1,191,776	1844	2,280,095
1801	1,033,219	1816	1,372,218	1831	1,267,846	1845	2,417,002
1802	892,101	1817	1,399,911	1832	1,439,450	1846	2,562,984
1803	949,147	1818	1,225,184	1833	1,601,150	1847	2,839,04[illegible]
1804	1,042,404	1819	1,260,751	1834	1,758,907	1848	3,150,50[illegible]
1805	1,140,369	1820	1,280,198				

SHIP-MONEY It was first levied A. D. 1007, and caused great commotions. This impost being illegally levied by Charles I. in 1634, led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons, or 12,000*l.*; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship of 400 tons. The trial of the patriot Hampden for refusing to pay the tax, which he at first solely opposed, took place in 1638. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, and died June 24, 1643.

SHIPWRECKS, AND DISASTERS AT SEA. See *Wrecks of Shipping.*

SHIRTS. This now almost universal garment is said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the eighth century.—*Du Fresnoy.* Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about the 38th of Henry III., 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans.—*Stowe.*

SHOES. Among the Jews they were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by the Jewish women.—*Isaiah* iii. 18. Among the Greeks shoes were of various kinds. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably, that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of every thing that had life. Sandals were worn by women of distinction. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula wore his enriched with precious stones. The Indians, like the Egyptians, wore shoes made of the bark of the papyrus. In England the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This custom was in vogue from A. D. 1462, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edward IV. 1467. See *Dress.* Shoes as at present worn were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668.—*Stowe; Mortimer.*

SHOP-TAX, IN ENGLAND. The act by which a tax was levied upon retail shops was passed in 1785; but it caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby shop-lifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 and 11 William III. 1699. This statute has been repealed. See *Acts.*

SHREWSBURY, BATTLE OF, between the royal army of Henry IV. and the army of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the duke of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Each army consisted of about 12,000 men, and the engagement was most bloody. Henry was seen every where in the thickest of the fight; while his valliant son, who was afterwards the renowned conqueror of France, fought by his side, and though wounded in the face by an arrow, still kept the field, and performed astonishing acts of valor. On the other side, the daring Hotspur supported the renown he had acquired in many bloody engagements, and every where sought out the king as a noble object of his vengeance. 2300 gentlemen were slain, and about 6000 private men. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand decided the fortune of the day, and gave the victory to the king, July 21, 1403.—*Hume.* [See *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*]

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Briganti, a prisoner of the Romans, A. D. 51

While Caractacus was being led through Rome, his eyes were dazzled by the splendors that surrounded him. "Alas!" he cried, "how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home could envy me an humble cottage in Britain?" The emperor was affected with the British hero's misfortunes, and won by his address. He ordered him to be unchained upon the spot, and set at liberty with the rest of the captives.—*Goldsmith.*

SHROVE TUESDAY. In the season of Lent, after the people had made confession, according to the discipline of the ancient church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom yet preserved of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide, the Greek Christians eating eggs, milk, &c. during the first week in Lent. On these days of authorized indulgence the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the church; and from this origin sprang the Carnival. On Shrove Tuesday the people in every parish throughout England formerly confessed their sins; and the parish bell for the purpose was rung at ten o'clock. In several ancient parishes the custom yet prevails of ringing the bell, and obtains in London the name of pancake-bell. Observed as a festival before 1430.

SIBYLS. The Sibyllæ were certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, an opinion which is universally adopted by the learned. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her, whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burned three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin, conferring with the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B. C.

SICILY. See *Naples.* The ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came hither from Italy, 1294 B. C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived 80 years before the destruction of Troy, 1264 B. C.—*Lenglet.* The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here, and at last the Carthaginians became masters of the whole island, till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were formed.—*Justin; Livy.*

Arrival of Ulysses.—*Homer*	B.C.	1186	
He puts out the eye of Polyphemus		1186	
Syracuse founded.—*Eusebius*		732	
Gela founded.—*Thucydides*		713	
Arrival of the Messenians		668	
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death.—See *Brazen Bull*		552	
Hippocrates becomes tyrant of Gela		496	
Law of Petalism instituted		466	
Reign of Dionysius		405	
Offended with the freedom of the philosopher Plato, the tyrant sells him for a slave.—*Stanley*		386	
Plato ransomed by his friends		386	
Damon and Pythias flourish.—See *Damon and Pythias*		386	
The sway of Timoleon		346	
Usurpation of Agathocles		317	
Defeat of Hamilcar		309	
Pillage of the temples of Lepari		304	
The Romans arrive in Sicily	B. C.	264	
Agrigentum taken by the Romans		262	
Palermo besieged by the Romans		254	
Archimedes flourishes		236	
The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province		212	
The servile war began.—*Livy*		135	
* * * * *			
Conquered by the Saracens	A.D.	821	
[They made Palermo the capital, and the standard of Mahomet triumphed for 200 years.]			
They are driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, who takes the title of count of Sicily		1080	
Roger II., son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies		1130	
Charles of Anjou, brother to St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily.			

SICILY, *continued.*

deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king - - - A. D. 1266
The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place, one Frenchman only escaping.—See *Sicilian Vespers* - - 1288
In the same year Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Arragon, in Spain; but Naples remains to the house of Anjou, which expires - - - 1382
Jane, the late sovereign, having left her crown to Louis, duke of Anjou, his pretensions are resisted by Charles Du razzo, cousin of Jane, who ascends the throne - - - - - - 1386
Alphonsus, king of Arragon, takes possession of Naples - - - - 1458
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy - - - 1504
The tyranny of the Spaniards causes an insurrection, excited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who, in fifteen days, raises two hundred thousand men - - 1647
Henry duke of Guise, taking advantage of these commotions, procures himself to be proclaimed king; but is, in a few days, delivered up to the Spaniards by his adherents - - - - - 1647
Ceded to Victor, duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht - - A. D. 1713
Ceded by him to the emperor Charles VI., Sardinia being given to him as an equivalent - - - - - - 1721
The Spaniards having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles, son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of king of the Two Sicilies - - - 1734
Order of St. Januarius instituted by king Charles - - - - - 1738
The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the two Sicilies in favor of his brother Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty - 1759
Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons - 1783
Naples preserved from the power of the French by the British forces under admiral Nelson - - - - 1799
Violent earthquake in the neighborhood of Naples - - - - 1805
The French invade Naples, depose king Ferdinand IV., and give the crown of the Two Sicilies to Joseph Bonaparte, brother to the emperor of the French - 1806
For subsequent events, see *Naples.*

KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

A.D. 1713. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy; he resigned it to the emperor Charles VI., in 1718, and got Sardinia in lieu of it.
1718. Charles VI. emperor.
1734. Charles, second son to the king of Spain, resigned in 1759.
1759. Ferdinand IV., third son of the former king.
1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
1808. Joachim Murat; he was shot, October 13, 1815.
1815. Ferdinand I.; formerly Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and intermediately Ferdinand III. of Sicily; now of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
1826. Francis I.
1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8.

SICILIAN VESPERS. The memorable massacre of the French in Sicily, known by this name, commenced at Palermo, March 30, 1282. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to develop and accomplish it. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Drochet, a Frenchman, who, advancing towards her, began to use her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, they slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even such as had fled to the churches found no sanctuary there—the massacre became general throughout the island.

SIEGES. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years.—*Usher.* It held out for twenty-nine years.—*Herodotus.* This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, occupied ten years, 1184 B. C. The following are the principal and most memorable sieges since the twelfth century:—

Acre, 1192, 1799, *by Bonaparte; siege raised after 60 days, open trenches.*
Algesiras, 1341.
Algiers, 1681; *Bomb-vessels first used by a French engineer named Renau,* 1816
Alkmaer, 1573.
Almeida, August 27, 1810
Amiens, 1597.
Ancona, 1798.
Angoulême, 1345.

SIEGES, *continued.*

Antwerp, 1576. *Use of infernal machines* 1583, 1585 1706, 1792, 1814.
Arras, 1414.
Ath, 1745.
Avignon, 1226.
Azoff, 1736.
Badajos, March 11, 1811. *Taken by escalade on the night of April* 6, 1812.
Bagdad, 1248
Bangalore, March 6, 1791.
Barcelona, 1697, 1714.
Bayonne, 1451.
Beauvais, 1472.
Belgrade, 1439, 1455, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789,
Bellegarde, 1793, 1794.
Belle-Isle, April 7, 1761.
Bergen-op-Zoom, 1588, 1622, 1747, 1814.
Berwick, 1293.
Besançon, 1668, 1674.
Bethune, 1710.
Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794.
Bologna, 1512, 1796.
Bommel; *the invention of the covert-way*, 1794.
Bonifacio, 1553.
Bonn, 1587, 1689, 1703
Bordeaux, 1451, 1653.
Bouchain, 1676, 1711.
Boulogne, 1545.
Brannau. 1744, 1805.
Breda, 1590, 1625, 1793.
Brescia, 1512, 1796, 1799.
Breslau, Jan. 8, 1807.
Brisac, 1638, 1703.
Brussels, 1695, 1746.
Buda, 1526, 1541, 1686.
Burgos, Sept. 19 to Oct. 22, 1812; *raised. The French in their retreat blew up the works*, June 13, 1813.
Cadiz, 1812.
Caen, 1346, 1450.
Calais, 1347, (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Cressy*, 1346, *and here in* 1347. *First used here in* 1388.—RYMER'S FŒD.) 1553, 1596.
Calvi, 1794.
Campo-Mayor, Mar. 23, 1811.
Candia; *the largest cannon then known in Europe used here by the Turks*, 1667.
Capua, 1501.
Carthagena, 1706.
Castillon, 1452, 1586.
Ceuta, 1790.
Chalons, 1199.
Charleroi, 1672, 1677, 1693, 1736, 1794.
Chartres, 1568, 1591.
Chaves, March 25, 1809.
Cherbourg, 1450.
Chincilla, Oct. 30, 1812.
Ciudad Rodrigo, 1706; July 10, 1810; Jan. 19, 1812.
Colberg, 1760, 1807.
Colchester, 1645.
Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.
Condé, 1676, 1792, 1794.
Coni, 1691, 1744.
Constantinople, 1453.
Copenhagen, 1700, 1801, 1807.
Corfu, 1715.
Courtray, 1302, *et seq.* 1794.
Cracow, 1772.
Cremona, 1702.
Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813 to Jan. 12, 1814.
Dendermonde, 1667.
Dole, 1668, 1674.
Douay, 1710.
Dover, 1216.
Dresden, 1745, 1813.
Drogheda, 1649.
Dublin, 1500.
Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.
Edinburgh, 1093.
Figueras, Aug. 19, 1811.
Flushing, Aug. 15, 1809.
Fontenoy, 1242.
Frederickshal; *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
Frederickstein, August 13, 1814.
Furnes, 1675, 1744, 1793.
Gaeta, 1433, 1707, 1734, 1799, July, 1806, 1815.
Genoa 1747, 1800.
Gerona, Dec. 10, 1809.
Ghent, 1576, 1703.
Gibraltar, 1704, 1779. (See *Gibraltar*), 1782.
Glatz, 1742, 1807.
Gottingen, 1760.
Graves, 1602, 1674, 1794.
Gravelines, 1644
Grenada, 1491, 1492.
Groningen, 1580, 1672, 1795.
Guastalla, 1702.
Gueldres, 1637, 1640, 1703.
Haerlem, 1572, 1573.
Ham, 1411.
Harfleur, 1415, 1450.
Heidelberg, 1688.
Herat, June 28, 1838.
Huningen, 1815.
Ismael: *the merciless Suwarrow butchered* 30,000 *men, the brave garrison, and* 6000 *women, in cold blood*, Dec. 22, 1790.
Kehl, 1733, 1796.
Landau, 1702, *et seq.*, 1713, 1792, and 1793.
Landrecis, 1543, 1712.
Laon, 991, 1594.
Leipsic, 1637, *et seq.*, 1813.
Lemberg, 1704.
Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1807.
Leyden, 1574.
Liege, 1468. 1702.
Lille, 1667, 1708, 1792.
Lilo, 1747.
Limerick, 1651, 1691.
Londonderry, 1689.
Louisbourg, 1758.
Lyons, 1793.
Maestricht. 1576, 1673. *Vauban first came into notice*, 1676, 1743, 1794.
Magdebourg, 1631, 1806.
Malaga, 1487.
Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.
Mantua, 1734, 1797, 1799.
Marseilles, 1544.
Mentz, *by Charles V.*, 1552, 1689, 1792 *et seq.*, 1797.
Melun, 1420, 1559.
Menin, 1706, 1744.
Mequinenza, June 8, 1810.
Messina, 1282, 1719.
Metz, 1552.
Mezières, 1521.
Middleburgh, 1572.
Mons, 1572, 1691, 1709, 1746, 1792, 1794.
Montargis, 1427.
Montauban, 1621.
Montevideo, Jan. , 1808.
Mothe: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, an English engineer. first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
Murviedro, Oct. 25. 1811.
Namur, 1692, 1746, 1792.
Naples, 1381, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.
Nice, 1705.
Nieuport, 1745, 1794.
Olivenza, Jan. 22, 1811.
Olmutz, 1758.
Orleans, 1428, 1563.
Ostend, 1701, 1706, 1745.
Oudenarde, 1708, 1745.
Padua, 1509.
Pampeluna, Oct 31, 1813.
Paris, 1429. 1485, 1594.
Parma 1248.
Pavia, 1525, 1655, 1796.
Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
Philipville, 1578.
Philipsburg, 1644, 1675, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery à-ricochet*, 1734, 1795.
Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814.
Pondicherry, 1748, 1792.
Prague, 1741, 1743, 1744.
Puebla, (col. Child) 1847.
Quesnoy, 1794.
Rennes, 1357.
Rheims, 1359.
Rhodes, 1522.
Riga, 1700, 1710.
Rochelle, 1573, 1627.
Rome, 1527, 1798.
Romorentin; *artillery first used in sieges* —VOLTAIRE. 1256.
Rosas, 1645. 1795, 1808.
Rouen, 1449. 1562, 1591.
Roxburgh, 1460.
St. Sebastian, Sept. 8, 1813.
Salamanca, June 27 1812.
Salisbury, 1349.
Saragossa, 1710, 1809.
Saverne, 1675.
Schweidnitz; *first experiment to reduce a fortress*

SIEGES, *continued.*

by springing globes of compression, 1762, 1807.
Scio (see *Greece*), 1822.
Seringapatam, 1799.
Seville 1096, 1248.
Smolensko, 1611.
Soissons, 1414.
Stralsund; *the method of throwing red hot balls first practised with certainty*, 1675, 1713, 1807.
Tarifa, Dec. 20, 1811.
Tarragona, May 1813.
Temeswar, 1716.
Thionville, 1643, 1792.
Thorn, 1703.
Thouars, 1372, 1793.
Tortosa, Jan. 2, 1811.
Toulon, 1707, 1793.
Toulouse, 1217.
Tournay, 1340, 1352, 1581, 1667, 1709, (this was the best defence ever drawn from countermines), 1745, 1794.
Treves, 1675.
Tunis, 1270, 1535
Turin, 1640, 1706, 1799.
Urbino, 1799.
Valencia, Dec. 25, 1811.
Valencienes, 1677, 1794.
Vannes, 1343.
Venloo, 1702, 1794.
Verdun, 1792.
Vera Cruz, (gen. Scott) 1847
Vienna, 1529, 1683.
Wakefield, 1460.
Warsaw, Sept. 8, 1831.
Xativa, 1707.
Xeres, 1262.
Ypres, 1648, 1744, 1794.
Zurich, 1544.
Zutphen, 1572, 1586.

SIERRA LEONE. Discovered in A. D. 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with 60 whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government, to form a settlement, December 9, 1786. The settlement attacked by the French, September 1794: by the natives, February 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by the Ashantee chief, Jan. 21, 1824.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A. D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the sixth century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, A. D. 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1130, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and weaved the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I., about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, 1589. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the Freneh refugees in London, at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk-throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714.

SILVER. It exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver, weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs., and worth 1680*l*. In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, A. D. 709.—*Tyrell's Hist. of England.* Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300.

SILVER COIN. Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say; others, by Phidon of Argos, 869 B. C. At Rome it was first coined by Fabius Pictor, 269 B. C. Used in Britain 25 B. C. The Saxons coined silver pennies, which were 22½ grains weight. In 1302, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England. See *Shillings*, &c., and *Coin*. From 1816 to 1840 inclusive,

were coined at the Mint in London, 11,108,265*l.* 15*s.* in silver, being a yearly average of 444,330*l.*—*Parl. Ret.*

SIMONIANS. An ancient sect of Christians, so called from their founder Simon Magus, or the Magician. He was the first heretic, and went to Rome about A. D. 41. His heresies were extravagant and presumptuous, yet he had many followers, A. D. 57. A sect called St. Simonians sprung up in France; and lately attracted considerable attention in that country; and the doctrine of Simonianism has been advocated in England, and particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon it at a meeting in London, held Jan. 24, 1834.

SINGING. See *Music.* The singing of psalms was a very ancient custom both among the Jews and Christians. St. Paul mentions this practice, which was continued in all succeeding ages, with some variations as to the mode and circumstance. During the persecution of the Orthodox Christians by the empress Justina, mother of the then young Valentinian II. A. D. 386, ecclesiastical music was introduced in favor of the Arians. "At this time it was first ordered that hymns should be sung after the manner of Eastern nations, that the devout might not languish and pine away with a tedious sorrow." The practice was imitated by almost all other congregations of the world.—*St. Augustin.* Pope Gregory the Great refined upon the church music, and made it more exact and harmonious; and that it might be general, he set up singing-schools in Rome, A. D. 602.

SIRNAMES, first came up in Greece and Egypt, and arose in great acts and distinctions; as *Soter*, from Saviour; *Nicator*, conqueror; *Euergetes*, or Benefactor; *Philopater*, lover of his father; *Philometer*, lover of his mother, &c. Strato was surnamed *Physicus*, from his deep study of nature; Aristides was called the *Just;* Phocion the *Good;* Plato, the *Athenian Bee;* Xenophon, the *Attic Muse;* Aristotle, the *Stagyrite;* Pythagoras, the *Samian Sage;* Menedæmus, the *Eretrian Bull;* Democritus, the *Laughing Philosopher;* Virgil, the *Mantuan Swain*, &c. Sirnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility, A. D. 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitzherbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, as O'Neal, O'Donnel. The Scottish Highlanders employed Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The Saxons added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common sirnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalized in the reign of Henry VI. 1435.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. x.

SLAVERY. Slavery has existed from the earliest ages. With other abominable customs, the traffic in men spread from Chaldea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East, and at length into every known region under heaven. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedemonian youth, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency in stratagem and massacre; and once, for their amusement only, they murdered 3000 in one night. Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people, men, women, and children, for slaves, 335 B. C. See *Helots.*

SLAVERY IN ROME. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses till, by their services or labor, they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B. C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves 12 B. C.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. Slavery was very early known; and laws respecting the sale of slaves was made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland, and others to Scotland. A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him for two years. He was to take the slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever—second desertion was made felony. Lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547.

SLAVE TRADE. The slave trade from Congo and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481 Volumes have been written, confined to facts alone, describing the horrors of this traffic. The commerce in man has brutalized a tract 15 degrees on each side the equator, and 40 degrees wide, or of four millions of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years and wars carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computes that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans, "Add 1,000,000 at least more, for it is about ten years since," says Mr. Cooper, who published letters on this subject in 1787. In the year 1768. the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786, the annual number was about 100,000; and in 1807 (the last year of the English slave trade), it was shown by authentic documents, produced by government, that from 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either miserably perished on the passage, or been sold in the West Indies.*—*Butler.* Bull of pope Gregory against the slave trade, Dec. 1830. Quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, allowing mutual right of search, signed at London, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, December 20, 1841. King of Sweden abolishes slavery in the island of St. Bartholomew, Oct. 9, 1847.

SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND. Captain, afterwards sir John Hawkins, was the first Englishman, after the discovery of America, who made a traffic of the human species. His first expedition with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale to the West Indies, took place in October, 1563. See *Guinea.* Queen Anne directed the colonial government of New York to take care "that the Almighty should

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* European avarice has been glutted with the murder of 180,000,000 of our fellow-creatures, recollecting that for every one slave procured, ten are slaughtered in their own land in war, and that a fifth die on the passage, and a third in the seasoning.—COOPER'S LETTERS ON THE SLAVE TRADE. "But," says BUTLER, "this monstrous colossal crime has not been perpetrated with impunity. Not only its prosecution, but its effects have in some measure called down upon us the frowns and the judgments of heaven.

"By foreign wealth are British morals changed,
And Afric's sons, and India's, smile avenged."

The trade was abolished in Austria in 1782. By the French convention in 1794. By the United States in 1807. By England (*see above*) in 1807. The Allies, at Vienna, declared against it, February 1815. Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, March 29, 1815. Treaty with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826. But this horrid traffic continues to be encouraged in several states.—*Haydn.*

be devoutly and duly served, according to the rites of the Church of England, and also that the Royal African Company should be encouraged, and that the colony should have a constant and sufficient supply of *merchantable negroes* at moderate rates." In the year 1786, England employed 130 ships, and carried off 42,000 slaves; Bristol and Liverpool were chiefly engaged in it; and such was the extent of British commerce in human flesh, that at the period of slave emancipation in the British plantations in 1833, the number of slaves, which had previously been considerably more, yet then amounted to 770,280. The slave-trade question was debated in the British parliament in 1787. The debate for its abolition lasted two days in April 1791. The motion of Mr. Wilberforce was lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798. After several other efforts of humane and just men, the question was introduced under the auspices of lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, March 31, 1806; and the trade was finally abolished by parliament, March 25, 1807.

SLAVERY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS IN EUROPE.

Many of the early navigators to America, including Columbus himself, carried considerable numbers of the aborigines to Europe, where they were sold into slavery. Queen Isabella commanded the liberation of Indians held in bondage in her possessions, in - - - - 1501

—but the next year the slavery of Indians was recognized as lawful; and the practice of selling the natives of North America into foreign bondage continued for nearly two centuries. The excellent Winthrop enumerates Indians among his bequests.—*Bancroft.*

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. See *Slave Trade.*

The first negro slaves in the English colonies of North America were brought to Virginia in a Dutch vessel of war - - - - - 1620

Negroes "who had been fraudulently brought from Guinea" to Massachusetts (the first in New England), were sent home at the public expense by the general court of that colony - 1646

Gorton and Roger Williams made a decree against slavery in Rhode Island 1652

White slaves were sold in England, to be transported to Virginia; average price for 5 years' service, £5—while a negro was worth £25.—*Bancroft* - 1672

Virginia had one slave to 50 whites - 1650

The Quakers abolished slavery among themselves - - - - - 1754

Resolutions against the slave trade passed by the first congress of the colonies - - - - 1774

Act against the external slave trade passed by congress of the United States - - - - - 1789

[Slavery had been already prohibited in most of the northern States in their constitutions.]

Act of congress against fitting out vessels for slave trade - - - 1794

Act forbidding any citizen of the United States from holding property in foreign slave vessels. United States vessels authorized to seize slavers - 1800

Act forbidding, under heavy penalties, the introduction of slaves into the United States - - - - 180

Act declaring the slave trade piracy, punishable with death - - 1820

[Slavery has, however, been continued in thirteen of the States. See *Missouri.*]

The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 was - - - 697,697
In 1800 - - - - - - - 896,849
In 1810 - - - - - - - 1,191,364
In 1820 - - - - - - - 1,538,064
In 1830 - - - - - - - 2,010,436
In 1840 - - - - - - - 2,487,355

SLAVES, EMANCIPATION OF. Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for the compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves, by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000*l.* sterling, passed 3 and 4 William IV., Aug. 28, 1833. By the operation of this act, slavery terminated in the British possessions on Aug. 1, 1834, and 770,280 slaves became free.

SLEEP. We are told that while Epimenides was at Athens, and was one day attending his flocks, he entered a cave, and there fell asleep. His sleep continued, according to some writers, forty or forty-seven years; Pliny says he slept fifty-seven years; and when he awoke, he found every object so altered he knew not where he was. It is supposed that he lived 289 years,

596 B. C. We have many, and even very late, instances of persons in these countries sleeping continuously for weeks and months.

SMALL-POX. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation for the small-pox from Turkey, her own son having been inoculated with perfect success at Adrianople, A. D. 1718. She was allowed, by way of experiment, to inoculate seven capital convicts, who, on their recovery, were pardoned. Inoculation for the small-pox was encouraged under the auspices of Dr. Mead. A small-pox hospital was instituted in London, 1746, but the present building was not opened till 1756. See *Inoculation* and *Vaccination*.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Founded by will of James Smithson, a natural son of the duke of Northumberland, who died 1835, and left £100,000 "to the United States of America, to found at Washington an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Act of Congress accepting the bequest, and providing for the fulfilment of the trust, 1846. Corner stone of the building laid, May 1, 1847.

SMOLENSKO, BATTLE OF. One of the most memorable of the celebrated Russian campaign of 1812, between the French and Russian armies. The French in this most sanguinary engagement were three times repulsed, but they ultimately succeeded, and, on entering Smolensko, found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins. Barclay de Tolli, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander, because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command, Aug. 17, 1812.

SMUGGLERS IN ENGLAND. The customs duties were instituted originally to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates; and they afterwards became a branch of the public revenue. A severe penalty against smuggling was enacted in 1736.

SNUFF-TAKING. This practice took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. The prize of the forces having been sent home and sold, the vice soon obtained from which the revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than 3,000,0000*l.* per annum. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1840, there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,263*l.* See *Tobacco*.

SOAP. This article was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galen; and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods clothes were cleansed by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water.—*Odyssey*, book vi. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound.

SOBRAON, BATTLE OF; INDIA. The British army, 35,000 strong, under Sir Hugh (now lord) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of a river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and more than 10,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2383 men; fought Feb. 10, 1846.

SOCIETY ISLANDS seized by the French admiral, Dupetit Thouars, and queen Pomare deposed, Nov. 9, 1843, but the transaction was disavowed by the French government.

SOCIALISM. This is the name given to the doctrine which teaches that all men have common interests, and that society ought to be, accordingly, or

ganized on that principle. It has been taught, more or less distinctly, in all ages and nations: by Pythagoras B. C. 466, and Plato B. C. 422, among the Greeks; by the sect of Essenes, in the time of our Saviour, among the Jews; by the first Christians A. D. 34; by several of the fathers of the Church; by sir Thomas More, in his Utopia, A. D. 1515; by Campunella, A. D. 1623; and by Babeau, in France, A. D. ; but the principal modern teachers of it have been Charles Fourier, who was born at Besançon in 1772; and who published a variety of able works on the subject; by Claude Henri St. Simon, born also in France, at Paris, in A.D. 1760; and by Robert Owen, of England, who first taught it publicly in London in 1834. Through the instrumentality of their writings it has been been spread over Germany, France, England, and the United States, where socialism, in different forms, has a considerable number of disciples. In February, 1848, an attempt was made by Louis Blanc, one of the Provisional Government of Paris, to organize labor on socialist principles, but without success. A great many religious sects, such as the Moravians, the Rappites, the Zoarites, and the Shakers, adopt the doctrine of common property in their social arrangements.

SOCINIANS. So called from their founders, Faustus and Lælius Socinus. They taught that Jesus was a mere man, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin; that the Holy Ghost was not a distinct person; and that the Father only is truly God. They maintained that Christ died only to give mankind a pattern of heroic virtue, and to seal his doctrines with his death. Original sin, grace, and predestination they treated as mere chimeras. Socinianism was propagated about A. D. 1560.—*Pardon.*

SODOM AND GOMORRAH. These cities, with all their inhabitants, destroyed by fire from heaven, 1897 B. C.—*Bible, Blair, Usher.* The offence of sodomy was first sown in England by the Lombards. By an old English law, the criminal was burnt to death, though Fleta says he should be buried alive. The crime was subject to ecclesiastical censure only at the time of Henry VIII., who made it felony without benefit of clergy, 1533. Confirmed by statute 5 Elizabeth, 1562.

SOLAR SYSTEM. The system nearly as now accepted, after the investigations and discoveries of many enlightened centuries and ages, was taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B. C. In his system of the universe he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep inquiries of the philosophy of the sixteenth century proved it, by the most accurate calculations, to be true and incontestable. The system of Pythagoras was revived by Copernicus, and it is hence called the Copernican system. Its truth was fully demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton, in 1695. How truly the poet says—

> "He who through vast immensity can pierce,
> See worlds on worlds compose one universe,
> Observe how system into system runs,
> What other planets circle other suns,
> What varied beings people every star,
> May tell why Heaven has made us what we are."—*Pope.*

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. The foundation laid, 480 years after the deliverance from Egypt, 1012 B. C. The temple solemnly dedicated, Friday, October 30, 1004 B. C., being 1000 years before the birth of the Redeemer.—*Usher, Lenglet.*

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Henry VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed 5 Elizabeth, 1563. The pretension to sorcery and witchcraft and the conversing with evil spirits was made capital, 1 James I., 1603. For shocking instances of the punishment of sorcerers, see *Witchcraft.*

SOUDAN OR SOUJAH. The title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they went by in their provinces or armies. These officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of the Noradine, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, A. D. 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

SOUND. Fewer than thirty vibrations in a second give no sound; and when the vibrations exceed 7520 in a second, the tones cease to be discriminated. Robesval states the velocity of sound at the rate of 560 feet in a second; Gassendus, at 1473; Derham, at 1142 feet. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather in 1738, it was found to be 1107 feet. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea. See *Acoustics.*

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross, of H. M. S. *Œdipus*, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One of them was taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, where it extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. Another sounding was made in latitude of 33 degrees S. and longitude 9 degrees W., about 300 mile from the Cape of Good Hope, when 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs., 1840.

SOUTH CAROLINA. One of the United States; first settlement was made under Governor Sayle, at Port Royal, in 1670, and at Charleston 1671; received a colony of French refugees, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1690; church of England established by law, 1703; proprietary government in the two Carolinas superseded by one established by the people in 1719; the country purchased of the proprietors by the English parliament in 1729, when the country was divided into North and South Carolina; received colonies of Swiss, Germans, and Irish at various times. This State early resisted the claims of the mother country, and was active in the revolutionary war. Charleston and a large part of the State taken by the British in 1780; battle of Eutaw Springs, 1781; Federal Constitution adopted May 23, 1788, by 149 to 73; "nullification ordinance" passed Nov. 1832. Population in 1790 was 249,000; in 1810, 415,115; in 1830, 581,458; in 1840, 594,398, including 327,538 slaves.

SOUTH SEA BUBBLE. This destructive speculation was commenced in 1710; and the company incorporated by statute, 1716. The bubble, which ruined thousands of families, exploded in 1720, and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.* were seized in 1721. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.*, and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become stock-jobbers and speculators in this fatal scheme. The artifices of the directors had raised the shares, originally of 100*l.*, to the enormous price of 1000*l.* See *Law's Bubble.*

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA. See *Impostors*, &c.

SPAIN. The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans possessed the whole country. In the decline of the Roman empire, Spain was seized by the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi; afterwards subdued by the Visigoths, who laid the foundation of the present monarchy. See *Tabular Views*, p. 65, *et seq.*

The Vandals and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans - - A. D. 412
The Visigoths enter Spain under their leader, Euric - - - - 472
The Saracens from Arabia invade the country - - - 713 *et seq.*
Pelagius, a royal Visigoth, proclaimed king of Asturias - - - 718
Alphonsus II. refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, war is declared; Alphonsus is victorious, and obtains the appellation of "the chaste" - - A. D. 791 *et seq.*
Inigo, first king of Navarre, &c. - 83[illegible]
Ferdinand I., count of Castile, takes the title of king - - - 10[illegible]

SPAIN, *continued.*

Union of Navarre and Castile - A. D. 1031
The kingdom of Arragon commenced under Ramirez I. - - - - 1035
Leon and Asturias united to Castile - 1037
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Bourbon - - - 1087
The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens - - - 1091 *et seq*
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alphonsus I. of Navarre - - 1118
Twelve Moorish kings overcome in one great pitched battle - - - 1135
University of Salamanca founded - 1200
Leon and Castile re-united - - - 1226
Cordova, the residence of the first Moorish kings, taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon - - - - 1236
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, their last refuge from the power of the Christians - - 1238
Reign of Alphonsus the Wise - - 1252
The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France - - 1276
200,000 Moors invade Spain - - 1327
They are defeated by Alphonsus XI., with great slaughter - - - 1340
The infant Don Henriquez, son of John the First of Castile, first had the title of prince of Asturias - - - 1388
Ferdinand II. of Arragon marries Isabella of Castile; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy - - - 1474
Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors finally extirpated by the valor of Ferdinand - 1492
Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western world - - - 1492
Ferdinand conquers the greater part of the kingdom of Navarre - - 1512
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain - - - 1516
Charles V. of Spain and Germany retires from the world - - - 1556
Philip I. commences his bloody persecution of the Protestants - - 1561
The Escurial began building - - 1562
Portugal united to Spain - - - 1580
The invincible Spanish Armada destroyed. See *Armada*, and *Naval Battles* - - - - - 1588
Philip III. banishes the Moors and their descendants, to the number of 900,000, from Spain - - - - 1610
Philip IV. loses Portugal - - 1640
Gibraltar taken by the English - 1704
Philip V. invades Naples - - 1714
Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown - - 1759
Battle of Cape St. Vincent - Feb. 14, 1797
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English Oct. 29, 1804
Battle of Trafalgar. See *Trafalgar, Battle of* - - Oct. 31, 1505
Sway of the prince of Peace - - 1806
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father - July 25, 1807
Treaty of Fontainebleau - Oct. 27, 1807
The French take Madrid A. D. March, 1808
The prince of Peace dismissed by the king of Spain - March 18, 1808
Abdication of Charles IV. in favor of Ferdinand - - March 19, 1808
And at Bayonne, in favor of his "friend and ally," Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown, May 1, 1808
The French are massacred at Madrid, May 2, 1808
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne - - May 25, 1808
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid, as king of Spain - - July 12, 1808
He retires from the capital - July 29, 1808
Supreme Junta installed - Sept. 1808
Madrid retaken by the French, and Joseph restored - - Dec. 2, 1808
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambery, in Savoy, Dec. 5, 1808
[Spain now becomes the scene of the struggle called the Peninsular War, for the events of which see the articles severally.]
Constitution of the Cortes - May 8, 1812
Ferdinand VII. restored - May 14, 1814
Spanish revolution began - Jan. 1, 1820
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes - - March 8, 1820
Removal of the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz - March 20, 1823
The French enter Spain - April 7, 1823
They invest Cadiz - - June 25, 1823
Battle of the Trocadero - - Aug. 31, 1823
Despotism resumed; the Cortes dissolved; executions - Oct. 1823
Riego put to death - Nov. 27, 1823
The French evacuate Cadiz - Sept. 21, 1828
Cadiz made a free port - Feb. 24, 1829
Salique law abolished - March 25, 1830
Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition, and a complete change made in the ministry - - - Oct. 25, 1832
Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to his brother's throne, should the king die - April 29, 1833
Death of Charles IV., and his queen assumes the title of governing queen, until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attains her majority - Sept. 29, 1833
The royalist volunteers disarmed, with some bloodshed, at Madrid - Oct. 27, 1833
Don Carlos lands at Portsmouth with his family - - June 18, 1834
He suddenly appears among his adherents in Spain - July 10, 1834
The peers vote the perpetual exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne, Aug. 30, 1834
[Here commences the desolating civil war, in which British auxiliaries take the side of the queen.]
Espartero gains the battle of Bilboa, and is ennobled - - Dec. 25, 1836
General Evans retires from the command of the auxiliary legion, and arrives in London, after having achieved various successes in Spain - June 20, 1837
Madrid is declared in a state of siege. Aug. 11, 1837
[Espartero and other Christino generals

SPAIN, *continued.*

engage with the Carlists, and numerous conflicts take place with various success.]
Madrid is again declared in a state of siege - - A. D. Oct. 30, 1838
The Spanish Cortes dissolved - June 1, 1839
The Carlists under Marota desert Don Carlos - - - Aug. 25, 1839
Marota and Espartero conclude a treaty of peace - - Aug. 29, 1839
Don Carlos seeks refuge in France Sept. 13, 1839
Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France with a body of his troops - July 7, 1840
The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages - Aug. 25, 1840
Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid - - - Oct. 5, 1840
The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero - - - - - Oct. 5. 1840
The abdication of the queen regent of Spain - - - - Oct. 12, 1840
[She subsequently leaves the kingdom; visits France; next settles in Sicily; but returns to France.]
Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio - - Dec. 29, 1840
The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen - - Apr. 12. 1841
Insurrection in favor of Christina is commenced at Pampeluna by Gen. O'Donnell's army - - Oct. 2, 1841
It spreads to Vittoria and other parts of the kingdom - - Oct. 1841
Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid, and his followers are repulsed, and numbers of them slain by the queen's guard - - Oct. 7, 1841
Don Diego Leon, having been seized, is shot at Madrid - - Oct. 15, 1841
Zurbano captures Bilboa - Oct. 21. 1841
Rodil, the constitutional general, enters Vittoria - - - Oct. 21, 1841
Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension - Oct. 26, 1841
Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid - - Nov. 23, 1841
An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace - - Nov. 13, 1842
Battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops; the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel - - Nov. 15, 1842
The troops evacuate the citadel, and retire to Montjuich - Nov. 17, 1842
The regent Espartero arrives before Barcelona, and demands its unconditional surrender - - Nov. 29, 1842
Bombardment of Barcelona - Dec. 2, 1842
It capitulates - - Dec. 4, 1842
The disturbances of Malaga - May 25, 1843
The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona - - June 11, 1843
[Coruna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]
Arrival of Gen. Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders - - July 15, 1843
Espartero bombards Seville - July 21, 1843
The siege is raised - - July 27, 1843
[The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flies to Cadiz, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship *Malabar*.]
The new government deprive Espartero of his titles and rank - Aug. 16, 1843
Espartero and his suite and friends arrive in London - - Aug. 23, 1843
Reaction against the new government breaks out at Madrid - Aug. 29, 1843
The young queen Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age - - - - Nov. 8, 1843
The queen-mother, Christina, returns to Spain - - - March 23, 1844
Don Carlos, from Bourges, formally relinquishes his right to the crown, in favor of his son - - May 18, 1845
Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb. 12; they return to power, March 17; and again resign - - March 28, 1846
The queen is publicly affianced to her cousin, don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz - - - Aug. 27, 1846
Escape of Don Carlos and others from France - - - Sept. 14, 1846
Marriage of the queen; and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duke de Montpensier - - Oct. 10, 1846
[The Montpensier marriage occasions the displeasure of England, and disturbs the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]
Amnesty granted by the queen to political offenders - - Oct. 18, 1846
The queen has a son born, who dies the same day - - - July 1, 1860

KINGS OF SPAIN.

A.D. 406. Alaric I., king of the Goths; murdered.
411. Athalsus; murdered by his soldiers.
415. Wallia.
420. Theodoric I.; killed in battle.
450. Torrismund, assassinated by his favorite.
452. Theodoric II.
466. Euric.
484. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
507. Gesalric; killed in battle.
511. Amalaric; killed in battle.
531. Theodat; assassinated by a madman
548. Theodisele; murdered for female violation.
549. Agila; taken prisoner and put to death.
554. Athanagild.
567. From this year to the year 687 sixteen kings reigned.
687. Egica or Egiza.
697. Vitizza.
741. Roderick; killed in battle in 714
An interregnum till
718. Pelagius.
736. Favila; killed by a boar in hunting.

SPAIN, *continued.*

738. Alphonsus I.; Catholic.
757. Froila I.; killed by his brother Aurelius.
768. Aurelius.
774. Silo.
783. Mauregat.
789. Veremond.
791. Alphonsus II.; the chaste.
824. Ramiro I.; he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle.
860. Ordogno I.
862. Alphonsus III.; surnamed the great; deposed by his son.
910. Garcias.
914. Ordogno II.
923. Froila II.
924. Alphonsus IV.; abdicated.
931. Ramiro II., killed in battle.
950. Ordogno III.
955. Ordogno IV.
956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple
967. Ramiro III.
982. Veremund II.; the Gouty.
999. Alphonsus V.; killed at the siege of Viscu.
1028. Veremund III.; killed in battle.
1035. Ferdinand the Great, king of Leon and Castile.
1065. Sancho II., the Strong, king of Castile; Alphonsus in Leon and Asturias; and Garcias in Galicia.
1072. Alphonsus VI., the Valiant; in Castile and Leon.
1109. Alphonsus VII.
1122. Alphonsus VIII.
1157. Sancho III., the Beloved, in Castile; Ferdinand in Leon.
1158. Alphonsus IX., in Castile.
1214. Henry I.
1236. Ferdinand III. the Holy; in him Castile and Leon were reunited, and perpetually annexed.
1252. Alphonsus the Wise; deposed.
1284. Sancho IV., the Brave; Peter III. in Arragon.
1295. Ferdinand IV.
1312. Alphonsus X.; John in Arragon.
1350. Peter the Cruel; deposed. Reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; afterwards beheaded by his subjects.
1368. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.
1379. John I.; he united Biscay to Castile.
1390. Henry III., the Sickly.
1406. John II.
1454. Henry IV the Impotent.
1474. Ferdinand V., the Catholic, in whom, by his marriage with Isabella, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were united.
1504. Philip I. of Austria, and his queen Joan.
1506. Joan alone over both kingdoms.
1516. Charles I., and emperor of Germany, resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.
1555. Philip II., married Mary, queen-regnant of England.
1598. Philip III., son of the preceding; he drove the Moors from Grenada and the adjacent provinces.
1621. Philip IV., his son; a reign of nearly continuous and unfortunate wars with the Dutch and France.
1665. Charles II.
1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson to Louis XIV. of France; resigned.
1724. Lewis I.; who reigned only a few months.
1724. Philip V.; again.
1745. Ferdinand VI., surnamed the Wise; he distinguished his reign by acts of liberality and beneficence.
1759. Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies.
1788. Charles IV.; abdicated in favor of his son and successor.
1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon, of of France, also forced to resign.
1808. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; deposed.
1814. Ferdinand VII.; restored; succeeded by his daughter.
1833. Isabella II., Sept. 29; who came to the throne when three years of age.

While nearly all the other nations of the world have been at peace, this country, for the last quarter of a century, has been a prey to the most deplorable commotions, and almost continuous and destructive civil war. From the death of Ferdinand, the intrigues of Christina, the queen-mother, and the parties in her interest, have led to successive revolutions in the state, and caused, in 1840, her own abdication of the regency, and expulsion from the kingdom.

SPANISH ARMADA AGAINST ENGLAND. See article *Armada.*

SPARTA. The capital of Laconia, one of the most considerable republics of the Peloponnesus, and the formidable rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valor of its citizens, for eight centuries. The epoch of its foundation is much disputed. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king, 1516 B. C. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained the names by which it was most known. The history of Lacedæmon may be divided into five eras, viz., 1st. Under the ancient kings, from Lelex to the settlement of the Heraclidæ, comprising about four hun-

dred and twelve years. 2d. Under the Heraclidæ as absolute monarchs, till Lycurgus instituted a senate, by which the people obtained a share in the government, including about two hundred and twenty years. 3d. From the establishment of the senate, to the introduction of ephori, or five inspectors by Theopompus, about one hundred and twenty-four years. 4th. From the appointment of the ephori, to the total abolition of royalty, about five hundred and forty years. 5th. From the abolition of the monarchy, to the subjugation of the country to the Roman power, a period of about seventy-two years, 147 B. C.—*Abbé Lenglet.* See *Tabular Views: Greece*, page 7, *et seq.* See also *Greece.* The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers. They cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. All their laws, all their institutions, all their education, in a word, the very constitution of their republic, were calculated to make them warriors. And never were men brought into the field more capable of enduring fatigue. They hardened their bodies by stripes, and by manly exercises, accustoming themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die without fear or regret. The women were as courageous as the men, and celebrated with festivals the fall of their sons, when killed in battle, or coolly put them to death with their own hands, if by a shameful flight, or the loss of their arms, they brought disgrace upon their country.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

SPECTACLES AND READING-GLASSES. See *Optics.* Spectacles were unknown to the ancients. They are generally supposed to have been invented in the 13th century, by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about A. D. 1285.—*Gen. Hist.* They were invented by Roger Bacon, our own illustrious countryman, according to Dr. Plott. The hint was certainly given by Bacon about 1280. Some affirm that the real inventor was Salvino; and Mr. Manni gives proofs in favor of Salvino in his *Treatise on Spectacles.*

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun-dials, were invented by Anaximander, 552 B. C. The armillary sphere is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes about 255 B. C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B. C. It was maintained by Pythagoras that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to the ears of mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPINNING. The art of spinning was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, such was their veneration for it. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art of spinning about 1500 B. C. Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp. The wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner; and a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Augustus Cæsar usually wore no garments but such as were made by his wife, sister, or daughter. The spinning-wheel was invented at Brunswick, about A. D. 1530. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand-spinning-wheel, when Hargrave, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning-jenny, with eight spindles. Hargrave also erected the first carding-machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargrave's; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, and, for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769. At first, he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1779, Crompton invented the mule, which is a further and wonderful improvement of this art.—*P illips.*

SPIRES. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spires, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1689, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The diet to

condemn the reformers was held at Spires, called there by the emperor Charles V., 1529. This was the era of Protestantism. See *Protestants.*

SPIRITS. See *Distillation.* No human invention has ever tended more to corrupt the morals, and ruin the character, constitution, and circumstances of numbers of mankind, than distillation. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state. In 1840, England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland made about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, duty was paid, in 1840, on the following quantities of spirits. viz.—Rum, 2 830,263 gallons; brandy, 1,167,756 gallons; Geneva, 18,640 gallons; on other foreign spirits, 8,758 gallons; and on British, Irish, and Scotch spirits, 25,190,843 gallons; making in the whole nearly thirty millions of gallons, upon which the duty amounted to about eight millions of pounds sterling!—*Parl. Returns.*

SPITZBERGEN. Discovered in 1533, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds.

STAMP-DUTIES IN ENGLAND. The first institution of stamp-duties was by statute 5 and 6 William and Mary, June 23, 1694, when a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable. The American Stamp Act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the parliament of Great Britain which produced the American war, and led to the independence of the United States, was passed March 22, 1765. Stamp-duties in Ireland commenced 1774. Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in 1782. The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, the revenue of 3,126,535*l.*; and in 1840, for the United Kingdom, 6,726,817*l.* See *Newspapers*, &c.

STANDARDS. See *Banners, Flags*, &c. The practice in the army of using the cross on standards and shields arose in the miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius: this fact rests on the authority of Eusebius, who states that he had received it from the emperor himself, A. D. 312. For the celebrated French standard, see *Lily.* STANDARD OF MAHOMET; on this ensign no infidel dare look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace. The IMPERIAL STANDARD was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, Jan. 1, 1801.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars.—*Coke.* This court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reigns, was called Star-chamber, not from the *stars* on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No *Star* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Henry VII. 1487, for trials by a committee of the privy council. In Charles I.'s reign, it exercised its power, independent of any law, upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible.—*Goldsmith.* It was abolished 16 Charles I., 1641. There were

from 26 to 42 judges, the lord-chancellor having the casting voice.—*Gibbon.*

STARS. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B. C Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them (this is mentioned by Cicero, and probably gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus), about 344 B. C. Job, Hesiod, and Homer, mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B. C., in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727. See *Astronomy* and *Solar System.*

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France. Previously to the Revolution it had not met since A. D. 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the nobility, clergy, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, May 5, 1789. Here a a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. See *National Assembly.*

STATIONERS. Books and paper were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented; yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip and Mary, 1555. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row.—*Mortimer.*

STATUES. See *Moulds*, *Sculpture*, &c. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B. C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made with ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B. C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statute erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.

STEAM ENGINE. This is the most important prime mover that the ingenuity of man has yet devised. The first idea of it was suggested by the marquis of Worcester in his *Century of Inventions*, as "a way to drive up water by fire," A. D. 1663. It does not, however, appear that the noble inventor could ever interest the public in favor of this great discovery.

Papin's *digester* invented - A. D. 1681
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water - - - 1698
Papin's engine, exhibited to the Royal Society, about - - - - 1699
Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen - - - - 1713
First idea of steam navigation set forth in a patent obtained by Hulls - 1736
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder - - - - 1765
His first patent - - - - 1769
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of parliament - - 1775
Thomas Paine proposed the application of steam in America - - - - 1778
Engine made to give a rotary motion - 1778
Watt's expansion engine - - - - 1778
Double acting engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle - 1779
Watt's double engine, and his first patent for it granted - - - - 1781
The marquess Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône - - - 1781
Fitchs' experiments in steam navigation on the Delaware, (See *Smith's Am. Curios.*) - - - - 1783-4
Oliver Evans' experiments in the same - - - - - - 1785-6
Rumsey's experiments in the same in Virginia - - - - - - 1787
W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal - - - - 1789
First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson - - - - - 1791
Jouffroy's experiments in France - - 179[illegible]

STEAM ENGINE, *continued.*

Chancellor Livingston builds a steamer on the Hudson - - - - - 1797
First experiment on the Thames - - 1801
The experiment of Mr. Symington repeated with success - - - - 1802
Trevethick's high-pressure engine - 1802
Oliver Evans' experiments in locomotive engines in Penn. - - - 1804
Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine constructed - - - - 1804
Manufactories warmed by steam - 1806
Fulton started a steam-boat on the river Hudson, built by himself, and named "The North River;" engine by Boulton and Watt; passage to Albany in 33 hours: FIRST STEAM NAVIGATION on record - - - - 1807
The next three steam-boats in the world were the *Car of Neptune*, - - 1808
The *Paragon* - - - - - - - 1811
The *Richmond* - - - - - - 1812 all in New York.
Steam power to convey coals on a railway, employed by Blenkinsop - - 1811
Steam vessels first commenced plying on the Clyde (FIRST in EUROPE) - 1812
Steam applied to printing in the *Times* office. See *Press* - - - - - 1814
There were five steam vessels in Scotland (*Parl. Returns*) in - - - 1813
First steam vessel on the Thames brought by Mr. Dodd, from Glasgow 1814
The first steamer built in England (*Parl. Returns*) - - - - - - 1815
The *Savannah* steamer, of 350 tons, went from New York to Liverpool in 26 days - - - - July 15, 1819
First steamer in Ireland - - - 1820
Captain Johnson obtained 10,000*l.* for making the first steam voyage to India, in the *Enterprise*, which sailed from Falmouth - - Aug. 16, 1825
Locomotive steam carriages on railways, at Liverpool - - Oct. 1829
The Railway opened (see *Liverpool*) - 1830
The *Great Western* arrives from Bristol at New York, and the *Sirius* from Cork, same day, being their first voyage, in 18 days - - June 17, 1838
War steamers built in England - - 1838
First steamer of the Cunard line was the Britannia to Boston; after a passage of 14 ds. 8 hrs., arrived July 18, 1840

STEAM BOATS IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1838 returns from 23 States gave an aggregate of 700 vessels—whole tonnage, 153,660 tons; but these returns were not complete. The increase from 1838 to 1850 was very great: probably there are, in 1850, at least 1500 vessels, with an aggregate of 300,000 tons. The first American ocean steamer of any note was the Washington, which made her first passage to Southampton in June 1847. The whole number of steam-boats, locomotive and stationary engines, in the United States, in 1838, was 3,010.

STEAM VESSELS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

STEAM VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS;

Year.	*England.*	*Scotland.*	*Ireland.*	*Dependencies.*	*Total.*
1814	0	5	0	1	6
1815	3	5	0	2	10
1820	17	14	3	9	43
1825	112	36	3	17	168
1830	203	61	31	20	315
1835	344	85	68	48	545
1845	694	139	79	89	1001

STEEL-YARD. A most ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B. C.

STENOGRAPHY. The art of writing in short-hand is said to have been practised by most of the ancient nations. It is said to have followed from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. It is also attributed to the poet Ennius, improved upon by Tyro, Cicero's freed-man, and still more by Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, printed about A. D. 1412, is the oldest system extant. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590. There are now numerous systems of it, many of them of easy acquirement and great simplicity.

STEREOMETRY. The instrument by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about A. D. 1350.—*Anderson.*

STEREOTYPE. See *Printing*. It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711; but this is doubted. It is said to have been suggested by Wm. Ged

of Edinburgh, 1735.—*Nichols.* This species of printing is ascribed by others to Mr. Tilloch, 1779. The invention of it is also attributed to Francis Ambrose Didot, of Paris, about that year.—*Ferguson.* But stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and Dutch folio Bible were printed there.—*Phillips.* Stereotyping was introduced into London, by Wilson, in 1804.—*Idem.*

STEREOTYPING. The foregoing is from Haydn. But this art is said to have been invented by Cadwallader Colden of New York, who sent the details of his plan in 1779 to Dr. Franklin, then in Paris. Franklin communicated the plan to Didot, the famous printer, and Herbau, a German, who had been an assistant of Didot, took it up in opposition to Didot. It is affirmed, on good authority, that Herbau's method of stereotyping is precisely similar to that which Colden invented. Stereotyping was first actually practised in New York in 1813, when John Watts stereotyped the Larger Catechism. In June 1815 the Bruces of New York stereotyped a duodecimo Bible.—*Dr. J. W. Francis.*

STOCKINGS. Those of silk were first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560, queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more.—*Howell.* He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of.—*Idem.* Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, the first of the kind made in England, 1564.—*Stowe.*

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1694. The number of stockholders in 1840 amounted to 337,481. By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* averaged in the year—

1780 -	£63 13 6	1795 -	£74 8 6	1810 -	£67 16 3	1825 -	£90 0 8
1785 -	68 6 6	1800 -	66 3 3	1815 -	58 13 9	1830 -	89 15 7
1790	71 2 6	1805 -	58 14 0	1820 -	63 12 0	1840 -	89 17 6

See *Public Debt.*

STOICS. Disciples of Zeno, the cynic philosopher; they obtained the name of stoics because they listened to his instructions and harangues in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa.* Zeno taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living according and agreeable to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. The Pharisees affected the same stiffness, patience, apathy, austerity, and insensibility, which this sect is famous for.—*Stanley.*

STONE. Stone buildings were introduced into England, A. D. 670. A stone bridge was built at Bow in 1087, and is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860. See *Bridges* The first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161. See *Building.* Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1796.

STONEHENGE. Among the most celebrated monuments of British antiquity. Said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin by Aurelius Ambrosius in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist, the Saxon. A. D.

475.--*Geoffrey of Monmouth* Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, A. D. 500.—*Polydore Vergil.* An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated.—*Dr. Stukeley.* The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, and justice administered, and heinous crimes punished, by burning alive in wicker-baskets.

STORMS. The following are among the best authenticated and most memorable. In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, A. D. 944 One in several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, October 5, 1091. One on the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais, and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215.—*Holinshed.*

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, A.D. 1233.

A storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants: 1285.—*Hoveden.*

A violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III., then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339.—*Matt. Paris.*

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbor, Jan. 1382.—*Holinshed.*

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1389.—*Idem.*

A hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage; more remarked in England, happening Sept. 3, 1658, the day that Cromwell died.—*Mortimer.*

A storm on the eastern coasts of England; 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1696.

The storm called the "*Great* Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbors, and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, Nov. 26, 1703.*

A snow storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, A. D. 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen, greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, Oct. 11, 1737.

A dreadful hurricane at the Havana; many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, Oct. 25, 1768.—*Annual Register.*

An awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and 4 Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 29, 1775.

At Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 700C of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782.

One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

A dreadful hurricane, which ravaged the Leeward Islands, from 20th to 22d Sept. 1819. At the Island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

At Gibraltar, where more than a hundred vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1828.

Awful hurricane on the western coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighborhood; the coast and harbors were covered with wrecks; the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half a million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the wind spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighborhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6–7, 1839.

Hurricane at Havana, 92 vessels sunk, 1275 houses destroyed, and 1038 injured, Oct. 10–11, 1846.

Hurricane at Antigua, St. Thomas, &c. Aug. 21, 1848.

STOVES. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of

* The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace, in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost; in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed too by portable braziers. See *Chimneys*.

STRASBURG. The attempt at insurrection in the city of Strasburg, by Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, a nephew of the deceased emperor, aided by two officers and some privates, which was instantly suppressed by the arrest of the parties. The prince was afterwards shipped off to America by the French government, Oct. 29, 1836. This enthusiast made another attempt, by a descent at Boulogne, Aug. 6, 1840. See *France*.

STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, in Devonshire, between the royal army and the forces of the parliament, headed by the poet Waller; in this battle the victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded, and Waller was obliged to fly to Bristol; fought May 16, 1643.

STUCCO-WORK. The art was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it.—*Abbé Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine about A. D. 1550; and is now exquisitely performed in Italy and France, and is advancing rapidly to perfection in England.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextillis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C. Again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, A. D. 1582. See *Calendar*. Introduced into most of the other states of Europe, 1710. Act passed to change the style in England from the Julian to the Gregorian, 1751. It took effect Sept. 3, 1752. See *New Style* and *Year*.

STYLE, ROYAL, OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND. See articles *Majesty* and *Titles*.

SUBSIDIES. Subsidies to the kings of England formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340.—*Anderson*. Subsidies raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I., 1624, but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and the war against Bonaparte. One of the most remarkable of these latter was June 20, 1800, when a treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna, between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace. Subsidies to Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte, and other powers, were afterwards given by England, to the amount of many tens of millions sterling.—*Phillips*.

SUB-TREASURY. Bill providing for the safe keeping of the moneys belonging to the United States, passed the Senate by 24 to 18, Jan. 23, 1840; repealed Aug. 9, 1841. Re-enacted in a new form, 184–.

SUCCESSION, ACT OF. The memorable act to exclude Roman Catholics from ascending the throne of Great Britain was passed in 1689; and the crown of England was settled upon the present royal family by the act of June 12, 1701.

SUCCESSION, THE WAR OF. This celebrated war, alike distinguished by the glorious achievements of the duke of Marlborough and its barren and unprofitable results, arose in the question whether an Austrian or a French prince, grandson of Louis XIV., should succeed to the throne of Spain. Our court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew, one after another, and the French prince succeeded; 1702 to 1713. See *Utrecht, Peace of*.

SUGAR, *Saccharum officinarum*. Sugar is supposed to have been known to the

ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B. C.—*Strabo.* An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage.—*Lucan.* The best sugar was produced in India.—*Pliny.* It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen.—*Encyclop.* Brought into Europe from Asia, A. D. 625. In large quantities, 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.—*Robertson's History of Charles V.**

SUGAR-REFINING. The art of refining sugar was made known to the Europeans by a Venetian, A. D. 1503. It was first practised in England in 1659, though some authorities say that we had the art among us a few years sooner. Sugar was first taxed by name, 1 James II., 1685.—*Anderson; Mortimer.* See *Beet Root.*

SUICIDE. The first instance of it (passing that of Samson) recorded in Jewish history is that of Saul, 1055 B. C.—*Apollodorus.* The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B. C. Instances afterwards occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 45 B. C. In the Catholic church, in the sixth century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods.

A FEW OF THE MOST MEMORABLE RECENT CASES OF SUICIDE IN ENGLAND, &c.

Suicide of gen. Pichegru	April 7, 1804	Of Mr. Simpson, the traveller	July 24, 1840
Of marshal Berthier	June 1, 1815	Of lord James Beresford	April 27, 1841
Of Samuel Whitbred, esq.	Sept. 6, 1815	Of the earl of Munster	March 20, 1842
Of sir Samuel Romilly	Nov. 2, 1818	Of Laman Blanchard	Feb. 25, 1845
Of Christophe, king of Hayti	Oct. 8, 1820	Of col. Gurwood	Dec. 29, 1845
Of marquess of Londonderry	Aug. 12, 1822	Of Haydon, the eminent painter	June 22, 1845
Of hon. colonel Stanhope	Jan. 26, 1825		

There have been only three instances of self-destruction by fire; that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy. In England, the body was buried in cross-roads, a stake being previously driven through it, until the statute 4 George IV., 1823.

SULTAN. A Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes Angrolipex and Musgad, about A. D. 1055.—*Vattier.* It

* About the year 1138 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance, in 1497. A manuscript letter, from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, 6th March, 1546, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship, 25 sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eighte pence a pounde." In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom were nearly 5,000,000 cwts., of which nearly four millions were for home consumption; and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling.

was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the fourth century of the Hegira.

SUMMATRA, Island of. The Malays at Qualla Battoo having committed piracies on American vessels, the town was destroyed by the United States frigate Potomac, and 150 Malays killed, Feb. 6, 1832.

SUMPTUARY LAWS. Laws to restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street unless she were drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B. C.—*Diog. Laert.* This law checked luxury. The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws were chiefly in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII. See *Dress*, *Luxury*, &c.

SUN. Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B. C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B. C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected until about A. D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530. See *Copernican System* and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. Maculæ were first discovered by Chr. Scheiner, 1611. Transit of Mercury observed by Gassendi. By the observations of Dr. Halley on a spot which darkened the sun's disk in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis. Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley, 1702. A macula, three times the size of the earth, passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766, and frequently since. Herschel measured two spots whose length taken together exceeded 50,000 miles, April 19, 1779.

SUN-DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B. C.—*Pliny*, 1, 2. The first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when the time was divided into hours, 293 B. C. Sun-dials were first set up in churches, A. D. 613.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

SUNDAY, or LORD'S DAY. Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is called the Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's rising from the dead on that day, which, according to the Jewish account, was the next day after the sabbath. The apostles transferred that religious rest observed by the Jews on the sabbath to this day. The first civil law for its proper observance was made by Constantine, A. D. 321.—*Eusebius.* The council of Orleans prohibited country labor, 338. The *Book of Innocent Sunday Sports*, authorizing certain sports and pastimes after divine service on Sundays, published in England 14 James I. in 1617, was violently opposed by the clergy and puritans. Its sanction by the unfortunate Charles I. was a primary cause of the civil war which ended in his death. This book was burnt by the hangman, and the sports suppressed by order of parliament.—*Rapin.* Sunday schools were established in England first by Mr. Raikes in 1780. Act of parliament closing all the post-offices on Sunday passed May 1850.

SUPREMACY over the CHURCH. The supremacy of the king over the church as well as sovereignty over the state, whereby the king was made head of the church of England, was established in 1534, when Henry VIII. shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself. Our kings have from that time had the title of supreme head of the church conferred upon them by parliament. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and

the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More) were, among numerous others, beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, 1535.—*Haydn.*

SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B. C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A. D. 17; Galen, 170; Ætius, 500; Paulus Ægineta in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century sprung up a new era in the science; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests or barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under the illustrious Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. In England surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London.

SURGEONS, College of. The first charter for surgeons was granted by Henry VIII., 1540. Formerly barbers and surgeons were united, until it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, excepting only the drawing of teeth." The surgeons obtained another charter in 1745; and a new charter in 1800.

SURPLICES. First worn by the Pagan priests. First used in churches, A. D 316, and generally introduced by pope Adrian, 786. Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves, *Can.* 58. The garb prescribed by Stat. 2 Edward VI., 1547; and again 1 Elizabeth, 1558; and 13 and 14 Charles II., 1662.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. The greatest and oldest in the world is in China, near King-tung; it is formed of chains. Rope suspension bridges, from rocks to rocks, are also of Chinese origin. In these realms chain suspension bridges are of recent construction. The bridge over the Menai Strait is the most surprising work, every way considered, of modern times.

SUTTEES, or the BURNING of WIDOWS. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. So many as seventeen widows have burned themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished, until lately, in each year. Mr. Holwell was present at many of these sacrifices. On February 4, 1743, he saw a young and beautiful creature, only seventeen years of age, the mother of two children, thus sacrifice herself, with a fortitude and courage that astonished every witness of the scene.—*Holwell.* The English government in India have discouraged these self-immolations, while yet avoiding any undue interference with the religion and prejudices of the natives. Suttees were abolished by English colonial law, Dec. 7, 1829; but they have since occasionally, though rarely, taken place.

SWEARING on the GOSPEL. First used A. D. 528. Introduced in judicial proceedings about 600.—*Rapin.* Profane Swearing made punishable by fine; a laborer or servant forfeiting 1*s.*, others 2*s.* for the first offence; for the second offence, 4*s.*; the third offence, 6*s.*; 6 William III., 1695. See *Oaths.*

SWEDEN. The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, a diminutive race, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of the country.

Gylf reigns in Sweden - - - B.C. 57
During this reign, Odin, surnamed the Divine, at the head of a swarm of barbarians, falls upon the North of Europe, making vasts conquests

WEDEN, *continued.*

Ynge, founder of the family of the Ynlingars, reigns - - - B.C. 32
[The early history of the kingdom is altogether involved in fables and obscurity.]
* * * * * *
Olif the Infant is baptized, and introduces Christianity among his people, about - - - - A.D. 1000
Gothland, so celebrated for its warlike people and invasions of other countries, is annexed to Sweden - - 1132
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the Pagan temples 1168
Stockholm founded - - - 1260
Magnus Ladelus establishes a regular form of government - - - 1279
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenchel Magnus, surnamed Smeek, or the Foolish, king of Norway, is elected - - - - - 1318
Waldemar lays Gothland waste - - 1361
The crown made elective - - 1320
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns - - 1365
Sweden united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, under Margaret - 1394
University of Upsal founded - - 1476
Christian II., "the Nero of the North," massacres all the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism - - - 1520
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valor of Gustavus Vasa 1523
He makes the crown hereditary, and introduces the reformed religion - 1544
The titles of count and baron introduced by Eric XIV. - - - - 1561
The conquests of Gustavus Adolphus, between 1612 and - - - 1617
He is slain at Lutzen - - - 1633
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark - 1648
Abdication of Christina - - - 1654
Charles X. overruns Poland - - 1657
Arts and sciences begin to flourish - 1660
Charles XII., "the madman of the North," begins his reign - - 1699
He makes himself absolute abolishes the senate - - - - ****
Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia. See *Pultowa* - - - A.D. 1708
He escapes to Bender, where after three years' protection, he is made prisoner by the Turks - - - 1713
He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, he is at length killed at the siege of Fredericshall - - - Dec. 11, 1718
Queen Ulrica Eleanor abolishes despotic government - - - - 1719
Royal Academy founded by Linné, afterwards called Linnæus - - 1741
Conspiracy of counts Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded - - - 1756
Despotism re-established - - 1772
Order of the Sword instituted - - 1772
Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerstrom, at a ball, March 16: he expired the 29th - - - 1792
The regicide was dreadfully scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled - - - May 18, 1792
Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania - March 13, 1809
Sweden cedes Finland to the czar of Russia - - - Sept. 17, 1809
Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo, is chosen the crown prince of Sweden - - Aug. 21, 1810
Gustavus IV. arrived in London, Nov. 12, 1810
Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon Bonaparte - - Jan. 9, 1812
Alliance with England - July 12, 1812
Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon - - March 13, 1813
Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel - - Jan. 14, 1814
Bernadotte ascends the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV. - Feb. 5, 1818
Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden - May 19, 1826

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

A. D. 825 Regnard Lobrock.
* * * Reigns uncertain.]
966 Eric, the Victor.
994 Olaf, or Olif Skotkong.
1026 Edmund Jacobson.
1035 Edmund, or Amand III.
1041 Haquin.
1056 Stenkell, or Steenchel.
1060 Ingo I.; assassinated by his brother.
1064 Halstan.
1080 Philip.
1100 Ingo II.; died in a monastery.
1130 Ragwald; murdered by the Visigoths.
1133 Magnus I.; assassinated in Scania.
1144 Suercher II.
1150 Eric X.; beheaded by rebels.
1162 Charles VII.; made prisoner by Canute, who reigns.
1168 Canute, son of Eric X.
1192 Suercher III., son of Charles; killed in battle.
1211 Eric XI.
1220 John I.
1223 Eric XII.
1250 Waldemar.
1276 Magnus II.
1290 Birger II.
1318 Magnus III.; dethroned by his subjects
1365 Albert.
1397 Margaret.
1411 Eric XIII.; abdicated.
1441 Christopher.
1448 Charles VIII.
1458 Christian I.
1497 John II.
1520 Christian II.
1528 Gustavus I., Vasa.
1556 Eric XIV.; died in prison.
1569 John III.
1592 Sigismond I., king of Poland.
1606 Charles IX.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus II.
1632 Christina; resigned her crown to
1654 Charles X., Gustavus duke of Deux Ponts.
1660 Charles XI.

SWEDEN, *continued.*

1699 Charles XII.; killed at the siege of Frederickshall.
1718 Ulrica Eleanora; resigned when her husband was elected.
1720 Frederick, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.
1751 Adolphus Frederick, duke of Holstein.
1771 Gustavus III., Adolphus.
1792 Gustavus Adolphus IV.
1809 Charles XIII.
1818 Charles John XIV., Bernadotte, Feb. 5
1844 Oscar, his son, March 8.

SWEDENBORGIANS. A sect of mystics, so called from the learned but eccentric Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman. He considered the New Jerusalem, foretold in the Apocalypse, to be a church now about to be established, in which will be known the true nature of God and of man, of the Word, of heaven and of hell—concerning all which subjects error and ignorance now prevail, and in which church this knowledge will bear its proper fruits—love to the Lord and to one's neighbor, and purity of life. His first work on theology was published in 1743; his sect rose about 1760, but it did not spread in England until 1782. His doctrines have a considerable number of respectable advocates in the United States.

SWITZERLAND. The ancient Helvetians were a Gaulish people, conquered by Julius Cæsar, and afterwards subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Many Franks also settled here in the early ages. The canton of Schweitz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 B. C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.

The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries - A. D. 612
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns - - 909
Becomes subject to Germany - - - 1032
Fribourg built by Berthold IV. - - 1179
Tyranny of Geszler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell. - - 1306
Swiss independence - Nov. 7, 1307
A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 11,000 souls - - 1314
Form of government made perpetual - 1315
Lucerne joins the confederacy - - 1335
The canton of Zurich joins, and becomes head of the league - - 1350
Berne, Glaris, and Zug join - - 1351
The Grisons league (see *Caddee*) - 1400
Second league of the Grisons - - 1424
The third league of the Grisons - 1436
Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI. - - 1480
Union of Fribourg and Soleure - 1481
Maximilian I. emperor, acnowledges Swiss independence - - - 1499
Schaffhausen joins the union - - 1501
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers - 1516
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire - 1519
The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies - - - 1544
Appenzel joins the other cantons - 1597
Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town; but in the end is defeated - - - 1602
[This circumstance gives rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]
Independence of Switzerland recognized by the treaty of Westphalia (see *Westphalia, Peace of*) - A. D. 1648
[From this period until the French Revolution the canton enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]
Alliance with France - May 25, 1777
Domestic strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes - - - 1781
1000 fugitive Genevans seek an asylum in Ireland (see *Geneva*) - - 1782
Swiss guards ordered to quit France - 1792
Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France - - - 1798
The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France, May 12, 1802
Uri, Schweitz, and Underwald separate from the republic - July 13, 1802
Switzerland joins France with 6,000 men - - - Aug. 24, 1811
The Allies entered Switzerland in the spring of 1814. The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna - - - 1815
Federal diet opened - Oct. 16, 1847
— passes resolves against the Sonderbund, and troops of Uri attack canton Tessino - - Nov. 4, 1847
Forces of the diet attack Friburg, Nov 10, and take Lucerne - Nov. 24, 1847
Neufchatel declares independence, Feb. 29, 1848

SWORDS. They were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* The sword is one of the earliest implements

of war. The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broad-sword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords are the most prized; and next, the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from a celebrated artificer, named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrew Ferraras*. The broad-sword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

SYCAMORE-TREE. This tree is called by some the Egyptian Fig-tree. The date of its being planted in England is not known, but it was very early. In Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs of Female Sovereigns, we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore-tree, which she planted in the gardens of Holyrood, and that from this little tree have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, New South Wales. Founded by governor Philip, on a cove of Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay; but now the principal seat of the government of the colony. It was denominated Sydney in compliment to lord Sydney. The town is now becoming considerable in extent and population; and it has a legislative council, which was first held July 13, 1829. See *New South Wales; Convicts, &c.*

SYNAGOGUE. Authors are not agreed as to the time when the Jews first had synagogues. Some refer it to the time of the ceremonial law, and others to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. There are in London six synagogues.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding (see *Councils*). National, were those of one nation only. The first of this kind held in England was at Hertford, A. D. 673: the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Henry VIII., 1533.

SYNOD of DORT. The famous, or general assembly of Dort in Holland, to which deputies were sent from England and all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon the points of justification and grace, 1618. —*Aitzema.*

SYRACUSE. Founded by Archias, 732 B. C.—*Eusebius.* 749 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* Taken by Marcellus, when Archimedes, the illustrious mathematician, was slain, 212 B. C. (see *Sicily*). Syracuse was destroyed by an earthquake, with many thousands of its inhabitants, January 1693. Again nearly destroyed, Aug. 6, 1757.

SYRIA. Of the early history of ancient Syria, a few particulars are gleaned from Scripture; and it otherwise affords nothing peculiar, being involved in the histories of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires (*which see*). The capital of Syria was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus (the chief of the Seleucidæ) founded the celebrated city of Antioch.

Seleucus, surnamed *Nicator, i. e.* Conqueror, enters Babylon	B.C. 312	Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's* queen, Stratonice, he pines away nearly to death: but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father and married by the son."	B. C. 297
Æra of the Seleucidæ (*which see*)	312		
Great Battle of Ipsus, defeat and death of Antigonus	301		
City of Antioch founded	299		

* This is related as one of the most strange events connected with the early history of physic. Erasistratus, the illustrious father of anatomy (jointly with Herophilus), had observed, that when

SYRIA, *continued.*

Battle of Cyropædion	B.C.	281
Seleucus is foully assassinated by Ceraunus.—*Lenglet.*		280
Antiochus defeats the Gauls, and takes the name of *Soter*, or Saviour		275
Reign of Antiochus II., surnamed by the Milesians *Theos*, or God!		261
Seleucus II. makes a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia*		243
Reign of Seleucus III., surnamed *Ceraunus*, or Thunder		226
Battle of Raphia, in which Antiochus III. is signally defeated		217
Antiochus' conquest of Judea		204
War with the Romans begins		192
Reign of Antiochus IV., who assumes the title of *Theos-Epiphanes*, or the Illustrious God!		175
He sends Appolonius into Judea; Jerusalem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed; and 40,000 more sold as slaves		170
Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand		124
Reign of her son Antiochus Grypus, whom she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself		123
Reign of Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch		111
Defeat of Tigranes by Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiatichus, about		65
* * * * * *		
Conquest of Syria	A.D.	970
[This conquest is made by the Fatimite caliphs who rule in Egypt.]		
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus		1067
The emirs of Aleppo revolt		1068
The Crusades from Europe commence (see article *Crusades*)		1095
[The Christians ultimately conquer that part of Syria called the Holy Land.—See *Jerusalem.*]		
Noureddin conquers Syria	A.D.	1168
Saladin puts an end to the power of the Fatimite dynasty		1171
The Tartars overrun all Syria		1259
Recovered by the sultans of Egypt, who expel the Crusaders		1291
Syria overrun by Tamerlane		1400
Conquered by the Turks under Selim		1517
* * * * * *		
After the conquest by Selim, Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French.	July 1,	1798
Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss	Aug. 6,	1798
He overruns the country, and takes Gaza and Jaffa		1798
Siege of Acre	March 6 to May 27,	1799
Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt	Aug. 23,	1799
Egypt is evacuated by the French army	Sept. 10,	1801
Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria,		1831–32
Ibraham Facha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signior	July 30,	1832
[Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success.]		
Ibrahim Pacha defeats the Turkish army, making 10,000 prisoners, June 25,		1839
The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria and places itself at the disposal of Mehemet Ali	July 14,	1839
The Five Powers propose to the Porte to negotiate with Mehemet Ali, July	16,	1839
Death of the celebrated lady Hester Stanhope	June 23,	1840
Treaty of London (not signed by offended France)	July 15,	1840
Capture of Sidon	Sept. 27,	1840
Fall of Beyrout (see *Beyrout*)	Oct. 10	1840
Fall of Acre (see *Acre*)	Nov. 3,	1840

After much expostulation with the sultan, the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, prevail upon him to make the pachalic of Egypt hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali, who surrenders to the Turkish fleet, and whose troops evacuate Syria. A treaty to that effect signed at London, between the representatives of those powers, July 13, 1841. This result conciliates France, and promises peace in the East, and its continuance among the great powers of Europe.

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ever the queen appeared, the young prince her step-son blushed, a tremor overspread his frame, his pulse quickened, and his voice grew weak. She was of his own age, and of exceeding beauty. On discovering the true cause of his patient's disorder, Erasistratus adopted an expedient which was the foundation of his great fame. He informed the king that his heir must die, as he languished under a hopeless passion. "Who," asked Seleucus, "is the object of his love?" "*My wife*," answered the physician. "Then resign her to him," said the king. "But if," said Erasistratus "it were the *queen* he loved, would you, Seleucus, yield up the idol of your affections to another?" "Yes," replied Seleucus, "I would readily relinquish both my queen and kingdom to save my son's life." "Then be at ease," Erasistratus rejoined, "for the object of his love is Stratonice!"—*Biog. Dict.*

* This treaty was engraved on a marble column, now in the court of the Theatre of Oxford. It was presented to Oxford by the earl of Arundel in the reign of Charles II.

T.

TAHITI. The French, or abbreviated name for Otaheite. See *Otaheite.*

TALAVERA, Battle of, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army, amounting to 47,000, commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani, July 27 and 28, 1809.

TALMUD. There are two books of the doctrine of the religion and morality of the Jews,—the Talmud of Jerusalem, and the Talmud of Babylon. The one composed by the Rabbi Juda Hakkadosh, about the close of the second century; the second, being commentaries, &c., by succeeding rabbis, were collected by Ben Eliezer, about the sixth century. Abridged by Maimonides in the twelfth century.

TAMERLANE. The conqueror of Persia, India and Egypt, and plunderer of Bagdad, Delhi, and Cairo. He subdued the renowned warrior Bajazet, sultan of the Turks, whom he exposed in a large iron cage, the fate the latter had destined for his adversary if he had been the victor. Bajazet dashed his head against the bars of this prison, and killed himself, 1403.—*Chalcondila's Hist. Turk.*

TANNING. Was early practised by various nations. The use of tan was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees. It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Since then, tan has been in general use in gardening. Great improvements were made in tanning in 1795, *et seq.*

TAPESTRY. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois.* The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands. —*Guicciardini.* Manufactured in France under Henry IV., by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I., 1619.—*Salmon.* Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France. See *Gobelin Tapestry.* Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry.*

TARENTUM, War of. The war which the people of Tarentum supported against the Romans, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and which is greatly celebrated in history. This war, which had been undertaken B. C 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbors, was terminated after ten years; 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome.

TARTARY. This name is given to several nations of the East. The Tartar race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians. It was during the decline of the Roman empire that these tribes began permanently to forsake their own plains, in search of more fertile regions; and the first of these ravagers whose terror and fame reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern race of Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Jenghis Khan, A. D. 1206. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia, became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, again broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, 1402, and founded a dynasty in India, which formed the most splendid court in Asia, till the close of the eighteenth century.

TAVERNS. In England, were places of entertainment, under various names,

in ancient times. Taverns, as so called, may be traced to the 13th century. "In the raigne of king Edward the Third *only three taverns* were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbroke, and the other in Lombard-street."—*Sir Henry Spelman.* The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of sir John Falstaff's merriment.—*Shakspeare, Henry IV.* Of little less antiquity is the *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480: this house was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were restrained by an act of Edward VI., 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

TAXES. The first levied on the people was by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B. C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l.* English money. The next was by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, which was a land-tax by assessment, and deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B. C.—*D'Eon's Histoire des Finances.* Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, corn, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377.—*Camden.* First taxation of the British colonies in America, 1764; produced active resistance, 1765; stamp act repealed, 1766: re-enacted 1767. See *Income*, *Revenue*, *Cost of Government*, &c.

TE DEUM. A kind of hymn or song of thanksgiving used in the church, beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus*—We praise thee, O God. It is generally supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about A. D. 390; and is sung in the Romish church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity on some happy event, such as a national thanksgiving for a great victory or for a bounteous harvest.

TEA. First known in Europe, being brought from India by the Dutch, 1610. Brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade.—*Anderson.* Green tea began to be used in 1715 The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767. This tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, November 1773, and was one of the causes of the Revolutionary war.

TEAS IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND OR CHARGED WITH DUTY IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1726.	lbs. 700,000	1805.	lbs. 24,133,000	1825.	lbs. 27,803,663
1766.	7,000,000	1810.	25,414,000	1830.	30,544,404
1792.	13,185,000	1815.	26,368,000	1835.	44,360,550
1800.	23,723,000	1820.	25,662,474	1840.	38,068,555

In England, the duty derived on tea is now about 4,000,000*l.* annually. Millions of pounds weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England.—*Report of the House of Commons*, 1818. The consumption of the whole civilized world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000.—*Evidence in the House of Commons*, 1830. The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company, Aug. 19, 1834. The value of teas imported into the United States for one year, ending July 1, 1847, was $4,278,463; while that of coffee was $9,102,872.

TEA-TREE. *Thea Bohea.* Brought to England from China, about 1768. The finest tea-plant known in England was raised in Kew Gardens; but the first that ever flourished in Europe was one belonging to the duke of Northumberland at Sion.

TELEGRAPHS. They were early in use. Polybius calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information *pyrsiæ*, because the signals were always made by fire. The most ingenious of the moderns had not thought of such a machine as a telegraph until 1663, when the plan was suggested by the marquis of Worcester. The first idea of a telegraph on the modern construction was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. It was not till 1793 that the instrument was applied to useful purposes: M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French. Two erected over the admiralty-office, London, 1796. The Semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals, by telegraph, enable 400 previously-concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses; and also to spell any particular words, letter by letter. See *Electric Telegraph.*

TELESCOPES. This invention is noticed by Leonard Digges, about 1571. Roger Bacon, about A. D. 1250, described telescopes and microscopes exactly, and yet neither were made till one Metius, at Alkamaer, and Jansen, of Middleburgh, made them about the same time; the latter from an accidental discovery made by his children, 1590—1609. Galileo imitated their invention by its description, and made three in succession, one of which magnified a thousand times. With these he discovered Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus. Telescopes became very popular, and were improved by Zucchi, Huygens, Gregory, and Newton; and finally by Martin, Hall, Dolland, and Herschel. Achromatic telescopes were made by More Hall, about 1723. A telescope was made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l.* in 1802; but the Herschel telescope, made 1789—1795, is superior: it has the great speculum 48 inches in diameter, 3½ inches thick, weighs 2118 lbs., and magnifies 6400 times. See *Herschel Telescope.*

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. It is to the credit of the American people that the first great public movement in behalf of temperance was made in this country. Temperance societies began to be formed in 1825–6. One of the most prominent of the first promoters of the reform was the Rev. Dr. Hewitt of Connecticut, who was worthily styled the Apostle of Temperance. The exertions of this and other energetic advocates of temperance and total abstinence have effected a wonderful change for the better in the general habits of the people. Several thousand temperance societies, under various names, have been formed, and a large number of vessels now sail from various ports of the United States, the crews of which are unsupplied with spirituous liquors of any kind. The movement has spread to some extent in Europe, but by far the most successful of its promoters has been the Rev. Theobald Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman in Ireland, who has administered the "total abstinence" pledge to about two millions of his countrymen. He commenced his ministry in this cause in 1830. In Germany there were 300 temperance societies in 1846.

TEMPLARS. The first military order of Knights Templars was founded in A. D. 1118 by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem. The templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England in 1185. The order was suppressed by the council of Vienna, and its revenues were bestowed upon other orders, in 1312. Numbers of the order were burnt alive and hanged, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe, particularly in France

in the reign of Philip of Valois, 1342. They were several times suppressed in England, and finally in 1340.

TEMPLE, London. Thus called, because it was anciently the dwelling house of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of that order, it was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple.

TEMPLES. They originated in the sepulchres built for the dead.—*Eusebius.* The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods.—*Herodotus.* The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion.—*Apollonius.* For temple of Belus, see *Babel.* The temple of Jerusalem, built by Solomon, 1012 B. C. Fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 587 B. C. Rebuilt, 536 B. C. Pillaged by Antiochus, 170 B. C. Rebuilt by Herod, 18 B. C. Destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70.—The temple of Apollo, at Delphos, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophorius, about 1200 B. C. Burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B.C. A new temple raised by the family of the Alcmæonidæ, about 513 B. C.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B. C. Fired by Erostratus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B. C. To rebuild it, employed 220 years. Destroyed by the Goths, A. D. 260.—The Temple of Piety was built by Acilius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments.—*Val. Max.* Temple of Theseus, built 480 years B. C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.—The heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, A. D. 331. See *Heathen Temples.*

TENNESSEE. One of the United States; was originally included in the charter of North Carolina by Charles II. in 1664; first settlement on Wetanga river, 1757; attacked, and 200 men, women, and children massacred by the Indians in 1760; the Indians chastised next year, but continued frequent contests with the colonists for several years. The territory ceded by North Carolina to the United States in 1790; admitted into the Union as a State, 1796. Population in 1790, 35,691; in 1810, 261,727; in 1830, 681,904; in 1840, 829,210, including 183,059 slaves.

TEST ACT. The statute of Charles II., directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c., was enacted March 1673; repealed, 1828.

TEUTONI, or TEUTONES. A people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius, and an infinite number made prisoners, 101 B. C. See *Cimbri.*

TEUTONIC ORDER. The order of military knights established in the Holy Land towards the close of the twelfth century. The institution arose in the humanity of the Teutones to the sick and wounded of the Christian army under the celebrated Guy of Lusignan when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Cælestine III., A. D. 1191. See *Prussia,* &c.

TEWKSBURY, Battle of, in which Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI., and her son, were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475, by the French king, Lewis XI., for 50,000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, May 4, 1471. See *Roses.*

TEXAS. One of the United States; first settled by the Spaniards at San Francisco in 1690; made one of the federal States of Mexico, in conjunction with the adjacent State of Coahuila, on the formation of the Mexican republic—an unpopular Union to the Texans, and productive of the first disagreement with the central government; colonization of Texas by emigrant from the United States, commenced 1821; war with Mexico for indepen dence commenced 1833, and ended by the defeat and capture of the Mexican president, Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, 21st April, 1836, which secured the independence of Texas; admitted into the Union as a State (the 28th), after active opposition with reference to the exclusion of slavery, Feb. 20, 1845. Population at that time about 200,000. [The first treaty for its annexation was rejected by the United States Senate, 35 to 16, June 8, 1844.]

THAMES TUNNEL. Projected by Mr. Brunel, to form a communication between the two sides of the river, at Rotherhithe and Wapping, the most extraordinary construction of ancient or modern times. The shaft was begun in 1825. At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft the first irruption took place, May 18, 1827. The second irruption, by which six workmen perished, Jan. 12, 1828. The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including footpath, about 14 feet; thickness of earth beneath the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet. The tunnel was opened throughout for foot passengers, March 25, 1843.

THANE. A title much in use anciently, and which sometimes signified a nobleman, sometimes a freeman, and sometimes a magistrate; but most properly, an officer under the king. The Saxons had a nobility called thanes, and the Scots also. The title was abolished in England at the Conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system. Abolished in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 420 B. C., was the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was built about 80 B. C. Theatres were afterwards numerous, and were erected in most cities of Italy. There was a theatre at Pompeii where most of the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the night of August 24, A. D. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered Pompeii. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A. D. 1533. The first royal license for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. See *Globe*. But long before that time, miracle plays were represented in the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were, gallery, 2*d.*; lords' room, 1*s.* —*Dickens*. The first play-bill was dated April 8, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus: "By his Majestie, his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury Lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humovrovs Lievtenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." Lincoln's-inn theatre was opened in 1695. The first attempt at theatrical performances in the United States was the acting of Otway's *Orphan*, in Boston, in 1750; but all such exhibitions were immediately afterwards prohibited there. A strolling company acted in a sail-loft in New York in 1758. The first regular theatre was in New York in 1793; the second in Boston; and the third in Philadelphia soon after. Dunlap's History of the American Theatre was published in New York, 1832. See *Drama, Plays*, &c.

THEBES. The ancient celebrated city of Thebais in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos, on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendor, it extended above twenty-three miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field, by each of its hundred

gates, 20 000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia, and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal. —*Plutarch.* Also Thebes, the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Bœotia. See *Bœotia.* Thebes was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, the founder of the city. It rose to a celebrated republic, styled the Theban, about 820 B. C. It was dismantled by the Romans, 145 B. C.—*Livy; Thucydides.*

THEFT. This offence was punished by heavy fines among the Jews. By death at Athens, by the laws of Draco. See *Draco.* The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*d.* value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The laws against theft, until lately, were very severe in England; they were revised by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel's acts, 9 and 10 George IV.

THEISTS. The sect so called came in with the Restoration, about 1660, and they taught a union with all men who believed in one God, but who rejected public worship and exterior forms of religion. They maintained that their religion was better because older and more simple than that which was given by God to the Hebrews.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS. The first in the United States was that at Andover, founded 1808.

THERMOMETER. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific person all about the same time. Invented by Drebbel of Alcmaer, A. D. 1609.—*Boerhaave.* Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609.—*Fulgentio.* Invented by Sanctorio in 1610.—*Borelli.* Fahrenheit's thermometer was invented about 1726; and the scale called Reaumur's soon after, 1730. The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently.

THERMOPYLÆ, Battle of. Leonidas at the head of 300 Spartans, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstands the whole force of the Persians during three days, when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brings them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, devote themselves to the good of their country, and perish gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. Of 300 heroes who engaged in this conflict with hundreds of thousands of the Persians, one man only returned home, and he was received with reproaches and insults for having fled from a battle in which his brave companions, with their royal leader, had fallen. Twenty thousand Persians perished by the hands of the Spartans, Aug. 7, 480 B. C.—*Vossius de Græc. Hist.*

THESSALY. This country is much celebrated in classical history, as being the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greece. From Thessaly the most powerful tribes of Greece derived their origin, as the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country, are the deluge of Deucalion, 1503 B. C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263. See them severally.

THRACE. So called from Thrax, the son of Mars. Conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B. C.; and it so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B. C. Byzantium was the capital of Thrace, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built. The Turks took the country under Mahomet II., A. D. 1453. —*Priestley.*

THRASHING-MACHINES. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Miekles, in 1776.

THRASYMENUS, BATTLE OF. A most bloody engagement between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B. C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. And about 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds.—*Livy; Polybius.*

THUMB-SCREW. An inhuman instrument which was commonly used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. It was in use in England also. The Rev. Wm. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was given him as a present by the council King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold! *hold!* doctor; another turn would make *me* confess any thing."

THURSDAY. The fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. The authority of this deity extended over the winds and seasons, and especially over thunder and lightning. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day, which was consecrated to Thor, still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday, or Thors-day, has been rendered into Latin by *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B. C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic War. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, A. D. 1598; but the honor of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, who laid hold of this class of phenomena to prove universal gravitation, about 1683.

TILSIT, PEACE OF. The memorable treaty concluded between France and Russia, when Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognized the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. Signed July 7, 1807, and ratified July 19 following.

TILTS AND TOURNAMENTS. Were greatly in vogue in England in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Notwithstanding many edicts against them, and anathemas from Rome, they were not abolished till the reign of Henry IV., about A. D. 1400.—*Rapin.* They first took their rise in Italy upon the suppression of the gladiators in the fifth century. They were suppressed in France in 1560.—*Voltaire's Gen. Hist.*

TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the British navy, in war, is 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which thirty-five will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A seventy-four gun ship consumes 3000 loads, or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of fifty-seven acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumes 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum.—*Allnut.* England imports about 800,000 loads of timber annually, exclusively of masts, yards, staves, lathwood, &c., together with about 8,000,000 of deals and deal-ends.—*Parl. Ret.*

TIME-MEASURE. That of Scipio Nasica was invented 159 B. C. Early authors inform us that Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; but as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, A. D. 887. The ancients had three time-measures: hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom. See *Clocks*, *Watches*, &c.

TIN. The Phœnicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, our tin-mines appear to have been neglected; but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III.; a charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who also framed the stannary laws, laying a duty on the tin, payable to the earls of Cornwall. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1535. Since that time, the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin-mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin-mines in Europe, A. D. 1240.—*Anderson.* Discovered in Barbary 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. England exports at present, on an average, 1500 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin-plates, of the value of 400,000*l.*

TITHES AND TENTHS. Were first given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.—*Josephus.* For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary.—*Wickliffe.* "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy."—*Blackstone.* The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, A. D. 786. Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate for the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, A. D. 794.—*Burn's Eccles. Law.* Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A. D. 844.—*Henry's Hist. of Eng.* They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800.—*Henault.* Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215.—*Rainaldi.*

TITLES, ROYAL. The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege" conferred upon him, 1399. The title of "Excellent Grace" was conferred upon Henry VI., 1422. Edward IV. had that of "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII. had the title "Highness," 1485; and Henry VIII. had the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509, *et seq.* But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I. of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520.—See *Field of the Cloth of Gold.* Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

TOBACCO, *Nicotiana Tabacum.* This plant received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain. Some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribees; others, from Tabasco, in the gulf of Florida. It was first observed at St. Domingo, A. D. 1496; and was used freely by the Span-

iards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was first carried to England, 7 Elizabeth, 1565, by sir John Hawkins; but sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it there. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years.—*Stowe's Chron.* In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. King James I. issued his famous Counter-Blast against Tobacco in 16 . The star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6*s.* 10*d.* per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II. An act laying a duty on the importation was passed, 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland 1779. The tax was increased, and put under the excise, 1789.—*Anderson; Ashe.* Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds.—*Chan. of the Ex.* In 1840, the quantity had reached to forty millions of pounds.—*Parl. Ret.* In the United States, tobacco is grown chiefly in Maryland and Virginia; but to some extent in all the southern states. The value of the crop exported in 1848 was $7,551,122. Tobacco is produced also in France, in India, &c.; that of the United States is considered the best in flavor, but that of Cuba is preferred for smoking. Several works have been published on the evil effects and *bad taste* of this weed.

TOBAGO. Settled by the Dutch, A. D. 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748 it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814.

TOLERATION ACT. To William III. is due the honor and wisdom of the first toleration act known in the history of this country, passed in 1689. The dissenters have ever since enjoyed the benefits of this act without interruption, though their liberties were greatly endangered in the latter end of queen Anne's reign.

TOLLS. They were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, A. D. 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341. Toll-bars in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every wagon that passed through a certain manor. Toll-gates or turnpikes were used in 1663.

TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE. An ancient duty levied on wine and other goods, commenced in England about 21 Edward III., 1346. The first granted to the kings of England for life, 5 Edward IV., 1465. *Cunningham's Hist. Taxes.*

TONTINES. Loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, so called from the inventor Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, A. D. 1653.—*Voltaire.* The late celebrated Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100*l.* share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000*l. per annum.* He died worth 2,115,244*l.*, aged 103 years, June 19, 1798.—*Haydn.*

TOPLITZ. BATTLE OF. A battle was fought at Toplitz between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated, 1762. Battle of Toplitz, August 30, 1813. Here the allied sovereigns had their head-quarters a considerable time in this latter year. Treaty of Toplitz, being a triple

alliance between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Sept. 9, 1813. Treaty of Toplitz, between Austria and Great Britain, Oct. 3, same year.

TORTURE. It has disgraced humanity in the earliest ages in every country. It was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was used early in the Catholic church against heretics. Occasionally used in England so late as the 1st Elizabeth, 1558; and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by order of Louis XVI., in 1780, although it had not been practised there some time before. Ordered to be discontinued in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786. It yet continues in other countries.

TORY. Various authors have differently described this term. It is said to be derived from an Irish word, originally signifying a savage, or rather a collector of tithes and taxes.—*Encyclop.* The names of Cavaliers and Roundheads, which existed in the time of Charles I. were changed, some tell us, into those of Tories and Whigs. The Tories were those who vindicated the divine right of kings, and held high notions of their prerogatives; while "the Whigs" denoted a friend to civil and religious liberty.—*Ashe.* The name of Tory was given by the country party to the court party, comparing them to Popish robbers; and arose out of the Meal-tub plot (*which see*), in 1679. The terms are defined by extreme politicians, as of two parties in the aristocracy: the Whigs, who would curb the power of the crown; and the Tories, who would curb the power of the people.—*Phillips.* In our revolutionary war the term was applied to the royalists; but, oddly enough, at the time of president Jackson, it was given to the ultra democratic party, while the other great party called themselves *Whigs.* See *Whigs.*

TOULON, France. In 1706 this town was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered, August 23, 1793, to the British admiral, lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, Nov. 15, 1793. Toulon was evacuated by the British, Dec. 19, same year, when great cruelties were exercised towards inhabitants as were supposed to be favorable to the British.

TOULOUSE, France. Founded about 615 B. C. A dreadful tribunal was established here to extirpate heretics, A. D. 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about A. D. 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry. See *Troubadours.*

TOULOUSE, Battle of. The final battle between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington and the French—one of the most bloody that had been fought from the time lord Wellington had received the command of the troops in Portugal. The French were commanded by marshal Soult, whom the victorious British hero forced to retreat, after twelve hours fighting, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the British forcing the French intrenched position before Toulouse. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded was between four and five thousand men; that of the French exceeded 10,000. At the period of this battle Bonaparte had abdicated the throne of France; but neither of the commanders was aware of that fact, or the close of the war at Paris. Fought April 10, 1814.

TOURNAMENTS or JOUSTS. Some authors refer them to Trojan origin, such as Ascanius instituted among the Romans. The tournament is a martial sport or exercise which the ancient cavaliers used to perform, to show

their bravery and address. It is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round," because, to be expert in these exercises, much agility, both of horse and man, was necessary. They were much practised A. D. 890; and were regulated and countenanced by Henry I., emperor, about 919. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the 12th century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the count de Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, June 29. 1559. Tournaments were from this event abolished in France, and with them "the age of chivalry is fled." A magnificent and costly feast and splendid tournament took place at Eglinton castle, August 29, 1839, and the following week: many of the visitors assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty," as fairest of the female throng. But this festivity is not likely to lead to a revival of the old tournament.

TOURNAY. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general Labourdonnaye, Nov. 11, 1792. Battle near Tournay, by the Austrians and British on one side, and the French on the other, the former victorious, May 8, 1793. Another battle was fought between the British and French, when the latter were repulsed, at Rousalaer, losing 200 men and three field-pieces, May 6, 1794.

TOURS, Battle of. One of the glorious victories of Charles Martel, and that which most established his fame, gained over the Saracens near Tours, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. We are told that but for this timely victory of Charles Martel, all Europe, as well as Asia and Africa, must have become Mahomedan; October 10, A. D. 732.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Genesis* xi.), 2247 B. C. See *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B. C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B. C. Towers were built early in England; and the round towers in Ireland may be reckoned among the most ancient curiosities. They were the only structures of stone found in Ireland before the first arrival of the English, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers were tall, hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, high above the ground, and covered with conical roofs of the same materials. Of these productions of old Irish masonry, fifty-six still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high.

TOWER of LONDON. Anciently a royal palace, and consisted of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1076, commenced in 1078, and completed by his son William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad, deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638 the White Tower was rebuilt; and since the restoration of king Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armory, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest; and here were many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders See *England*.

TOWTON, Battle of. This great battle is supposed to be the most fierce and bloody that ever happened in any domestic war. It was fought between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter

of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 of his subjects fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner and confined in the Tower; his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders: fought March 29, 1461.

TRAFALGAR, BATTLE OF, the greatest naval victory ever obtained by England, fought by the British, under command of the immortal Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line; that of the British twenty-seven ships. After a bloody and protracted fight, admiral Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. But the hero of England lost his life in this memorable battle; and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory;* and his last signal on going into the engagement, was "England expects every man to do his duty." Oct. 21, 1805.

TRAGEDY. That of Alcestis was the first represented by Thespis, the first tragic poet at Athens, 536 B. C.—*Arund. Marbles.* Prizes instituted, and the first gained by Æschylus, 486 B. C.—*Ibid.* Another prize carried by Sophocles, 470 B. C.—*Ibid.* Another by Euripides, 442 B. C.—*Ibid.* Another by Astydamus, 377 B. C.—*Ibid.* See *Drama; Plays; Theatres.*

TRAJAN'S PILLAR. Erected A. D. 114, by the directions of the emperor Trajan, and executed by Apollodorus. This column, which still exists at Rome, was built in the large square called the *Forum Romanum;* it is 140 feet high, of the Tuscan order, and commemorates the victories of the emperor.

TRANSFUSION OF THE BLOOD. It began to be practised in the fifteenth century, and was successful in France, where Louis XI., when dying, went farther still, and drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of prolonging life, A. D. 1483.—*Henault.* After trials of the efficacy of transfusion upon animals, M. Denis revived the practice in Paris, where, out of five persons upon whom he operated, two died, and the magistracy prohibited the experiment upon human bodies afterwards, 1668. Lower, an English physician, who died in 1691, practised in this way.—*Friend's Hist. of Phys.* Transfusion again attempted in France, in 1797; and recently in Great Britain, but seldom with success. See article *Blood.*

TRANSPORTATION OF FELONS IN ENGLAND. The first criminals were ordered for transportation instead of execution, A. D. 1590; but banishment for lighter offences than those adjudged death was much earlier. England is reproached abroad for transporting persons whose offences are comparatively venial. John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper, Nov. 1, 1771.—*Phillips.* More recently, the reverend Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank, (10*d.* postage) Sept. 9, 1818. The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May 1787; they arrived at the settlement in January 1788. Returning from transportation was punished with death until 1834, when an act passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. This doctrine was first introduced by a friar, about A. D. 840. It became a confirmed article of Christian faith about 1000. It was opposed in England about 1019; but the English church admitted the doctrine before 1066. Belief in it as necessary to salvation was finally established by the council of Placentia, 1095. The word "transubstantiation" was first used by Peter of Blois about 1165. John Huss, in subsequent times, was the first opposer of this doctrine; he was burnt by order of the council of Constance, A. D. 1415.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

TRAPPISTS, OR MONKS OF LA TRAPPE. A French order in the department of Orne, famed in the days of superstition for their austerity of discipline, and for keeping a perpetual silence. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and 64 English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Painbœuf, Nov. 19, and were landed from the *Hébé* French frigate at Cork, Nov. 30, 1831. They have established themselves at Mount Melleray, county of Waterford; but do not maintain there the extreme rigor of their order.

TRAVELLING ABROAD. See article *Absentees*. In order to discourage English subjects from travelling to foreign countries and spending money there, a tax was levied (but of very inadequate amount) by way of license for going abroad, and paid to the crown, 10 Charles I., 1635.—*Rapin.*

TREAD-MILL. An invention of the Chinese, and used in China to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The tread-mill lately introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is of a more complicated construction. It is the invention of Mr. Cubitt of Ipswich. The first was erected at Brixton jail, 1817. This punishment has not been introduced in the United States.

TREASON. See *High Treason*. It was punished in England only by banishment till after Henry I.—*Baker's Chronicle*. Ascertained by law, Edward III., 1349. Trials regulated, and two witnesses required to convict, 1695. The laws relating to treason are numerous, and formerly the punishment was dreadful—hanging, quartering, beheading, &c., and even burning alive. Mr. Martin brought in a bill for the abolition of burning alive for treason, which passed both houses in 1788. PETTY TREASON may happen three ways: a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior—so declared by statute 25 Edward III., 1350.

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made by England with any foreign nation was entered into A. D. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with the Flemings, 1 Edward, 1272; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308.—*Anderson.* The chief treaties of the principal civilized nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places: the following forms an index to them. See *Conventions; Coalitions; Leagues*, &c.

Abo, peace of	1743	Carlsbad, congress of	1819
Aix-la-Chapelle	1668	Cateau-Cambresis, peace of	1559
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of	1748	Chaumont, treaty of	1814
Akermann, peace of	1826	Chunar, India	1781
Alt Radstadt	1706	Cintra, convention of	1808
America, peace with	1783	Closterseven, convention of	1757
Amiens, peace of	1802	Coalition, first, against France	1792
Armed Neutrality	1800	Coalition, second, ditto	1799
Arras, treaty of	1435	Coalition, third, ditto	1805
Arras, ditto	1482	Coalition, fourth, ditto	1806
Augsburgh, league of	1686	Coalition, fifth, ditto	1809
Baden, peace of	1714	Coalition, sixth, ditto	1813
Barrier treaty	1715	Concordat	1801
Basle, peace of	1795	Conflans, treaty of	1465
Bassein, India	1802	Constantinople, peace of	1712
Bayonne, treaty of	1808	Constantinople, treaty of	1833
Belgium, treaty of London	1839	Copenhagen, peace of	1660
Belgrade, peace of	1739	Cressy	1544
Berlin, peace of	1742	Dresden	1745
Berlin decree	1806	Family compact	1761
Berlin convention	1808	Fontainebleau, peace of	1679
Breda peace of	1667	Fontainebleau, treaty of	1785
Bretigny, peace of	1360	Fontainebleau, concordat at	1813
Bucharest, treaty of	1812	Friedwald, treaty of	1551
Cambray, league of	1508	Fuessen, peace of	1745
Cambray, peace of	1529	Ghent, pacification of	1576
Campo-Formio, treaty of	1797	Ghent, peace of (America)	1814
Carlowitz, peace of	1699	Golden Bull	1356

TREATIES, *continued.*

Grand Alliance	1689
Greece, treaty of London	1829
Hague, treaty of the	1659
Hague, treaty of the	1669
Halle, treaty of	1610
Hamburgh, peace of	1762
Hanover treaty	1725
Holland, peace with	1784
Holy Alliance	1815
Hubertsberg, peace of	1763
Interim	1548
Kiel, treaty of	1814
Laybach, congress of	1721
League	1576
Leipsic, alliance of	1631
Leoben, peace of	1797
Lisbon, peace of	1668
London, treaty of (Greece)	1829
London, convention of (Turkey)	1840
Lubeck, peace of	1629
Luneville, peace of	1801
Madrid, treaty of	1526
Methuen treaty	1703
Milan decree	1807
Munster, peace of	1648
Nantes, edict of	1598
Naumberg, treaty of	1554
Nice, treaty of	1518
Nimeguen, peace of	1678
Noyon, treaty of	1516
Nuremberg, treaty of	1532
Olivia, peace of	1660
Paris, peace of (see *Paris*)	1763
Paris, treaty of	1796
Paris, peace of (Sweden)	1810
Paris, capitulation of	1814
Paris, treaty of	1814
Paris, peace of	1815
Paris, treaty of	1817
Partition, first treaty	1698
Partition, second treaty	1700
Passarowitz, peace of	1718
Passau, treaty of	1552
Petersburgh, peace of	1762
Petersburgh, treaty of	1772
Petersburgh, treaty of	1805
Petersburgh, treaty of	1810
Peterswalden, convention of	1813
Pilnitz, convention of	1791
Poland, partition of	1795
Pragmatic Sanction	1439
Pragmatic Sanction	1713
Prague, peace of	1653
Presburg, peace of	1805
Public good, league for the	1464
Pyrenees, treaty of the	1659
Quadruple Alliance	1718
Radstadt, peace of	1714
Radstadt, congress of	1797
Ratisbon, peace of	1630
Ratisbon, treaty of	1806
Religion, peace of	1555
Rhine, Confederation of the	180[illegible]
Ryswick, peace of	1697
St. Germain's, peace of	1570
St. Germain-en-Laye	1679
St. Ildefonso, alliance of Spain with France	1795
Seville, peace of	1792
Siöröd, peace of	1613
Smalcald, league of	1529
Spain, pacification of (London)	1834
Stettin, peace of	1570
Stockholm	1630
Stockholm, peace of	1719
Stockholm, treaty of	1724
Stockholm, treaty of	1813
Temeswar, truce of	1664
Teschen, peace of	1779
Teusin, peace of	1595
Tilsit, peace of	1807
Tolentino, treaty of	1793
Toplitz, treaty of	1813
Triple Alliance	1717
Triple Alliance of the Hague	1668
Troppau, congress of	1820
Troyes, treaty of	1420
Turkmauchay, peace of	1828
Ulm, peace of	1620
Utreht, union of	1579
Utrecht, peace of	1713
Valençay, treaty of	1813
Verona, congress of	1822
Versailles, peace of	1783
Vienna, treaty of	1725
Vienna, treaty of alliance	1731
Vienna, definitive peace	1737
Vienna, peace of	1809
Vienna, treaty of, March 23	1815
Vienna, treaty of, May 31	1815
Vienna, treaty of, June 4	1815
Vossem, peace of	1673
Warsaw, treaty of	1768
Warsaw, alliance of	1683
Westminster, peace of	1674
Westminster (with Holland)	1716
Westphalia, peace of	1648
Wilna, treaty of	1561
Worms, edict of	1521
Wurtzburg, treaty of	1610

TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Some of the most important:

Alliance with France	Feb. 6, 1779
Treaty of Paris (independence secured)	Sept. 3, 1783
Treaty of commerce with Prussia	1785
Treaty with Morocco	1787
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain (Jay's)	1794
Treaty with the Six Nations and other Indian tribes	1794
Treaty with Spain, by Pinckney; and Algiers, by Humphries	1795
Treaty with Tunis; with Prussia (by J. Q. Adams)	1799
Treaty with France, by Ellsworth, Patrick Henry &c.	Sept. 30, 1800
Treaty with Great Britain, by Monroe and Pinckney—rejected by the American government	1806
Treaty of Ghent, with Great Britain, signed by J. Q. Adams, Gallatin, and H. Clay, for the United States, closing the "war of 1812," but leaving the original dispute much as before	1814
Ratified by the United States,	Feb. 17, 1815
Treaty with the Choctaws and Cherokees	1816
Treaty with the republic of Colombia	1825
Treaty with the Creeks, Osages, &c.	1825
Treaty with Great Britain, indemnifying American citizens for spoliations	

TREATIES, *continued.*

during the war with Napoleon Nov. 13, 1826
Treaty with *Brazil* - March 18, 1829
Treaty with Turkey - May 7, 1830
Treaty with Mexico (commercial) Ap. 5, 1831
Treaty with do. - - April 5, 1832
Treaty with Naples - Oct. 14, 1832
Treaty with Russia (commercial) Dec. 18, 1832
Treaty with Great Britain, respecting the N. E. boundary, signed at Washington by Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster; ratified by the senate (39 to 9) - - - Aug. 20, 1842
Treaty with China, negotiated by C. Cushing; ratified by the se. ate Jan. 16, 1843
Treaty of peace with Mexico, signed at Guadaloupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848; ratified by the senate (with modifications); ratified at Queretaro by American commissioners Sevier and Clifford, and Mexican minister Rosas May 30, 1848
Treaty with Great Britain, respecting Nicaragua, on the Isthmus between North and South America; signed at Washington by Sir H. L. Bulwer and J. M. Clayton - June, 1850

TREES. AGE OF. Among others mentioned in an article in the American Almanac for 1838, p. 102, are,

The Wallace oak at Ellerslie, Scotland, 700 years.
(Some oaks are supposd to have lived 1,500 years.)
Oak on estate of James Wadsworth, Geneseo, New York, 500 years.
Yew trees at Fountain's Abbey, England, 1,200 years; and in Scotland, said to be 2,500 years.
Elms, in Switzerland, 335 years.
Cedars on Lebanon, 800 years.
Olives, in the Garden of Olives, Jerusalem, 800 years.
Banian, in Hindostan, 3,000 years.
Cypresses, at Grenada, 800 years.
[For proofs and details see the article referred to.]

TRENT, COUNCIL OF. This celebrated council is reckoned in the Catholic church as the eighteenth or last general council. Its decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. The first council assembled A. D. 1545, and continued (but with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., to 1563, when the last council was held.

TRIALS. Alfred is said to have been the contriver of trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawarden, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors; confirmed, too, by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn, of the Gate, still preserve their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate.—*Phillips.*

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE. *Tribuni Plebis.* Magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 492 B. C., at the time the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was ever after chosen for the election.

TRINIDAD. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercrombie, to whom the island capitulated, Feb. 21, 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbor. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred Jan. 4, 1832. See *Colonies.*

TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS. The doctrine of the Trinity is received by all Christian sects except those called Unitarians (*which see*). Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century, the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His *Defence of Christianity* was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546.—*Watkins*

An order of the Trinity was founded, A. D. 1198, by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. An act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity was passed in England in 1813.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE. This celebrated treaty of alliance was ratified between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, Jan. 28, 1668.

TRIUMPHS. The triumph was a solemn honor done generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence and public acclamations. Among the Romans there were two sorts—the great, that was called simply the triumph; and the little, styled the ovation. They also distinguish triumphs into land and sea triumphs, accordingly as the battles were fought. See *Ovation.*

TRIUMVIRI. Three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. These officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different pursuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The first triumvirate, B. C. 60, was in the hands of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who at the expiration of their office kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate, B. C. 43, was under Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Augustus disagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himself absolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for about 12 years. See *Rome.*

TROUBADOURS OR JONGLEURS. They first appeared in the ninth century, and were so encouraged by the patronage of the court of Poitou, and by several powerful princes, that they spread in process of time throughout Europe. They cultivated poetry and music, and refinement followed in their steps, greatly improving the taste and temper of the times. To the troubadours we owe Latin and French poetry.

TROY. The history of Troas, or Phrygia Minor, is at best but obscure, and more particularly so in times prior to the reign of Dardanus, who came hither from Italy (or Crete) about the year 1506 B. C., and married the daughter of Teucer, prince of the country, whom he succeeded. Dardanus built a city, and named it, after himself, Dardania: Troas, the second in succession from Dardanus, changed the name to Troy; and Ilus, his successor, converted it into Ilium.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia Minor.—*Blair* - - -	B.C. 1546
Teucer succeeds his father -	1502
Dardanus succeeds Teucer, and builds the city of Dardania -	- 1480
Reign of Ericthonius - -	- 1449
Reign of Troas, from whom the people are called Trojans -	- 1374
The rape of Ganymede -	- 1341
Ilus, son of Troas, reigns -	- 1314
Reign of Laomedon - -	- 1260
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia; Hesione delivered from the sea-monster. —*Blair, Usher* - - -	- 1225
War of Hercules and Laodemon	B.C. 1224
Reign of Priam or Podarces -	- 1224
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy.—*Homer's Iliad, book* xxiv., *line* 964, *Pope's edit.* -	1204
Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen -	- 1193
Troy taken and burned in the night of the 11th of June, *i. e.* 23d of the month Thargelion.—*Parian Marbles.* 408 years before the first Olympiad.—*Apollodorus* -	- 1184
Æneas arrives in Italy.—*Lenglet*	- 1183

Some time after the destruction of old Troy, a new city was built, about thirty stadia distant from the old site; but though it bore the same name, and received ample donations from Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expe-

dition, it never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins.—*Priestley.*

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans left their ounce, now our avoirdupois ounce, in Britain.—*Arbuthnot.* The present ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, A. D. 1095. It was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name; and is used to weigh gold, silver and precious stones. The troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618.

TROYES TREATY OF, between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown, May 24, 1420. The French were driven from Troyes by the allied armies, Feb. 7; it was retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23; and was finally reoccupied by the allies, March 4, 1814.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan war. First torches, then shells of fish, sounded like trumpets, were the signals of primitive wars.—*Potter.* The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B. C. Trumpets were first sounded before the king in the time of Offa, king of Mercia, A. D. 790. Speaking-trumpets were improved by Kircher in 1652. Made by Salland, 1654. Philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

TUESDAY. The third day of the week, so called, as it is supposed, from *Tuisco*, or *Tiw*, a Saxon deity, that was particularly worshipped on this day. Tuesday, in Latin *Dies Martis*, was called the third day among the Jews. See *Week Days.*

TUILERIES, PARIS. One of the royal palaces of that city, commenced by Catharine de Medici, after the plans of Philibert de Lorme, A. D. 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was the scene of great events during the three memorable revolutions, particularly those of 1789 and 1848.

TULIPS. They came to England from Vienna, A. D. 1578, and have always been among our most esteemed flowers. They became an object of commerce in the 16th century; and it is recorded in the register of the city of Alcmaer, in Holland, that in the year 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and in particular, that one of them, called the *viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this extravagant and ruinous passion for flowers. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was carried to England from America, about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS. The celebrated springs here were first discovered by Dudley lord North, who had retired into the neighborhood in the last stage of consumption, and became perfectly restored to health by the use of its waters. A. D. 1606.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI. The former stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the celebrated Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B. C. Besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, under Solyman the Magnificent. Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V.; but the country was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II. Taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1570. Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1656.

TURBAN. The head-dress of many of the Eastern nations, consisting of two parts, a cap and a sash, the latter artfully wreathed about the head. The sash of the Turk's turban is white linen; that of the Persians, red woollen. These are the distinguishing marks of their different religions. Sophi, king of Persia, being of the sect of Ali, was the first who assumed the red color, to distinguish himself from the Turks, who are of the sect of Omar.

TURIN. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allies, when they restored it to the king of Sardinia.

TURKEY. The Turks themselves were originally a tribe of Tartars; but by reason of the number of people whom they conquered, and with whom they became incorporated, the modern Turks must be regarded as a mixture of many races of men.

Birth of Mahomet the prophet, at Mecca (see *Mecca*) - - - A.D. 571
His imposture commenced (see *Mahometanism*) - - - - 604
The Koran written (see *Koran*) - 610
Flight to Medina (see *Medina*) - 622
Æra of the Hegira (see *Hegira*) - 622
Death of Mahomet - - - 631
Holy wars begin (see *Crusades*) - 1095
The Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bythinia - - - 1298
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople - - - 1360
Amurath I. institutes the Janizaries, a guard composed of Christian slaves bred Mahometans - - - 1362
Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire - - 1389, *et seq.*
He lays siege to Constantinople; but is at length taken by Tamerlane (see *Tamerlane*) - - - - 1403
The Turks invading Hungary, are repelled by Huniades - - - 1450
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire - - 1453
Greece made subject to the Mahometans (see *Greece*) - - - 1458
The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe - - - 1480
Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janizaries; he murders his father, brothers, and their sons - - - 1512
He takes the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians - - - 1514
He overruns Syria - - - 1515
Adds Egypt to his empire - - 1516
Solyman II. takes Belgrade - - 1521
Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John, who go to Malta - - 1522
Solyman II., with 250,000 men, is repulsed before Vienna - - - 1529
Cyprus taken from the Venetians - 1571
Great battle of Lepanto, which puts an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power (see *Lepanto*) - - 1571
Amurath II. ascends the throne; strangles his five brothers - - - 1574
[Dreadful persecutions of the Christians during this reign]
The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Schah Abbas - - A. D. 1585
Bloody reign of Mahomet III. - - 1595
Great fire in Constantinople - - 1606
Reign of Amurath IV., who strangles his father and four brothers - - 1624
The Turks defeat the Persians, and take the city of Bagdad - - - 1639
The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege - - 1669
Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV., but relieved by John of Poland - - 1683
Mahomet IV. deposed by Solyman - 1687
Peace of Carlovitz - - - 1699
Mustapha III. deposed - - - 1703
The Morea retaken by the Turks - 1715
Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azoff - - 1739
Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish - - - - 1770
The Crimea falls to Russia - Jan. 1783
[This ends the disastrous war with Russia and Austria (begun in 1787), the Turks having lost more than 200,000 men.—*Ashe.*]
War against Russia - - Dec. 30, 1806
Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss (see *Dardanelles*) Feb. 19, 1807
The sultan Selim is deposed and murdered, and Mustapha IV. called to the throne - - May 29, 1807
Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*) May 28, 1812
A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 only were saved Aug. 9, 1812
Subjection of the Wachabees - - 1819
Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent - - - 1820
Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia March 6, 1821
The Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople - - April 23, 1821

TURKEY, *continued.*

Horrible massacre at Scio; the most dreadful in modern history (see note to *Greece*) - - - April 23, 1822
Sea-fight near Mitylene - Oct. 6, 1824
New Mahometan army announced to be organized - - - May 29, 1826
Insurrection of the Janizaries at Constantinople - - - June 14, 1826
Firman of the sultan abolishing the Janizaries - - - - 1826
Fire at Constantinople; 6000 houses reduced to ashes - - August 30, 1826
Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (see *Navarino*) Oct. 20, 1827
Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers, from the Turkish empire - January 5, 1828
War with Russia - - April 26, 1828
The emperor Nicholas takes the field against the Turks - May 20, 1828
The Russian emperor arrives before Varna - - - - Aug. 5, 1828
Battle of Akhalzic - - Aug. 24, 1828
Fortress of Bajazet taken - Sept. 9, 1828
The sultan leaves his capital for the camp, bearing with him the sacred standard - - - Sept. 25, 1828
Dardanelles blockaded - Oct. 1, 1828
Surrender of Varna - - Oct. 15, 1828
Russians retreat from before Schumla, October 16, 1828
Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French - - - Oct. 30, 1828
Siege of Silistria raised by the Russians Nov. 10, 1828
Victory of the Russians at Kulertsaa near Schumla - - June 11, 1829
Adrianople is entered by the Russian troops - - - Aug. 20, 1829
Armistice between the Russian and Turkish armies - - Aug. 29, 1829
Treaty of peace - - Sept. 14, 1829
Treaty with the U. States - May 7, 1830
St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha son of Mehemet Ali - July 2, 1832
He defeats the army of the sultan in Syria, with great loss - - July 30. 1832
A series of successes brings the army of Ibrahim Pacha within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia - Jan. 1833
A Russian force enters the Turkish capital - - - - April 3, 1833
Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive - - - July 8, 1833
Office of grand vizier abolished by the sultan - - - March 30, 1838
Insurrection in Wallachia June 18, 1848
Mehemet Ali dies at Alexandria Aug. 2, 1849

TURKISH EMPERORS.

1296 Ossman, or Ottoman I.
1325 Orcham, his youngest son.
1359 Amurath I., his son; assassinated.
1388 Bajazet I., his son; died in prison.
1397 Isa Belis; killed by his brother.
1403 Solyman; killed by his brother.
1410 Musa; strangled by his brother.
1413 Mahomet I.; succeeded by his son.
1421 Amurath II.; succeeded by his son.
1451 Mahomet II.; left the empire to his two sons.
1481 Coracus, his grandson; succeeded by his father.
1481 Xemin; obliged to abdicate in favor of his brother.
1481 Bajazet II.; deposed by his son.
1520 Solyman, the Magnificent.
1566 Selim II.; succeeded by his son.
1512 Selim; succeeded by his son.
1574 Amurath III.; succeeded by his son.
1595 Mahomet III.; succeeded by his son.
1604 Achmet; succeeded by his brother.
1617 Mustapha I.; succeeded by his nephew,
1617 Osman I.; strangled by the Janizaries, and his uncle restored.
1622 Mustapha I.; again deposed and succeeded by his grandson.
1623 Amurath IV., succeeded by his brother.
1640 Ibrahim, strangled by the Janizaries, succeeded by his son.
1655 Mahomet IV., deposed; succeeded by his brother.
1687 Solyman III.; succeeded by his brother.
1691 Achmet II.; succeeded by his nephew.
1695 Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV., deposed and succeeded by his brother.
1703 Achmet III.; deposed.
1730 Mahomet V.; succeeded by his brother.
1754 Osman II.; succeeded by his brother.
1757 Mustapha III.; succeeded by his brother.
1774 Abelhamet, or Achmet IV.
1789 Selim III.
1807 Mustapha IV.
1808 Mah. Khan II.
1839 Abdul-Medjid, June 27.

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS. First brought to England A D. 1524, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were, consequently, unknown to the ancients. Mr. Pennant has established this fact by various particulars in the history of these birds; evincing that they are natives neither of Europe, Asia, nor Africa; a circumstance since placed beyond controversy, by the researches of Mr. Beckmann. Wild turkeys are met with in flocks of some thousands in parts of the new world, and except being larger do not differ from ours.—*Smyth.*

TURNING. According to Pliny this art was known to the ancients, by whom articles of wood, ivory, iron, and gold were formed, The precious vases

enriched with figures in half relief, which at this day adorn the cabinets of the antiquary and curious, were produced by turning. The lathes made for turnery in England are, many of them, wonderful in their machinery; and in some of our dock-yards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by almost instantaneous processes, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. Brunel.

TURNPIKES. See *Tolls*. Turnpike-gates for exacting tolls, which were otherwise previously collected, were set up in the reign of Charles II., 1663.—*Chalmers*. The statutes relating to turnpike-roads are very numerous.

TUSCANY. This country was created into a dukedom, A. D. 1530. It came into the Austrian family in 1737. It was seized by the French in March 1799. Ferdinand IV., the grand duke, was dispossessed by France, and his dominions given to Louis, son of the king of Spain, with the title of king of Etruria, February 26, 1801. He died June 30, 1803; and soon afterwards this state was transformed into an appendage to the crown of Italy; but was restored to Austria in 1814. The present grand duke Leopold II (cousin to the emperor), ascended June 18, 1824.

Disturbances and revolutions of 1847–8 began at Leghorn - - Sept. 2, 1847	The chambers meet.
Grand-duke grants a national militia.	Provisional government proclaimed, Feb. 9, 1849
The grand-duke granted a liberal constitution - - - - Feb. 1848	Leghorn attacked and carried by Tuscan troops - - - May 10, 1849
Insurrection at Leghorn - Sept. 5, 1848	The grand-duke re-enters Florence and resumes his authority - July 27, 1849
The grand-duke flees from Florence	

TWELFTH-DAY. The church-festival called the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. See *Epiphany*. The custom of drawing king and queen on this day was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle, or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which whoever found, was saluted as king.

TYLER, WAT, HIS INSURRECTION. It arose in the opposition of the people to the poll-tax, which was levied in 1378. Owing to the indecent rudeness of one of the collectors to Tyler's daughter, with a view to prove her of sufficient age (fifteen) to pay the tax (Tyler striking him dead for the offence), the provoked populace gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a somewhat menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. His insolence raised the indignation of the mayor, Walworth, who stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the knights attending the king dispatched him. The death of their leader awed the multitude, to whom Richard promised a charter, and they dispersed, 1381.

TYRE. This great city was first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 B. C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, 719 B. C., and they retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B. C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B. C., and the city demolished, when the Tyreans removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, and only after he had joined the island to the continent by a mole, after a siege of seven months, Aug. 20, 332 B. C. —*Strabo*. Two of the most atrocious acts in the history of human crimes were the siege and destruction of Tyre by Alexander, and of Jerusalem by Titus. Histories which laud such monsters ought to be consigned to the flames.—*Phillips*.

TYRE ERA OF. Began on the 19th of October, 125 B. C., with the month Hyperberetæus. The month was the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, sub

tract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

U.

UBIQUARIANS. A sect of Lutherans which arose and spread through Germany and other countries, and who believed the natural body of Christ to be every where present. This sect arose under Brentius, about A. D. 1540.

UKRAINE. The name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, these states divided the Ukraine in 1693. Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. But the whole country (the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary) was assigned to Russia by the treaty of Partition in 1795.

ULM, PEACE OF, by which Fredrick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously), July 3, 1620. Ulm was taken by the French in 1776. Great battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss, by marshal Ney, whose victory was consummated by the surrender of Ulm, and 36,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 17, 19, 1805. From this time the ruin of the confederates, and grandeur and power of Napoleon, had their date.

UMBRELLA. Described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient: it appears, by the carvings at Persepolis, that umbrellas were used at very remote periods by the Eastern princes. Niebuhr, who visited the southern parts of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers, and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family caused a large umbrella to be carried by his side. The old china-ware in our pantries and cupboards show the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.*

UNCTION, EXTREME. Unction was frequent among the Jews. At their feasts, and other times of rejoicing, they anointed sometimes their whole body, and at other times their head or feet only: their kings and high priests were anointed at their inauguration; they also anointed the vessels of the temple to consecrate them. None of the emperors, it is said, were anointed before Justinian, Aug. 1, A. D. 527. As a religious rite, extreme unction was in common use, A. D. 550. St. Asaph was the first who received unction from the pope, 590.—*Bayle.* It is administered in dying cases as *extreme* unction. See *Anointing.*

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular man-

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* For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without incurring the brand of effeminacy. At first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. The *Female Tattler* advertises "The young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house who, in fear of rain, *borrowed the umbrella from Wilks's Coffee-house*, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's *pattens*." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us, that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The fact was, the hackney-coachmen and chairmen, joining with the true *esprit de corps*, were clamorous against this portentous rival. The footman in 1778, gives us some farther information. "At this time, there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit his arm one day from the abuse he drew down on himself and his umbrella. But he adds, that "he persisted for three months, till they took notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs, and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

ner," by Louis XIV., 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted.

UNIFORMITY, ACT OF. An Act of Uniformity passed 1 Elizabeth, 1559. But the statute known as the Act of Uniformity was passed 13 and 14 Charles II., 1661, 2. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. This act caused upwards of 2000 conscientious ministers to quit the Church of England, and take their lot among the dissenters, who thereby received so large an addition to their numbers that they may be considered as the fathers of the dissenting interest.

UNION OF THE CROWNS. The crowns of England and Scotland were united by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, March 24, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms was attempted in 1604, but the project failed. It was again attempted, but again failed, in 1670. In the reign of Anne it was once more tried, and in the end with better success. Commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards by the peers, July 22, 1706, and ratified by the Scottish parliament, Jan. 16, 1707. It became a law, May 1, same year.

UNION WITH IRELAND. The UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, proposed in the Irish parliament, Jan. 22, 1799. The act passed in the British parliament, July 2, 1800.

UNITARIANS. This sect began A. D. 1550. The Unitarians believe in and worship only one self-existent God, in opposition to those who, besides the Father, worship his Son Jesus. They arose under Servetus. This learned man, excited by the discussions of the reformers, began to read the Scriptures, and conducted his researches with so free a spirit, that he printed a tract in disparagement of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity. In 1533, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy: and refusing to retract his opinions, he was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, October 27, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. In the United States, especially in New England, the Unitarians form a large, intelligent, and influential portion of the community. The celebrated philanthropist and eloquent writer, Dr. W. E. Channing, was a Unitarian.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The British realm was so named, on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when a new imperial standard was hoisted on the Tower of London and Castle of Dublin. See *Union*.

UNITED PROVINCES, THE SEVEN. Established by throwing off the Spanish yoke, A. D. 1579. The revolted states, with William, prince of Orange, at their head, after long deliberations at the Hague, published an edict excluding king Philip from any sovereignty, right, or authority over the Netherlands. The deputies from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssell, and Guelderland, met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579; signed a treaty for their mutual defence; appointed the prince of Orange as their stadtholder; and formed the alliance ever since known as the "Union of Utrecht," the basis of the commonwealth so renowned by the appellation of the "Seven United Provinces." Their independence was acknowledged in 1607. United to France in 1796. Louis Bonaparte was crowned king bythe authority of Napoleon, June 5, 1806. Louis abdicated

July 1, 1810. Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed Nov. 18, 1813. Belgium separated from Holland, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected king, July 12, 1831. See *Holland* and *Belgium*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. See *America;* and the separate States, *Maine*, &c. The first colonial Congress, for the redress of grievances, consisting of delegates from the several colonies, met at New York, June 7, 1765. The Continental Congress at Philadelphia adopts Declaration of Rights, 1774; revolutionary war commenced at Lexington, April 19, 1775 See *War*. Declaration of Independence adopted by the Congress, July 4 1776. The title of "*United States*" adopted by Congress, Sept. 9, 1776. Independence acknowledged by Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23, 1783. Constitution adopted Sept. 17, 1787. War against Great Britain declared by Congress, June 19, 1812. Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, Dec. 3, 1814. War with Mexico commenced April, 1846. Treaty of peace signed May 30, 1848. See *Wars of the United States*, &c.; also *Naval Battles;* also *Administrations*, *Exports*, *National Debt*, *Treaties*, *Population*, &c. [The various occurrences in the history of the United States are given more at large under that head in the *Tabular Views* in this vol., page 122, *et. seq.*]

UNIVERSALISTS. Those who believe in the final salvation of all men. Sects of Universalists existed in various countries and ages. The learned and celebrated Dr. Tillotson appears from some of his sermons to have adopted the opinion of this universal salvation.—*Johnson*. Certain it is, about 1691, he entertained a design for forming a new book of homilies; and a sermon which he preached before the queen (Mary) against the absolute eternity of hell torments, involved this doctrine.

UNIVERSITIES. They sprang from the convents of regular clergy, and from the chapters of cathedrals in the church of Rome. The most ancient universities in Europe are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. The British universities were vested with the lands of ex-Catholics, and permitted to send members to Parliament by James I. The following are the principal universities in Europe:

Aberdeen founded	1494	Dublin	1591
Abo, Finland	1640	Edinburgh, founded by James VI.	1582
Aix, 1409; re-established	1603	Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged	1390
Alba Julia, Transylvania	1629	Florence, Italy; enlarged	1438
Altorf, Franconia	1581	Frankfort-on-the-Oder	1506
Andrew's, St., Scotland	1411	Fribourg, Germany	1460
Angers, chiefly law	1398	Geneva	1365
Anjou, 1349; enlarged	1364	Glasgow	1450
Avignon, France	1388	Gottingen	1734
Bamberg	1585	Granada, Spain	1537
Baale, Switzerland	1458	Gripswald	1547
Berlin	1812	Groningen, Friesland	1614
Besançon, Burgundy	1540	Halle, Saxony	1694
Bologna, Italy	423	Heidelberg	1346
Bruges, French Flanders	1665	Ingoldstadt, Bavaria	1573
Caen, Normandy	1417	Jena, or Sala, Thuringia	1548
Cambridge, began, 626—according to others, 900. See *Cambridge*.		Kiel, Holstein	1665
Cambridge, New England, projected	1630	King's College, London	1829
Cologne, in Germany, re-founded	1389	Konigsberg, Prussia	1544
Compostella, Spain	1517	Leipsic, Saxony	1405
Coimbra, Portugal	1301	Leyden, Holland	1575
Copenhagen, 1497; enlarged	1539	Lima, in Peru	1614
Cordova, Spain	968	Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra	1391
Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged	1402	London University	1826
Dijon, France	1722	Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged	1427
Dillingin, Swabia	1565	Lyons, France	830
Dole, Burgundy	1426	Mechlin, Flanders	1440
Douay, French Flanders	1562	Mentz	1482
Dresden, Saxony	1694	Montpelier	1195
		Moscow	1754

UNIVERSITIES, *continued.*

Munster	1491	Saltzburg	1623
Naples	1216	Saragossa, Aragon	1474
Orleans, France	1312	Seville	1531
Oxford (see *Oxford*)	886	Sienna	1387
Paderborn	1592	Siguenza, Spain	1517
Padua, Italy	1179	Sorbonne, Paris	1253
Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca	1249	Strasburg	1538
Paris, 792; renovated	1100	Toledo, Spain	1518
Parma	1599	Treves, Germany	1473
Pavia, 791; enlarged	1361	Tubingen, Wirtemberg	1477
Perpignan	1349	Turin	1403
Perugia, Italy	1307	Upsal, Sweden	1477
Petersburgh	1747	Utrecht, Holland	1636
Pisa, 1339; enlarged	1552	Valence, Dauphiné	1475
Poictiers	1430	Valencia in the thirteenth century.	
Prague	1348	Valladolid	1346
Rheims, 1145; enlarged	1560	Venice	1592
Rome *Sapienza*	1303	Vienna	1236
Rostock, Mecklenburgh	1419	Wirtemberg	1502
Salamanca	1240	Wittenberg	1502
Salerno	1233	Wurtzburg	1403

UNIVERSITIES IN UNITED STATES. See *Colleges.*

UNKNOWN TONGUE. A disturbance in the Rev. Mr. Irving's chapel, in London, occasioned by a Miss Hall interrupting a discourse on prophecy, by holding forth in what was denominated the "*Unknown Tongue.*" She was removed to the vestry. On the same evening, a Mr. Taplin rose, and commenced, with the permission of Mr. Irving, a violent harangue in the same unknown language. A scene of most alarming confusion ensued, the whole congregation rising from their seats in affright, and the females screaming, while Mr. Irving listened with the most profound attention to the ravings of the *inspired teacher*, October 16, 1831. From this period, much of the same mummery, followed by a translation into English rhapsody, was played off; and large crowds assembled, not on Sundays only, but as early as six o'clock on the mornings of week-days also, some to be edified by prophetic spirits, and some to laugh at the ravings of fanatics.—*Ann. Register.*

URANUS. This planet, with its satellites, was discovered by Herschel, by whom it was called the Georgian planet, in honor of his majesty George III. The name of Herschel is also given to it, in compliment to its illustrious discoverer, by the astronomers of Great Britain; but by foreigners it is usually called Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn; and was discovered on the 13th March, 1781.

USURY. Forbidden by parliament, 1341. Two shillings per week were given for the loan of twenty, in 1260. This was at the rate of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for 100*l.*, which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews. Until the fifteenth century no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and, therefore, often banished and persecuted (see Jews). By the 37th of Henry VIII., the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute confirmed by the 13th Elizabeth, 1570. Reduced to 8 per cent., 21 James I., 1623, when the word *interest* was first used for the word *usury.* Reduced to 5 per cent., 13 Anne, 1714. See *Interest.*

UTRECHT, TREATY OF, &c. The Union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), A. D. 1579. The celebrated Treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, as well as of all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire. The most important stipulations of this treaty were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting the

French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies, April 11, 1713. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; and was possessed by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.

V.

VACCINE INOCULATION. *Variola vaccina*, discovered by Dr. Jenner. He made the first experiment in vaccination, by transferring the *pus* from the pustule of a milk-maid, who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, to a healthy child, in May 1796. Dr. Jenner subsequently published the result to the world, and the cure became general in 1799. The cure was introduced Jan. 21, in that year. The genuine cow-pox appears, in the form of vesicles, on the teats of the cow. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* for the discovery from parliament in 1802; and the first national institution for the promotion of the cure, called the Royal Jennerian Institution was founded Jan. 19, 1803. Vaccination was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816.

VAGRANTS. After being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 22 Henry VIII., 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted, to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 27 Henry VIII., 1535; and a third time convicted, death. By 1 Edward III., a vagabond to be marked with a V. and be a slave for two years. Vagrants were punished by whipping, jailing, boring the ears, and death for a second offence. 14 Elizabeth, 1571. The milder statutes were those of 17 George II.; 32, 35, and 59 George III. The laws against vagrancy are still very severe in England, and operate unequally as respects the character of the offender.

VALENCIA. Its university was founded, it is said, in the 13th century, and was revived in 1470. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but was soon lost again. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French, under Suchet, with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, Jan. 9, 1812.

VALENCIENNES, Siege of. This city was besieged from May 23 to July 14, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York, 1793. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants made prisoners, with immense stores, viz. —300 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, eight millions of florins in specie, six millions of livres, 1000 head of cattle, and vast quantities of other provisions, Aug. 30, 1794.

VALENCAY, Treaty of, between Napoleon of France and Ferdinand VII. of Spain, whereby the latter was put in full possession of that kingdom, on agreeing to maintain its integrity. This celebrated treaty was signed December 8, 1813.

VALENTINE'S DAY. The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of the custom has been much controverted; it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A.D. 271. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates; whence, probably, came the custom of young people choosing Valentines or particular friends on the feast of Valentine.

VALENTINIANS. This sect of enthusiastics were followers of the opinions of one Valentine, a priest, who, upon being disappointed of a bishopric

forsook the Christian faith, and published that there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called Æones, or Ages. He taught in the second century, and published a gospel and psalms: to these his followers added several other errors, declaring there was no obligation to suffer martyrdom; some declared against baptism, and others practised it in a peculiar manner, and all indulged themselves in licentiousness.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook; and a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans being determined on, he was appointed to command it. He sailed in 1790, and returned September 24, 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the Northwest coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS. The Vandal nations began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, A. D 406–414. Their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411. They invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, under Genseric, who took Carthage, Oct. 24, 439. They were driven out, and attacked in turn by the Saracen Moors. The Vandalii overran a vast portion of Europe and spread devastation wherever they appeared.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. This country was discovered by Tasman in 1633. It was visited by Furneaux in 1773; by captain Cook in 1777; and was deemed the south extremity of New Holland until 1799. A British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart Town, which is the seat of government, 1804.

VASSALAGE. See *Feudal Laws* and *Villanage*. Vassalage was introduced by the Saxons, and its slavery increased under William I. Under the Norman princes there were vassal boors and free boors; those who were sold with the land, and those who were free to choose an employer. To this day the distinction prevails in some countries, and particularly in Russia, where the vassal boors are divided into classes; as boors belonging to the sovereign; mining boors, who are sold with the property; and private boors, who belong to the nobility, and perform the labor on their estates. In England, a vassal did homage to a lord on account of land, &c., held of him in fee. Vassalage was abolished in Hungary in October 1785; in Holstein, in May 1797; and Courland, in Sept. 1818.

VATICAN. The magnificent palace of the pope at Rome, adjoining St. Peter's, said to contain 7000 rooms. In this palace, the library, founded A. D. 1448, is noted for its collection of MSS., but the number of books is comparatively moderate. See *Libraries*. The phrase "thunders of the Vatican," was first used by Voltaire, 1748.

VENEZUELA. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state declared in a congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, in July 1814. It separated from the federal union and declared itself sole and independent in 1830. See *Colombia*.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.—"I came, I saw, I conquered." This well-known sentence formed the whole of Cæsar's dispatch to the Roman senate when he vanquished Pharnaces, king of Cimmerian Bosphorus, 47 B. C. See *Zela Battle of*.

VENICE. So called from the Venetii who inhabited its site, when it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B. C. Marcellus con-

quered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B. C. The islands on which the city is built began to be inhabited, A. D. 421, by Italians, who fled here as a place of safety from the Goths, and other barbarous nations, when they ravaged Italy. The first house was erected on the morass by Entinopus, by whom the people of Padua were assisted in building the eighty houses which first formed the city.—*Priestley.* Venice was first governed by a doge (Anafesto Paululio), A. D. 697. The republic was not completely founded until 803. The city reduced to ashes, 1101. The ceremony of the doges of Venice marrying the Adriatic was instituted by pope Alexander III. in 1173. Venice carried on a vast commerce until the discovery of America, and a passage to the East Indies by the Cape, gave it another direction, about 1500. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the territory to the north and west of the Adige were ceded to Austria, and the rest was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine Republic, 1797. This disposition was altered by the treaty of Presburg, and the whole country annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 1805. Venice returned under the power of Austria in 1814. The city declared a free port, Jan. 24, 1830.

Venice declares herself an independent republic - - Aug. 18, 1848
Provisional government decrees an assembly with full powers to be elected by universal suffrage, 1 to every 1,500 inhabitants - - Dec. 29, 1848
Venice, after a gallant resistance, capitulates to Marshal Radetzky, and is again in the power of Austria, Aug. 22, 1849

VENTRILOQUISM. Persons who had this art were by the Latins called Ventriloqui, and by the Greeks, Engastrimythoi, *i. e.* people that speak out of their bellies, or who have the art of throwing out the voice in an extraordinary manner. Exhibitors of this kind have appeared in England in various ages, but some of extraordinary capabilities in their art exhibited in the last century. Mr. Thomas King is said to have been the first man whose experimental philosophy, shown in this line, excited great wonder, about 1716. One of the most accomplished professors of ventriloquism that ever appeared in France or England, was M. Alexandre, about 1822.

VENUS. This planet's transit over the sun, it was ascertained by Horrox, in 1633, would take place Nov. 24, 1639. He was the first who predicted, or rather calculated this passage, from which he deduced many useful observations. Maskelyne was sent to St. Helena to observe her transit, in Jan. 1761. Captain Cook made his first voyage, in the *Endeavor*, to Otaheita, to observe a transit of Venus, in 1769. See NOTE to article *Cook's Voyages.* The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1712. This planet will not be again so brilliant as in 1769 to our globe until 1874.

VERMONT, one of the United States, first settled by colonists from Massachusetts, 1723. The territory was claimed by New Hampshire, from 1741 to 1764: claimed also by New-York, and granted to that colony by parliament in 1664. Owing to these conflicting claims, the state was not admitted into the confederacy during the Revolution, but it still performed its part in that struggle. The British defeated at Bennington by gen. Stark, in 1777. Claims of New-York withdrawn on payment of $30,000, in 1790. The state admitted into the Union, 1791. Population in 1790, was 85,589; in 1810, 217,895; in 1830, 280,679; in 1840, 291,948.

VERSAILLES, PALACE OF. In the reign of Louis XIII., Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting-seat in 1630. Louis XIV., in 1687, enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was finished in 1708, and was the usual residence of the kings of France till 1789, when Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris. Louis Philippe appropriated the whole of the immense building

to a grand national museum of paintings and statues, dedicated *a tous les gloires de France;* and freely opened to the public.

VERSAILLES, PEACE OF. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Paris; when the latter power was admitted to be sovereign and independent. On the same day, the definitive treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain Sept. 3, 1783. In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondichorry and Carical, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalle at the same time restored to the Dutch.

VERSE, BLANK. Blank verse and the heroic couplet, now in general use for grave or elevated themes, are both of comparatively modern date. Surrey translated part of *Virgil's Æneid* into blank verse, which is the first composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language; and the other measure was but little affected till the reign of Charles II. The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima*, as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser (in his *Faery Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso, the Italian language being at that time in high repute. Boccaccio first introduced it into Italy in his heroic poem *La Tezeide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons.—Metropolitan.* Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508.—*Vossius.* See *Poetry.*

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on March 28, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.—*Annual Register.*

VESTALS. Priestesses of the goddess Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. This office was very ancient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the vestals. Æneas is supposed to have first chosen the Vestals. Numa, in 710 B. C., first appointed four, to which number Tarquin added two. They were always chosen by the monarchs; but after the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high-priest was intrusted with the care of them. As they were to be virgins, they were chosen young, from the age of six to ten; and if there was not a sufficient number that presented themselves as candidates for the office, twenty virgins were selected and they upon whom the lot fell were obliged to become priestesses. The vestal Minutia was buried alive for violating her virgin vow, 337 B. C. The vestal Sextilia was buried alive for incontinence, 274 B. C.; and the vestal Cornelia Maximiliana on the same charge, A. D. 92.—*Bibliothèque Universelle.*

VESUVIUS, MOUNT. The dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when it emitted such a quantity of flame and smoke that the air was darkened, and the cities of *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum* were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79. More than 250,000 persons perished by the destruction of those cities; the sun's light was totally obscured for two days throughout Naples; great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air and fell dead upon the ground, and the fishes perished in the neighboring waters, which were made hot and infected by it: this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and many curious articles have been dug from the ruins since that time; but every thing combustible had the marks of having been burned by fire. Numerous eruptions have occurred, causing great devastation and loss of lives. In 1631 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, Nov. 24, 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the thirty-fourth from the the time of Titus, when

Pompeii was buried. One in 1794 was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. There have been several eruptions since.

VETOES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. The power of cancelling acts of Congress by executive veto, was exercised as follows:—by Washington, twice; Madison, four times; Monroe, once; Jackson, five times; Tyler, three times; Polk, twice. Bill relating to steam-vessels in the navy vetoed by president Tyler, and afterwards passed by vote of two thirds of both houses, and became a law: the first instance of the kind, February 20, 1845. River and Harbor bill, vetoed by president Polk, August 3, 1846 French Spoliation Indemnity bill, by the same, Aug. 8, 1846.

VIENNA. The former capital of the German empire, and from 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only. Vienna was made an imperial city in 1136, and was walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000*l.*, in 1194. Besieged by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men: but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70 000 of his best troops, 1529. Again besieged in 1683, when the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army of 100,000, which had cannonaded the city from July 24 to the beginning of November. Vienna was taken by the French, under prince Murat, Nov. 14, 1805; and evacuated January 12, following. They again captured it, May 13, 1809; but restored it once more on the conclusion of peace between the two countries, Oct. 14, same year. Conference of the ministers of the allies and France, September 28, 1814. Congress of sovereigns, Oct. 2, 1814. See *Austria* and *Hungary*. See next articles.

VIENNA, TREATY OF, WITH SPAIN. The celebrated treaty signed between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, April 30, 1725.

VIENNA, TREATY OF ALLIANCE, between the emperor of Germany, the king of Great Britain, and Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22d of July); signed March 16, 1731.

VIENNA, TREATY OF WITH FRANCE. A definitive treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and king of France, by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France; signed Nov. 18, 1738.

VIENNA, PEACE OF, between Napoleon of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaging to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia, October 14, 1809.

VIENNA, TREATIES OF. The treaty of Vienna between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814; signed March 23, 1815. The treaty of Vienna between the king of the Low Countries on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the other, agreeing to

the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange, May 31, 1815. The treaty of Vienna: Denmark cedes Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg, June 4, 1815. The federative constitution of Germany signed at Vienna, June 8, 1815.

VILLAIN. The name of a vassal under the Norman princes, his hard labor being the tenure by which he lived upon the land. Of and pertaining to the *vill* or lordship; was a servant during life, and was devisable as chattels in the feudal times. Queen Elizabeth gave the principal blow to this kind of severe service, by ordering her bondsmen of the western counties to be made free at easy rates, A. D. 1574.—*Stowe's Chron.*

VIMEIRA, BATTLE OF,, between the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the whole of the French and Spanish forces in Portugal, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, whom the British signally defeated, August 21, 1808. For this victory the British hero and the officers and soldiers under his command were voted the thanks of parliament, the first of many similar honors that marked sir Arthur's (now duke of Wellington's) triumphant career.

VINCENT'S, ST. This was long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779 they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Scouffrier mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812.

VINE. The vine was known to Noah. A colony of vine-dressers from Phocea, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B. C. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, A. D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. It was planted in England in 1552; and in the gardens of Hampton-court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe. See *Grapes*, and *Wine*.*

VINEGAR. Known nearly as soon as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers, into which they might dip their bread, and kindly inviting Ruth to share with them in their repast: hence we may infer that the harvesters, at that period, partook of this liquid for their refreshment; a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy. It is conjectured that the vinegar which the Roman soldiers offered to our Saviour at his crucifixion was that which they used for their own drinking.

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* The following is a tradition in relation to the vine:—When Adam planted the first vine, and left it, Satan approached it, and said, "Lovely plant! I will cherish thee;" and thereupon taking three animals, a lamb, a lion, and a hog, he slayed them at the root of the tree, and their blood has been imbibed by the fruit to this day. Thus, if you take one goblet of wine, you are cheered by its influence, yet are mild and docile as the lamb; if you take two goblets, you become furious, and rave and bellow like the lion; and if you drink of the third goblet, your reason sinks, and, like the hog, you wallow in the mire.—*Ashe.*

There was, however, a kind of potent vinegar, which was not proper for drinking till diluted.

VIOL AND VIOLIN. As the lyre of the Greeks was the harp of the moderns, so the viol and vielle of the middle ages became the modern violin. The viol was of various sizes formerly, as it is at present, and was anciently very much in use for chamber airs and songs. That of three strings was introduced into Europe by the jugglers of the thirteenth century. The violin was invented towards the close of the same century.—*Abbé Lenglet.* The fiddle, however, is mentioned as early as A. D. 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II.

VIRGIN. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, August 15, A. D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin, is a feast celebrated November 21, said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the eleventh century; its institution in the West is ascribed to Gregory XI., 1372. A distinguished writer says: "The Indian incarnate god Chrishna, the Hindoos believe, had a virgin-mother of the royal race, and was sought to be destroyed in his infancy, about 900 years B. C. It appears that he passed his life in working miracles and preaching, and was so humble as to wash his friends' feet; at length dying, but rising from the dead, he ascended into heaven in the presence of a multitude. The Cingalese relate nearly the same things of their Budda."—*Sir William Jones.*

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamored of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favorites as the daughter of a slave, and Appius, in the capacity and with the authority of judge, had pronounced the sentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife and plunged it into Virginia's breast, exclaiming, "This is all, my daughter! I can give thee, to preserve thee from the lust of a tyrant." No sooner was the blow given than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The soldiers were astonished and incensed, not against the murderer, but the tyrant, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison, and prevented the execution of the law. Spurius Oppius, another of the decemvirs, who had not opposed the tyrant's views, killed himself also; and Marcus Claudius, the favorite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished, 449 B. C.

VIRGINIA. One of the United States; sometimes called the "Old Dominion," having been settled, April, 1607, at Jamestown, on James river—the first white settlement in the United States. Named Virginia in honor of queen Elizabeth, who had granted the country to Sir Walter Raleigh. A settlement attempted by Raleigh but failed, and the grant was vacated on his attainder and execution. The country granted by James I. to two companies, the London and the Plymouth. Jamestown settled by the former, and named in honor of their royal patron. The colony suffered much from the Indians, and by various disasters; proved loyal during the English revolution; was the first to proclaim Charles II. on his restoration; established the Church of England by law, 1662; took an early and prominent part in the struggle for independence. Surrender of the British army under Cornwallis, at Yorktown, October 19, 1782. Constitution of the United States adopted June 25, 1788, by 89 to 79. Virginia has given birth to six presidents of the United States, viz: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe,

Harrison, and Taylor; and also, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, and many distinguished patriots. Population in 1790 was 747,610; in 1810, 974,622; in 1830, 1,211,272; in 1840, 1,239,737, including 448,937 slaves.

VISIER OR VIZIER, GRAND. An officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed in 1370. Formerly this officer governed the whole empire immediately under the grand seignior; he is sometimes called the grand seignior's lieutenant, or vicar of the empire; at his creation, the prince's seal is put into his hand, upon which is engraven the emperor's name, which he places in his bosom, and carries away with him.—*Knolles.*

VITTORIA, BATTLE OF. One of the most brilliant victories recorded in the annals of England, obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Jerome Bonaparte and marshal Jourdan, June 21, 1813. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 wagons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his baton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun!

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth's surface, there are above 200 volcanoes, which have been active in modern times. The eruptions of Mount Etna are recorded as early as 734 B. C. by authentic historians. See *Etna.* The first eruption of Vesuvius was in A. D. 79. See *Vesuvius.* The first eruption of Hecla is said to have occurred A. D. 1004. For an account of the awful eruption of this volcano in 1783, see *Iceland.* In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out, Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discolored the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

VOLUNTEERS. This species of force armed in England, in apprehension of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1794. Besides their large army, and 85 000 men voted for the sea, England subsidized 40,000 Germans, raised the militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. Between the years 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000 men, of which 70,000 were Irish. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan. 1, 1804. In the United States, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, Congress authorized the enlistment of 50,000 volunteers. A much larger number responded, but less than 30,000 were actually needed or enrolled.

VOYAGES. The first great voyage, or voyage properly so called, was by order of Necho, pharoah of Egypt, when some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabic Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B. C.—*Blair, Herodotus.* The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Island in a skirmish) in 1519–20. The era of voyages of discovery was the end of the eighteenth century. See *Circumnavigators*, and *North-West Passage.*

W.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen in England were first fixed by act of parliament, 25 Edward III., 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tylers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3*d.* per day (about 9*d.* of our money); and their

servants 1½*d.*—*Viner's Statutes.* By the the 23d Henry VI., 1444, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and clothing of the price of 5*s.* with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20*s.*, clothing 4*s.*; common servant of husbandry, 15*s.*, clothing 40*d.*; woman-servant, 10*s.*, clothing 4*s.* By the 11th Henry VII., 1495, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tyler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6*d.* a day, without meat and drink; or with meat and drink 4*d.*; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1*d.* A master having under him six men was allowed 1*d.* a day extra. The following were the

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.		*s.*	*d*	*Year.*		*s.*	*d.*	*Year.*		*s.*	*d.*
In 1350	*per diem.*	0		In 1688	*per diem.*	0	8	In 1788	*per diem.*	1	4
In 1460	ditto	0	½	In 1716	ditto	0	9	In 1794	ditto	1	6
In 1568	ditto	0	4	In 1740	ditto	0	10	In 1800	ditto	2	0
In 1632	ditto	0	6	In 1760	ditto	1	0	In 1840	ditto	3	0

WAGRAM, Battle of, between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter was completely victorious, and the former entirely overthrown. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful; 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia, July 5, 1809. This battle led to an armistice, signed on the 12th; and on Oct. 24, to a treaty of peace, by which Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense. The emperor was obliged also to yield a part of his plunder of Poland in Gallicia to Russia. The emperor also acknowledged Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain.

WAKEFIELD, Battle of, in England, between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret; but the earl of Warwick espoused the cause of his son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war that was continued from that time devastated all England. This battle was fought December 31, 1460.

WAKES. Every church at its consecration received the name of some particular saint; this practice existed among the Romans and Britons, and was continued among the Saxons.—*Whitaker.* Women were hired among the ancient Romans to weep at funerals: they were called *Carinæ.* The Irish howl originated from this Roman outcry at the decease of their friends. They hoped thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive.

WALDENSES. The persecution of this sect in the beginning of the thirteenth century led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. had commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence; but the Catholic bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates. A. D. 1203–4. One of the monks the first inquisitor, Peter Chateauneuf, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighboring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenses were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword. Neither sex, age, nor condition was spared; the country became a wilderness, and the towns heaps of smoking ruins. Such was the era of the Inquisition. Dominic de Guzman was constituted first inquisitor-general, 1208.

WALES. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain, and he invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain, and most of the ancient Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in its inaccessible mountains, about A. D. 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157: and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Llewellyn, the last prince. The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Carnarvon in 1284, Edward with great policy styled him prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 27 Henry VIII. 1535. See *Britain.*

WALES, PRINCE OF. The first prince of this title was Edward, the son of Edward I., who was born in Carnarvon castle on the 25th April, 1284. Immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn,*" literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying, "This is your countryman and king." These words were afterwards changed, or corrupted, as some historians assert, to "*Ich Dien,*" which is the motto attached to the arms of the prince of Wales to this day. Owing to the premature death of his elder brother, this prince succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of Edward II., in 1307.—*Myvyrian Archæology. Hist. Wales.* For another and very different account of the origin of the motto "*Ich Dien,*" see the article under that head.

WALLOONS. The people who fled to England from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain. On account of the duke's religious proscriptions, those countries revolted from Philip, 1566.—*Mariana's Hist. of Spain.* The Walloons were well received in England. A large Protestant church was given to them by queen Elizabeth, at Canterbury, and many of their posterity still remain in this part of England.—*Pardon.*

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford) became first lord of the treasury in 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking fund bill on the day of his resignation. Resumed as head of the ministry, on the earl of Sunderland retiring, in 1721; and continued as premier until 1742, when his administration was finally shaken by its unpopular endeavors for some time previously to maintain peace with Spain.

WANDERING JEW. The following is the strange account given of this personage:—His original name was Calaphilus, Pontius Pilate's porter. When they were dragging Jesus out of the door of the Judgment-hall, he struck him on the back, saying, "Go faster, Jesus! go faster; why dost thou linger?" Upon which Jesus looked on him with a frown, and said, "I am indeed going; but thou shalt tarry till I come." Soon after he was converted, and took the name of Joseph. He lives for ever; but at the end of every hundred years falls into a fit or trance, upon which when he recovers, he returns to the same state of youth he was in when our Saviour suffered, being about thirty years of age. He always preserves the utmost gravity of deportment. He was never seen to smile. He perfectly remembers the death and resurrection of Christ.—*Calmet's Hist. of the Bible.*

WARS. War is called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Scriptural writers date the first war as having been begun by the impious son of Cain 3563 B. C. Osymandyas of Egypt was the first warlike king; he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B. C.—*Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. The most famous siege recorded in the annals of antiquity was that of Troy, 1193—1184 B. C. The longest siege was that of Azoth, 647 B. C. The most famous sortie was that of the Platæans from their city, 428 B. C. It is computed that from the beginning of the world to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished in the field of battle, being about seven times as many of the human species as now inhabit our whole earth.

WARS, CIVIL, OF GREAT BRITAIN. The most remarkable civil wars of Great Britain are the following:—That of A. D. 1215–16. The war of the barons against Henry III., 1565; of the usurpation of Henry IV., 1400; of the White and Red Roses, or houses of York and Lancaster, from 1452 to 1471. The war between Richard III. and Henry VII., 1485. The war against Charles I. from 1642 to 1651. The Scottish civil war under the Pretender, 1715–16; that under the Young Pretender, 1745. In Ireland, that under Tyrone, 1599; under O'Neill, 1641; and that produced by the great rebellion, 1798.

WARS, FOREIGN, OF GREAT BRITAIN. The wars in France, in which England was involved for nearly two centuries, arose from the dukes of Normandy being kings of England. They held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France; and when William I. conquered England, it became an English province, but was lost in the reign of king John, 1204. The wars with France were many; the English princes gained bloody victories at Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt; but they were finally driven out of France in the reign of Henry VI., and lost Calais, by surprise, in the reign of Mary. It was to the English people a fortunate loss; but the rival policy and interests of the two governments have, ever since then, caused half as many years of war as peace. See the countries respectively, *Battles*, &c.

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with	Scotland,	1068	Peace	1092	War with Scotland,	1542	Peace. 1546
"	France,	1116	"	1118	" Scotland,	1547	" 1550
"	Scotland,	1138	"	1139	" France,	1549	" 1550
"	France,	1161	"	1186	" France,	1557	" 1559
"	France,	1194	"	1195	" Scotland,	1557	" 1560
"	France,	1201	"	1216	" France,	1562	" 1564
"	France,	1224	"	1234	" Spain,	1588	" 1604
"	France,	1294	"	1299	" Spain,	1624	" 1629
"	Scotland,	1296	"	1323	" France,	1627	" 1629
"	Scotland,	1327	"	1328	" Holland,	1651	" 1654
"	France,	1339	"	1360	" Spain,	1655	" 1660
"	France,	1368	"	1420	" France,	1666	" 1668
"	France,	1422	"	1471	" Denmark,	1666	" 1668
"	France,	1492	" same year		" Holland,	1666	" 1668
"	France,	1512	"	1514	" Algiers,	1669	" 1671
"	France,	1522	"	1527	" Holland,	1672	" 1674
"	Scotland,	1522	"	1542	" France,	1689	" 1697

The general peace of Ryswick between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain, was signed by the ministers of these powers, at the palace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. It concluded this last war.

THE GREAT MODERN AND EXPENSIVE WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

War of the *Succession*, commenced May 4, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.

War with Spain, Dec. 16, 1718. Peace concluded 1721.

War; the *Spanish War*, Oct. 23, 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748.

War with France, March 31, 1744. Closed also on April 30, 1748.

War; the *Seven years' war*, June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. Genera. peace of Feb. 10, 1763

WARS, FOREIGN, OF GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*

War with the United States, July 14, 1774. Peace of Paris, Nov. 30. 1782.
War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris. Jan. 20, 1783.
War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed same time, Jan 20, 1783.
War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780. Peace signed Sept. 2, 1783.
War of the *Revolution*, Feb. 1, 1793. Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802.
War against Bonaparte, April 29, 1803. Finally closed, June 18, 1815.
War with the United States, June 18, 1812. Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.
For the wars with India and China, see these countries respectively.

In the war against Bonaparte, the great powers of Europe leagued sometimes with, and sometimes against Great Britain. England spent 65 years in war, and 62 in peace, in the 127 years previous to the close of the last war in 1815. In the war of 1688, she spent 36 millions sterling; in the war of the *Spanish Succession*, 62 millions; in the *Spanish war*, 54 millions; in the Seven Years' war, 112 millions; in the *American war*, 136 millions; in the war of the *French Revolution*, 464 millions; and in the *war against Bonaparte*, 1159 millions; thus forming a total expenditure for war, in 127 years (from the Revolution in 1688 to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815), of 2023 millions of pounds sterling. M. de Pradt estimates the loss of life sustained by the French forces in the six campaigns of the Peninsular war at six hundred thousand men. The loss sustained by the Spaniards and their allies was probably as great. During the war many districts of the Peninsula were from time to time laid waste by the contending armies, and the inhabitants were victims to all the calamities and horrors thus produced. The total destruction of human beings in this last war must have amounted to one million two hundred thousand.

WAR, REVOLUTIONARY, ending in the independence of the United States, commenced by the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. See *Battles*. Ended by the Treaty of Paris, 1783. This war cost $135,193,700.

WAR, THE, OF 1812, between the United States and Great Britain:

First difficulty respecting the search of American vessels - - - 1806
Chesapeake United States frigate fired on - - - - - - 1807
Non-intercourse act passed - - 1809
United States frigate President, engaged the British sloop-of-war Little Belt May 16, 1811
President Madison's war message to congress - - - June 1, 1812
War declared - - - June 19, 1812
Gen. H. Dearborn appointed commander-in-chief.
[See *Battles* and *Naval Battles*.]
The war opposed in New England, and levies of troops refused by Mass., Conn., and R. I.
Treaty of peace ratified - Feb. 17, 1815

WAR AGAINST ALGIERS, to punish piracies, &c., declared by the United States, 1815. Commodores Decatur and Bainbridge captured two Algerine vessels and "conquered a peace," July 4,

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. [The annexation of Texas to the United States having been completed by the vote of the senate of Texas, Dec. 22, 1845.]

American army of occupation, (3500) under Gen. Taylor took post on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras, March 28, 1846
First collision—a reconnoitring party of 70 from American army under Col. Thornton, fired upon and taken prisoners by the Mexicans - April 24, 1846
Gen. Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Palo Alto, loses 48 killed and 126 wounded. Mexicans, 262 killed and 355 wounded - - May 8–9, 1846
Bill passed both houses of Congress U. S., declaring that war with Mexico already existed, by act of that power, and authorizing 50,000 volunteers May 12, 1846
Monterey taken by Com. Sloat, July 6, 1847
Santa Fe occupied by Gen. Kearney Aug. 18, 1846
Mexican ports on the Pacific blockaded by Com. Stockton - - Aug. 19, 1846
Battle of Monterey, 4700 Americans under Taylor, 10,000 Mexicans under Ampudia. Monterey surrendered. American loss, 120 killed 368 wounded, Mexican much greater - Sept. 21–23, 1846

WAR WITH MEXICO, *continued.*

Stevenson's California regiment sailed from New-York - - Sept. 26, 1846
Tobasco bombarded by com. Perry, Oct. 25, 1846
Tampico occupied by com. Connor, Nov. 14, 1846
Col. Doniphan with 450 Missouri volunteers defeated 1100 Mexicans at Barito, the latter losing 63 killed and 150 wounded. American loss 6 wounded.
Gen. Kearney defeats the "revolted" Californians, at San Gabriel, &c. Jan. 8, 1847
Major Borland, Cassius M. Clay, Major Gaines, and 80 men, taken prisoners by the Mexicans at Encarnacion, Jan. 23, 1847
Revolt against Americans in N. Mexico, American governor Bent and five others murdered - - Jan 14, 1847
1500 N. Mexican Indians and Mexicans defeated by col. Price - Jan. 24, 1847
Battle of Buena Vista: Americans 4759 mostly volunteers, under gen. Taylor and gen. Wool; and Mexicans 22,000 under Santa Anna; latter defeated and loss 6000 killed and wounded; American loss 267 killed and 456 wounded, Feb. 22–23, 1847
Battle of Sacramento; American col. Doniphan, 924 men, defeated 4000 Mexicans under Herridea, latter loss 300 killed, 300 wounded and 40 prisoners; American loss, 1 killed and 8 wounded - - - Feb. 28, 1847
Vera Cruz surrendered to gen. Scott and com. Perry; American loss 65 killed and wounded - March 29, 1847
Alvarado surrendered to lieut. Hunter, April 2, 1847
Battle of Cerro-Gordo; Americans 8500 under gen. Scott, defeat 12,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna; 5 generals and 3000 men, taken prisoners by Scott: American loss 250, Mexican 350.
Taspan taken by com. Perry, April 18, 1847
Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, American gen. Smith drives the Mexicans from these fortified posts towards Mexico, losing 1066 killed and wounded; Mexican loss 6000 - Aug. 20, 184
Armistice agreed upon; broken by the Mexicans. Hostilities recommenced Sept. 7, 1847
Battle of Molino del Rey; American gen. Worth carried the fortifications defended by 14,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. American loss, 787 killed and wounded; Mexican loss 3000, Sept. 8, 1847
Battle of Chepultepec, a height near Mexico, carried by American generals Worth, Quitman, and Pillow, (under gen. Scott) after a loss of 862 Sept. 12–13, 1847
This was followed by the surrender of the city of Mexico - - Sept. 14, 1847
Col. Childs with 400 men and 1800 sick in hospitals besieged 28 days at Puebla, but compelled the Mexicans to raise the siege - - Oct. 12, 1847
Contribution of $600,000 levied in Mexico for protecting public property in the city - - - Sept. 17, 1847
City of Huamantla captured by American gen. Lane, who defeats Santa Anna. American loss, 24 killed and wounded; Mexican loss 150, Oct. 9, 1847
Port of Guayamas bombarded and captured by American frigate Congress, and sloop Portsmouth - Oct. 20, 1847
A tax levied upon the states of Mexico, and duties &c. laid to the amount of about $3,000,000 - - Dec. 31, 1847
Gen. Scott superseded by Gen. Butler, Feb. 18, 1848
Treaty of peace ratified at Queretaro, by the Hon. A. H. Sevier and N. Clifford, for the United States, and the foreign Mexican minister, Signor De la Rosa - - - May 30, 1848
American troops finally withdrawn from the city of Mexico, - June 12, 1848

WARSAW. Late the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow, in 1556. Warsaw surrendered to Charles XII. in 1703. It has been a great prey to war of late years. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view; but this garrison was expelled by the citizens, with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon, April 17, 1794. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July 1794, but was compelled to raise the siege in September, same year. It was taken by the Russians in the November following. See *next article.* Warsaw was constituted a duchy and annexed to the house of Saxony in August, 1807; but the duchy was overrun by the Russians in 1813, and soon afterwards Warsaw again became the residence of a Russian viceroy. The late Polish revolution commenced here, November 29, 1830. See *Poland.*

WARSAW, BATTLES OF. The Poles suffered a great defeat in a battle with the Russians, Oct. 10. 12, 1794; and Suwarrow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood, Nov. 8, 1794. The battle preceding the

surrender was very bloody; of 26,000 men, more than 10,000 were killed, nearly 10,000 were made prisoners, and 2000 only escaped the fury of the merciless conqueror. Battle of Growchow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men, Feb. 20, 1831. Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians. Great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin. This last battle was fought Sept. 7 and 8, 1831.

WARSAW, TREATIES OF. The treaty of alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of September following), signed March 31, 1683. Treaty of Warsaw, between Russia and Poland, February 24, 1768.

WASHINGTON. The capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and first made the seat of government in 1800. The house of representatives was opened for the first time, May 30, 1808. Washington was taken in the late war by the British forces under general Ross, when the Capitol and the President's house were consumed by a general conflagration, the troops not sparing even the national library, August 24, 1814. General Ross was soon afterwards killed in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, Sept. 12, following. See *United States*.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Born Feb. 22, 1732; in the expedition of Braddock against fort Du Quesne 1755; appointed commander-in-chief of the American army 1775; elected president of Convention for forming Constitution 1787; elected President of the United States 1789; again in 1793; died 1799. Washington monument at New York, corner-stone laid, Oct. 19, 1847. National monument to Washington, corner-stone laid July 4, 1848; oration by Robt. C. Winthrop. Virginia monument to Washington, corner-stone laid by President Taylor, Feb. 22, 1849.

WATCHES. They are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, A. D. 1477; although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about A. D. 1310. Watches were first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500. Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530. Watches were first brought to England from Germany in 1577.—*Hume*. Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huygens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clockmaker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch. The time of this invention was about 1658; as is manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., viz., "Rob. Hooke inven. 1658. T. Tompion fecit, 1675." Repeating watches were invented by Barlowe, 1676. Harrison's time-piece was invented in 1735; improved 1739, 1749, 1753. In 1759, he made the time-piece which procured him the reward of 20,000*l*., offered by the Board of Longitude, 1763. Watches and clocks were taxed in 1797. The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, looked upon water (as also did Homer, and several of the ancient philosophers) as being the original principle of every thing besides, about 594 B. C.—*Stanley*. It is the universal drink of man. The ancients usually diluted their wines with much water; and Hesiod prescribes three measures of water to one of wine in summer.—*Madame Dacier*. In the Roman church water was first mixed

with the sacramental wine, A. D. 122.—*Lenglet.* "Honest water is too weak to be a sinner; it never left a man in the mire."—*Shakspeare.*

WATER-CLOCKS. The first instruments used to measure the lapse of time independently of the sunshine, were *clepsydræ* or water-clocks. These were most probably vessels of water, with a small hole through the bottom through this hole the water ran out in a certain time, possibly an hour, after which the vessel was again filled to be emptied as before. This invention was a manifest improvement on the old sun-dials, whose perpendicular gnomon gave hours of different length at the various seasons of the year. Something similar to the hour-glass was occasionally used; and Alfred the Great, probably ignorant of these methods, adopted the burning of a taper as a measure of time.

WATER-MILLS. Used for grinding corn, invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, A. D. 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labor; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

WATER TOFANA, OR WIVES' POISON. See article *Poisoning.* The poison so freely administered by Italians in the 17th century, called *aqua tofana,* from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallized arsenic. The secret of its preparation was conveyed to Paris, where the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers; and she with many others was executed, and the preparers burnt alive.—*Phillips.*

WATERLOO, BATTLE OF. The greatest victory ever won by British arms, and the most decisive and happy in its consequences. In this great battle the French army, with Napoleon as its chief, was signally overthrown by the British and allies under the duke of Wellington, June 18, 1815. Napoleon attacked the British, whom he expected to overwhelm by superior numbers, but they maintained their ground, and repulsed the enemy from about nine in the morning till seven at night, when the French line began to waver. The commander then gave orders to charge; a total rout ensued, and Blucher, who opportunely came up at this juncture, joined in the pursuit. On both sides the carnage was immense; but that of the French was double the amount of the British. Napoleon quitted the wreck of his flying army, and returned to Paris, where he attempted, after the destruction of three great armies, to raise a fourth; but finding this impossible, his abdication followed. See *Bonaparte* and *France.*

WATER-SPOUT. Whirlwinds and water-spouts proceed from the same cause, the only difference being that water-spouts pass over the water, and whirlwinds over the land.—*Dr. Franklin.* Two water-spouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach, and many other villages; a prodigious number of houses were destroyed, and many persons perished, July 13, 1827. A water-spout at Glanflesk near Kil-

larney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, and destroyed his cottage, two other farmhouses, and other buildings, of which not a vestige remained. In this catastrophe seventeen persons perished. August 4, 1831.

WAX. This substance came into use for candles in the twelfth century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries. See *Candleberry*. Wax candles are made very cheap in America, from the berry of a particular species of myrtle, which yields excellent wax, of a green color. Sealing-wax was not brought into use in England until about 1556. The wax-tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.

WE. The common language of kings is *we*, which plural style was begun with king John, A. D. 1199.—*Coke's Instit.* Before this time sovereigns used the singular person in all their edicts.—*Idem.* The German emperors and French kings used the plural about A. D. 1200.—*Henault.* It is now the style royal of all monarchs. In the articles of public journals they also adopt the plural, indicating that what they write proceeds from a plurality of pens.

WEALTH. This is a relative term; for as there is only a certain amount of property in a country, so the possession of a large share by one man is the poverty of others. The wealth of individuals is therefore no benefit to the country, while as to others it is the cause of their poverty. The instances of wealth in the early ages are many and most extraordinary. The mightiest conflagration of wealth on record is that of Sardanapalus, where riches amounting to one thousand four hundred millions sterling were destroyed. —*Athenæus.* Cæcilius Isidorus died at Rome possessed of 4116 slaves, 3600 oxen, 200 000 head of other cattle, and three millions of our money in coin, 8 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

WEAVING. The art of weaving appears to have been practised in China from the earliest antiquity—more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. Poets assign the art to the spider. Women originally spun, wove, and dyed; and the origin of these arts is ascribed, by ancient nations, to different women as women's arts. The Egyptians ascribed it to Isis; the Greeks, to Minerva; and the Peruvians, to the wife of Manco Capac. In most eastern countries, the employment of weaving is still performed by the women. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. Perhaps, says Dr. Doddridge, this curious garment might be the work and present of some pious women who attended him, and ministered unto him of their substance, *Luke* viii. 3. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmet's Dictionary*, under the word *Vestments*.

WEAVING IN ENGLAND. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331. Flemish dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567.

WEDGWOOD WARE. A fine species of pottery and porcelain, produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, 1762. The manufactories for this ware employed 10 000 families in England. Previously to 1763, most of the superior kinds of earthenwares were imported from France.

WEDNESDAY. The fourth day of the week, so called from a Saxon idol, called Woden, supposed to be Mars, worshipped on this day. The name given to our Wednesday by the Saxons was Woden's day, which was afterwards corrupted to Wednesday. See *next article.*

WEEK. The space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day; they had three sorts of weeks, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

Latin.	*English.*	*Saxon.*	*Presided over by*
Dies Saturni,	Saturday,	Saterne's day,	Saturn.
Dies Solis,	Sunday,	Sun's day,	The sun.
Dies Lunæ,	Monday,	Moon's day,	The moon.
Dies Martis,	Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Mars.
Dies Mercurii,	Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mercury.
Dies Jovis,	Thursday,	Thor's day,	Jupiter.
Dies Veneris,	Friday,	Friga's day,	Venus.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These, and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Phydon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B. C. *et seq.*—*Arundelian Marbles.* Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain.—*Chalmers.* The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, A. D. 972. Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 8 Richard I., 1197. A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3d Edward II., 1309.—*Stowe.* The first statute, directing the use of avordupois weight, is that of 24 Henry VIII., 1532.—*Philosophical Transactions, vol.* 65, *art.* 3. The French adopt the metre of 3.28084, or the 10 millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator, as the standard of measure; and the kilogramme, equal to 2,255 pounds avoirdupois, as the standard of weight.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS. A large body of Christians, whose sect was founded by an excellent and pious man, John Wesley. In 1730 he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them. Mr. Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, he commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers; but the churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Mr. Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Mr. Wesley was indefatigable in his labors, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His society was well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He died in London in 1791.

WEST INDIES. Discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the new world, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct., 1492. See *the Islands respectively.*

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman empire was divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the western portion, or Rome, properly so called, A. D. 364. Odoacer, a chief of the Heruli, entered Italy, defeated Orestes, took Rome and Ravenna, deposed Augustulus, and assumed the title of king of Italy, August 23, which ended the Western empire, 507 years after the battle of Actium, A. D. 476. See *Eastern Empire.*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. As regards this magnificent cathedral, the miraculous stories of monkish writers and of ancient historians have been ques

tioned by sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon the nicest examination, found nothing to countenance the general belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians, agreeably to the legend, have fixed the era of the first abbey in the sixth century, and ascribed to Sebert the honor of erecting it. This church becoming ruinous, it was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, between A. D. 1055 and 1065; and he stored it with monks from Exeter. Pope Nicholas II. about this time constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. The church was once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III. In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings were erected. The western parts of the nave and aisles were rebuilt by successive monarchs, between the years 1340 and 1483. The west front and the great window were built by those rival princes, Richard III. and Henry VII.; and it was the latter monarch who commenced the magnificent chapel which bears his name, and the first stone of which was laid Jan. 24, 1502-3. The abbey was dissolved, and made a bishopric, 1541; and was finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth, 1560.

WESTMINSTER HALL. One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000.—*Stowe.* The courts of law were established here by king John.—*Idem.* Westminster-hall is universally allowed to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, and 74 broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802.

WESTPHALIA. This duchy belonged, in former times, to the duke of Saxony. On the secularization of 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, created December 1, 1807, and Jerome appointed king. Hanover was annexed March 1, 1810. This kingdom was overturned in 1813.

WESTPHALIA, PEACE OF, signed at Munster and at Osnaburgh, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised: Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatinate; the civil and political rights of the German States established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany, October 24, 1648.

WHALE FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES. In 1845 this trade employed 650 vessels, aggregate tonnage 200,000 tons,—cost, $20,000,000; manned by 17,500 officers and seamen. "Commercial history furnishes no parallel to this whaling fleet—it is larger than those of all other nations combined.' —*Speech of Mr. Grinnell.*

WHEAT AND FLOUR. The amount exported by the United States, from 1790 to 1838, was 10,283,471 bushels,—average, 209,666 bushels per annum. In 1845 the amount exported was valued at $5,735,372; in 1846, $13,350 644. This was exclusive of Corn, Rye, &c. The amount was greatly increased by the scarcity in Europe, especially in Ireland.

WHITE FRIARS. These were an order of Carmelite mendicants, who took

their name from Mount Carmel, lying southwest of Mount Tabor, in the Holy Land. They pretended that Elijah and Elisha were the founders of their order, and that Pythagoras and the ancient Druids were professors of it. At first they were very rigid in their discipline, but afterwards it was moderated, and about the year 1540 divided into two sorts, one following and restoring the ancient severities, and the other the milder regimen. They had numerous monasteries throughout England: and a precinct in London without the Temple and west of Blackfriars, is called *Whitefriars* to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

WHITEHALL, London. Originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterwards devolved to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Greenwich, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:—

> "The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
> At every stroke the oars did *tears* let fall.
> More clung about the barge: fish under water
> Wept out their *eyes* of *pearl*, and swam blind after.
> I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
> Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes;
> For howsoe'er, thus much my thoughts have scann'd,
> She had come by *water*, had she come by *land*."

In 1697, the whole was destroyed by an accidental fire, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel, 1723–4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

WHITSUNTIDE. The festival of Whitsunday is appointed by the church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: in the primitive church, the newly-baptized persons, or catechumens, used to wear white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is movable, and sometimes falls in May and sometimes in June; but is always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week is the week before Whitsunday; it is said to have been first instituted by the bishop of Vienne in France, and called Rogation week upon account of the many extraordinary prayers and preparatory petitions made for the devotion of Holy Thursday for a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and for averting the dismal effects of war and other evils.

WICKLIFFITES. The followers of John Wickliffe, a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. He was the father of the Reformation of the English church from popery, being the first who opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the church, in 1377. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, Dec. 31, 1384, in his 60th year.—*Mortimer.*

WILDFIRE. An artificial fire, which burns under water. The French call it *feu Grecquois*, because it was discovered by the Greeks, by whom it was first used, about A. D. 660. Its invention is ascribed to Callinicus of Heliopolis.—*Nouv. Dict.* See article *Greek Fire.*

WILKES' NUMBER. The designation given to the 45th number of a paper styled the *North Briton*, published by John Wilkes, an alderman of London. He commenced a paper warfare against the earl of Bute and his administration, and in this particular copy, printed April 23, 1763, made so free a use of royalty itself, that a general warrant was issued against him by the earl of Halifax, then secretary of state, and he was committed to the Tower. His warfare not only deprived him of liberty, but exposed him to two duels; but he obtained £1,000 damages and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers. He further experienced the vengeance of the court of King's Bench, and both houses of parliament, for the libel, and for his obscene poem "An Essay on Woman;" and was expelled the commons and outlawed; he was, however, elected a fifth time for Middlesex in October 1774, and the same year served the office of lord mayor; but was overlooked in a subsequent general election, and died in 1797.

WILLS, LAST, AND TESTAMENTS. Wills are of very high antiquity. See *Genesis*, c. 48. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B. C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. The Romans had this power, and so had the native Mexicans; so that it prevailed at least in three parts of the globe. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B. C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will or testament of the owner, was confirmed to English subjects, 1 Henry I., 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system; which were taken off by the statute of Henry VIII., 1541.—*Blackstone's Commentaries.* The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II., 1399. Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066.

WIND-MILLS. They are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be of Roman invention; but certainly we are indebted for the wind-mill to the Saracens. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades.—*Baker.* Wind-mills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299.—*Anderson.* Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS. See *Glass.* There were windows in Pompeii, A. D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, A. D. 633. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported 1177.—*Anderson.* In England about 6000 houses now have fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 have ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 have seven windows, or less than seven. The window-tax was first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coinage of gold, 7 William III., 1695.

WINDSOR CASTLE. A royal residence of the British sovereigns, originally built by William the Conqueror, but enlarged by Henry I. The monarchs who succeeded him likewise resided in it, till Edward III., who was born here, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham. He likewise built St. George's chapel. Instead of alluring workmen by contracts and wages, Edward assessed every county in England to send him so many masons, tilers, and carpenters, as if he had been levying an army. Several additions were made to this edifice by succeeding sovereigns; the last by George IV.

WINES. The invention of wine is given to Noah.—*Abbé Lenglet.* The art of

making wine from rice is ascribed by the Chinese to their king, Ching Noung, about 1998 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* The art of making wine was brought from India by Bacchus, as other authorities have it. Hosea speaks of the wine of Lebanon as being very fragrant.—*Hosea*, xiv. 7. Our Saviour changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee.—*John* ii. 3, 10.

"The conscious waters saw their God, and blush'd."—*Addison.*

No wine was produced in France in the time of the Romans.—*Bossuet.* Spirits of wine were known to the alchymists.—*Idem.* Concerning the acquaintance which our progenitors had with wine, it has been conjectured that the Phœnicians might possibly have introduced a small quantity of it; but this liquor was very little known in our island before it was conquered by the Romans. Wine was sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in A. D. 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of 'wine for the king" so early as 1249; and we are even sent to a much earlier period for its introduction and use in Britain. In 1400 the price was twelve shillings the pipe. A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned for being adulterated, were staved and emptied into the channels of the streets by Rainwell, mayor of London, in the 6th of Henry VI., 1427. —*Stowe's Chron.* The first importation of claret wine into Ireland was on June 17, 1490. The first act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed April 25, 1661. In 1800 England imported 3,307,460 gallons of all kinds of wine. In 1815, the United Kingdom imported 4,306,528 gallons. In 1820 were imported 6,879,558 gallons; and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1840, were imported 9,909,056 gallons, of which 7,000,486 were for home consumption. —*Parl. Ret.*

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, A. D. 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663.—*Mortimer.* The astonishing ductility which is one of the distinguishing qualities of gold, is no way more conspicuous than in gilt wire. A cylinder of 48 ounces of silver, covered with a coat of gold weighing only one ounce, is usually drawn into a wire two yards of which only weigh one grain; so that 98 yards of the wire weigh no more than 49 grains, and one single grain of gold covers the whole 98 yards; and the thousandth part of a grain is above one-eighth of an inch long.—*Halley.* Eight grains of gold covering a cylinder of silver are commonly drawn into a wire 13,000 feet long; yet so perfectly does it cover the silver, that even a microscope does not discover any appearance of the silver underneath.—*Boyle.*

WIRTEMBERG. One of the most ancient states of Germany, and most populous for its extent. The dukes were Protestant until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Catholic. Wirtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France. Moreau made his celebrated retreat Oct. 23, 1796. The prince of Wirtemberg married the princess royal of England, daughter of George III., May 17, 1797. This state obtained new acquisitions in territory in 1802 and 1805. The elector assumed the title of king Dec. 12, 1805, and was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1806. His majesty, as an ally of France, lost the flower of his army in Russia, in 1812. The kingdom obtained a free constitution in 1819. The king granted liberty of the press, March 2, 1848.

WISCONSIN. One of the western United States was organized out of the North West Territory, and received a territorial government in 1836; admitted into the Union as a state Feb. 9, 1847. Population in 1830, 30,945: chiefly emigrants from the northern and middle states.

WITCHCRAFT. The punishment of witchcraft was first countenanced by the

church of Rome; and persons suspected of the crime have been subjected to the most cruel and unrelenting punishments. In tens of thousands of cases, the victims, often innocent, were burnt alive, while others were drowned by the test applied; for if, on being thrown into a pond, they did not sink, they were presumed witches, and either killed on the spot, or reserved for burning at the stake. Five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva, in three months, in 1515. One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Como in a year. An incredible number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates. Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine, between 1580 and 1595. One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburg, between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant. At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out of a population of 600; and more than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany. Grandier, the parish priest of Loudun, was burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns. 1634. In Bretagne, twenty poor women were put to death as witches, 1654. Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683. Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749. At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women were charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were burnt Jan. 17, 1775.—*Ann. Reg.* Five women were condemned to death by the Bramins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed Dec. 16, 1802.—*Idem.*

WITCHCRAFT AND CONJURATION IN ENGLAND. Absurd and wicked laws were in force against them in Great Britain in former times, by which death was the punishment, and thousands of persons suffered both by the public executioners and the hands of the people. A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 33 Henry VIII., 1541. Again, 5 Elizabeth, 1562, and 1 James, 1603. Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000. The English condemned and burnt the beautiful and heroic Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, as a sorceress A. D. 1431. See *Joan of Arc.* Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664. Three thousand were executed in England under the long parliament. Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other counties. Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, while the *Spectator* was in course of publication in London, and five others seven years afterwards. In 1716, Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon. In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. This king published his *Dialogues of Dæmonologie* first in Edinburgh, and afterwards in London.* The last sufferer in Scotland was in 1722, at Dornoch. The laws

* All persons at court who sought the favor of James, praised his *Dæmonologie;* and parliament, to flatter him, made its twelfth law against witchcraft in 1603. By this statute death was inflicted on sorcerers in these words: "If any person shall use any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit—shall entertain, employ, feed, or reward any evil or cursed spirit—take up any dead body to employ in witchcraft, sorcery, or enchantment—or shall practise, or shall exorcise, any sort of witchcraft, sorcery, &c., whereby any person shall be killed, wasted, consumed, pined, or lamed." This being the law of the land, no person presumed to doubt the existence of witchcraft; hence Shakspeare gave countenance to the error, and the learned bishop Hall mentions a place where, he said, there were more witches than houses. Allaying of ghosts, driving out evil spirits, and abjuring witches became in consequence, for a century, a profitable employment to the clergy of all denominations. Witch-finders existed, too, as public officers; and, besides the public executions, which disgraced every assizes, multitudes of accused were destroyed by popular resentment.—*Phillips.*

against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person, attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 George II., 1736.—*Viner's Abridgment.*

WITENA-MOT, OR WITENA-GEMOT. Among our Saxon ancestors, this was the term which was applied to their deliberations, and which literally signified the assembling of the wise men in the great council of the nation. A witena-mot was called in London, A. D. 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes. This name was dropped about the period of the Norman conquest, and that of parliament adopted. See *Parliament.*

WOLVES. These animals were very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, A. D. 961, by which step they were totally destroyed.—*Carte.* Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, A. D. 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 834 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828–9. When wolves cross a river, they follow one another directly in a line, the second holding the tail of the first in its mouth, the third that of the second, and so of the rest. This figure was, on this account, chosen by the Greeks to denote the year, composed of twelve months following one another, which they denominated *Lycabas*, that is, the march of the wolves.—*Abbé Pluche.*

WOMAN. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, women seem to have been considered merely as objects of sensuality and domestic convenience, and were commonly devoted to seclusion and obscurity; it was not until the northern nations had settled themselves in the provinces of the Roman empire that the female character assumed new consequence. They brought with them the respectful gallantry of the North, and a complaisance towards females which inspired generous sentiments hitherto little known to the polished nations of antiquity, and which ultimately led to the institution of chivalry. England is called the paradise of women; Spain, their purgatory; and Turkey, their hell. The following lines beautifully describe Adam's first sight of Eve:

> "He laid him down and slept—and from his side
> A woman in her magic beauty rose;
> Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman 'bride.'
> And his first sleep became his last repose."—*Besser, translated by Bowring.*

The following distinguished men, though married, were unhappy in that state: Aristotle, Socrates, Pittacus, Periander, Euripides, and Aristophanes. Among the moderns: Boccaccio, Dante, Milton, Steele, Addison, Dryden, Molière, Racine, Sterne, Garrick, and lord Bacon.—*Woman; as she is, and as she should be.* Among the most beautiful eulogies on woman is the following, addressed to a lovely Italian nun by an English nobleman:

> "Die when you will, you need not wear,
> At heaven's court, a form more fair
> Than beauty at your birth has given;
> Keep but the lips, the eyes we see,
> The voice we hear, and you will be
> An angel ready-made for heaven!"—*Lord Herbert.*

WOOD-CUTS, OR WOOD-ENGRAVING. See article *Engraving on Wood.* The invention is ascribed by some to a gun-smith of Florence; by others, to Reuss, a German, A. D. 1460; but it has an earlier origin, as shown in the article referred to. Brought to perfection by Durer and Lucas. Brought

to great perfection by Bewick, Nesbett, Anderson, &c., in 1789–1799; and more recently by Cruikshank, and others.

WOOL. Dr. Anderson, in a memorial subjoined to the "Report of the Committee of the Highland Society," proves, from indisputable records, that from the earliest times down to the reign of queen Elizabeth, the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and that even in the times of the Romans, a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. In later times, wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned in A. D. 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of the English wool manufactures. Edward III., 1331.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* The exportation prohibited, 1337. The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited, 1696. The non-exportation law repealed, 1824.

WOOLLEN CLOTH. The manufacture of cloth was known, it is supposed, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him. They were made in England before A. D. 1200, and the manufacture became extensive in the reign of Edward III., 1331. They were then called Kendal cloth, and Halifax cloth. See preceding article. Blankets were first made in England about A. D. 1340.—*Camden.* No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England, 1463. The art of dyeing brought into England, 1608. See article *Dyeing.* Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made, 1614. Manufacture of fine cloth begun at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of cardinal Mazarine, 1646. British and Irish woollens prohibited in France, 1677. All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, or the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Charles II., 1678. The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers, 1688. Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 William III., 1698. The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England, 1701. English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 George 1., 1715. Greater in Yorkshire in 1785, than in all England at the Revolution.—*Chalmers.*

QUANTITY AND DECLARED VALUE OF CLOTHS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS :—

Quantity.	1800.	1825.	1830.	1840.
Pieces - -	1,022,338	1,741,983	1,747,036	2,143,796
Yards - -	4,213,677	7,798,610	5,561,877	8,170,642
Declared value	£3,914,661	£6,194,926	£4,608,592	£5,921,116

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, in the Civil War, fought between the Royalist army and the forces of the parliament, the latter commanded by Cromwell. A large body of Scots had marched into England with a view to reinstate Charles II., but Cromwell signally defeated them; the streets of the city were strewed with the dead, the whole Scots army having been either killed or taken prisoners. This famous battle afforded Cromwell what he called his *crowning mercy.* Charles with difficulty escaped to France. Of 8000 prisoners, most were sent to bond-service in the American colonies. September 3, 1651.

WORLD. According to Julius Africanus, as quoted by Gibbon, the world was created September 1, 5508 B. C. Most chronologers, however, mention the year 4004 B. C. as the period of its first existence. The Jews celebrate the 19th of September as the day of the creation, and some suppose that it was created in spring. Its globular form was first suggested by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B. C. The first geographical table and map of the world was

made by Anaximander, about 560 B. C.—*Pliny.* Discoveries of Pythagoras and his system, about 539 B. C.—*Stanley.* The magnitude of the earth calculated by Eratosthenes, 240 B. C. The system of Copernicus promulgated, A. D. 1530. Map of the world on Mercator's projection, in which the earth is taken as a plane, 1556. The notion of the magnetism of the earth started by Gilberd, 1583. Magnitude of the earth determined by Picart, 1669.

WORMS, DIET OF. The celebrated imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatin sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, April 17th. in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. But Frederick the Wise advised him to seclude himself to save his life, which he did for about ten months, and his triumph was afterwards complete.

WORSHIP. Athotes, son of Menès, king of Upper Egypt, is said to have been the author of religious worship: he is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Toth* or *Hermes* of the Greeks; the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B. C.—*Usher.* Religious worship had an origin in most tribes and nations, in their ignorance of the causes of natural phenomena. Benefits were ascribed to a good spirit, and evils to a bad one. This primary idea was enlarged and diversified by dreaming during imperfect sleep, or thinking while the volition was torpid, and by illusions of the senses, which led to belief in ghosts, signs, and omens, and these causes were augmented by enthusiasts.—*Phillips.* In all nations, whether civilized or barbarous, worship prevails, but is purest in Protestant states.—*Sherlock.*

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. In England were many forms of worship at the period of the Roman invasion. The first Saxons were idolaters, and dedicated to their gods groves of the tallest trees and thickest forests, and there worshipped them without building any temples to them, or representing them by any figures or images. Our days of the week are named after Saxon divinities—the Sun, Moon, Tuesco, Woden. Thor, Friga, and Saturn. Easter is named from their goddess Eostre; and Christmas was from their great festival Geoli. Faul, or Fola, was their dreaded enemy; and they believed in elves and fairies, sorcery and witchcraft. The Saxon religion was afterwards mingled with the Christian; but the former was in time wholly superseded by the latter, and in the end, the Reformation introduced our present pure and simple mode of worship. In Scotland, the benign influence of the Reformation soon put aside all other forms. The following is a remarkable document, given in M'Crie's *Life of John Knox*, (Blackwood, Edinburgh, 1831,) relating to the removal of images from Catholic places of worship in Scotland, at the period of the Reformation:—

"*To our traist friendis, the Lairds of Arntilly and Kinvaid.*

"*Traist friends, after maist harty commendacion, we pray you faill not to pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak doun the haill images thereof, and bring furth to the kyrkzard, and burn thaym oppinly. And siclyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ye faill not to do, as ze will do us singular empleseur; and so committis yow to the protection of God. From Edinburgh, the xii of August* 1560.

"Faill not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris, be onyways hurt or broken——either glassin wark or iron wark.

"AR. ERGYLL,
"JAMES STEWART
"RUTHVEN."

WORSTED. A species of woollen fabric, being spun wool, which obtained its name from having been first spun in a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edward III., 1340.—*Anderson.* Worsted-stocking knave is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING. The wreckers of Cornwall are the inhabitants of a few parishes, on the rocky coast, between Mount's Bay and the Lizard. When a wreck takes place, thousands assemble with axes, hatchets, crowbars, &c.; and many women and children fight, by habit, for the plunder, utterly regardless of the sufferers.—*Phillips.* The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's List*, that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The annual loss varies; but it is always many hundreds.

SOME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE SHIPWRECKS.

Of the *Thunderer*, 74 guns; *Stirling Castle*, 64; *Phœnix*, 44; *La Blanche*, 42; *Laurel*, 28; *Andromeda*, 28; *Deal Castle*, 24; *Scarborough*, 20; *Barbadoes*, 14; *Cameleon*, 14; *Endeavour*, 14; and *Victor*, 10 guns; British vessels of war, all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in October, 1780

Of the *Royal George*, capsized in Portsmouth harbor, England, when 1,000 persons perished - June 28, 1782

Of the steamer *Home*, from New York to Charleston; 100 lives lost, Oct. 9, 1837

Of the *Forfarshire* steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved. See *Forfarshire* - Sept. 5, 1838

Of the *Pennsylvania*, *Oxford*, and *St. Andrew*, packet ships, in a great gale off Liverpool - - Jan. 6, 1839

Of the *Poland* from New York to Havre, struck by lightning, May 16, 1840

Of the *President* steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with fifty passengers on board; sailed on March 11, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of - March 13, 1841

Of the *Peacock*, one of the United States exploring expedition, at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, midday and smooth water - July 18, 1841

Of the *Missouri* United States steamfrigate, by fire, at Gibraltar, Aug. 27, 1843

Of the United States schooner *Shark*, wrecked at same place - Sept. 10, 1846

Of the *Great Britain* iron steam-ship. This stupendous vessel grounded in Dundrum bay, on the east coast of Ireland - - - Sept. 22, 1846

Of the United States sloop of war *Boston*, on the Bahamas - Nov. 16, 1846

Of the United States brig *Somers*, capsized in a squall, off Vera Cruz; 39 drowned - - Dec. 8, 1846

Of the West India mail packet *Tweed*; about 90 souls perished - Feb. 19, 1847

Of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, of Boston, burnt near Liverpool; 170 lives lost, Aug. 24, 1848

Of the barque *Charles Bartlett*, run down at sea by steamer Europa; 134 lives lost - - June 27, 1849

See *Fires*, and *Steam Vessels.*

It is estimated at Lloyd's that about 170 British registered vessels are annually lost; 360 are annually rendered unfit for service; and 1100 experience serious damage, requiring extensive repairs, exclusively of the ordinary wear and tear.

WRITING. Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of hieroglyphics, 2112 B. C.—*Usher.* Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B. C.—*Thucydides.* Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B. C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece.—*Vossius.* The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B. C.—*Usher.* The Greeks and Romans used waxed table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known. See *Papyrus*, *Parchment*, *Paper.* "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding

them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty, of the characters they respectively employed."—Dr. Parr.

X.

XANTHUS, Siege of, by the Romans under Brutus. After a great struggle. and the endurance of great privations, the inhabitants, being no longer able to sustain themselves against the enemy, and determined not to survive the loss of their liberty, set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and then themselves perished in the conflagration. The conqueror wished to spare them, but though he offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians alive into his presence, only 150 were saved, much against their will; 42 B. C.—*Plutarch.*

XENOPHON, Retreat of. Xenophon surnamed the *Attic Muse*, led in the memorable retreat of the Greeks, one of the most celebrated events in ancient history. The Greeks were mercenaries of the younger Cyrus, after whose defeat and fall at the battle of Cunaxa, they were obliged to retreat; but Xenophon kept them in a compact body, and retreated through Asia into Thrace. The Greeks proceeded through various fierce and barbarous nations, surmounted all the obstacles and dangers that arose at every step, and accomplished their arduous enterprise, after repeated triumphs over toils, fraud, and force. This retreat is esteemed the boldest and best-conducted exploit on record; 401 B. C.—*Vossius.*

XERXES' CAMPAIGN in GREECE. Xerxes entered Greece in the spring of 480 B. C. with an army, which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted, according to some historians, to 5,283,220 souls. But Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry, and the mariners, and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of 300 Spartans under Leonidas. Xerxes, astonished that such a handful of men should oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence; but for three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were defeated, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed longer if a base Trachinian, named Ephialtes, had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and suddenly fallen upon the devoted band. The battle of Thermopylæ (*which see*) was the beginning of the disgrace of Xerxes, Aug. 7, 480 B. C. The more he advanced, the more he experienced new disasters. His fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, and he hastened back to Persia, leaving Mardonius, the best of his generals, behind, with an army of 300,000 men. The rest that had survived the ravages of war, famine, and pestilence, followed Xerxes on his route home.

XERXES' BRIDGE. The famous bridge of Xerxes across the Hellespont, the strait which joins the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It was formed by connecting together ships of different kinds, some long vessels of fifty oars, others three-banked galleys, to the number of 360 on the side towards the sea, and 318 on that of the Archipelago; the former were placed transversely, but the latter, to diminish the strain on their cables, in the direction of the current, all secured by anchors and cables of great strength. On extended cables between the lines of shipping were laid fast-bound rafters, over these a layer of unwrought wood, and over the latter was thrown earth: on each side was a fence, to prevent the horses and

beasts of burthen from being terrified by the sea, in the passage from shore to shore. This wonderful work was completed, it is said, in one week, 480 B. C.

Y.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year. The Roman year was introduced by Romulus 738 B. C.; and it was corrected by Numa 713 B. C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. See *Calendar*. The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds and 6 decimals, 265 B. C. The siderial year, or return of the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 11 seconds. A considerable variation prevailed generally among the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th Sept.; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August; and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of that month. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January. Charles IX. of France, in 1654, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from January 1. See *New Style*, &c.

YEAR, LUNAR. This is the space of time which comprehends twelve lunar months, or 454 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately; and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

YEAR OF OUR LORD. The first sovereign who adopted this distinction was Charles III., emperor of Germany: he added "In the year of our Lord" to his reign, A. D. 879. It was followed by the French kings, and afterwards by the English; and is the mode of designating the year from the birth of the Redeemer in all Christian countries. See *Eras*.

YEAR. PLATONIC. The doctrine of the Platonic year was believed among the Chaldeans, and in the earliest ages. It is that space of time at the end whereof all the planets are to return to the same point from whence they set out, and have the same aspects and configurations one upon another. Some affirm this return to be in 15,000 common years, others in 36,000. The ancient heathens were of opinion, that when this period was completed, the world would be renewed again, and the departed souls re-enter their bodies, and go through a second course of being.

YEAR. SABBATICAL. This was every seventh year, among the Jews. In this year the people were enjoined by the law to let the ground lie fallow and have rest. Every seventh Sabbatical year, or every forty-ninth year was called the JUBILEE YEAR, when was joy and rejoicing; all debts were forgiven, and slaves set at liberty, and it was usual to return to the original families all estates and property that had been sold or mortgaged.—*Hist. Jews*.

YEAR. SIBERIAN, AND IN LAPLAND. The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland, is described in the following calendar, as given by a recent traveller:—

June 23, Snow melts.
July 1, Snow gone.
July 9, Field quite green.
July 17 Plants at full growth.
July 25, Plants in flower.
Aug. 2, Fruits ripe.
Aug. 10, Plants shed their seed.
Aug. 18, Snow.

The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from August 18th of one year, to June 23d of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn, are together only fifty six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time, in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YELLOW FEVER, THE, visited the city of New York in the years 1741, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819, and 1822. The deaths by that disease were as follows: 732 in 1795; 2086 in 1798 (population, 55,000); 670 in 1803; 280 in 1805; 23 in 1819; 366 in 1822. In 1805, 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000, the whole population) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 persons died with it at Brooklyn, but New York escaped. Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793, and again in 1798. 4041 persons died in 1793, and 17,000 fled from the city (population, 50,000). In 1798, the mortality was great, and 50,000, out of 70,000 inhabitants, fled. Several thousand died, and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117. Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819, and 1821. New Orleans and Havana have it annually. In several of the islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It broke out in Spain in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. The yellow fever rages more or less every year or two at Charleston, New Orleans, and other southern cities of the United States. It first appeared at Rio Janeiro in 1849–50, where it proved fatal to many thousands.

YOKE. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it, was first practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B. C. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies.—*Abbé Lenglet, Dufresnoy.*

YORK. The *Eboracum* of the Romans, and one of the most ancient cities of England. Here Severus held an imperial court, A. D. 207; and here also Constantius kept a court, and his son Constantine the Great was born, in 274. York was burnt by the Danes, and all the Normans slain, 1069. York received its charter from Richard II., and the city is the only one in the British kingdoms, besides London and Dublin, to whose mayors the prefix of *lord* has been granted.

YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF, the most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius, about A. D. 180, when Christianity was first, although partially, established in England. But this establishment was overturned by the Saxons driving out the Britons. When the former were converted, pope Gregory determined that the same dignity should be restored to York, and Paulinus was made archbishop of this see, about A. D. 622. York and Durham were the only two sees in the north of England for a large space of time, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedency, as, by pope Gregory's institutions, it was thought he meant, that which ever of them was

first confirmed, should be superior; appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favor of Canterbury; but York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints, and three cardinals; and to the civil state of England, twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII., 1546, at 160*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum.—*Beatson.*

YORK CATHEDRAL, England. This majestic fabric was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings, which have again and again been destroyed by fire. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about the year 630. It was burnt for the third time in 1137, along with St. Mary's Abby, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir in 1171, but it was by many hands, and with the contributions of many families, and of multitudes who were promised indulgences for their liberality, that this magnificent fabric was completed, about 1361. It was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, Feb. 2, 1829; the damage estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832.

YORK and LANCASTER, WARS of the HOUSES of. The first battle between these houses was that of St. Albans, fought May 22, 1455. The last was that of Tewkesbury, fought May 4, 1471. In these battles the Yorkists, or *White Roses*, were victorious against the house of Lancaster, or the *Red Roses*. But in the sixteen years between these two dates, more than thirty great battles were fought with different success, and half the country was depopulated, and nearly the whole of the nobility exterminated. See *Roses*.

YORKTOWN. A village in Virginia, memorable for the surrender of the British army under lord Cornwallis, consisting of 7000 men, to the Americans and their allies under Washington and count Rochambeau, Oct. 19, 1781. This event decided the contest for independence in favor of the Americans.

YUCATAN, adopted a constitution as a republic (having declared its independence of Mexico), May 16, 1841.

Z.

ZAMA, Battle of, between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. It was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace which was granted the year after, and closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost but 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost, in killed and prisoners, more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; B. C. 202.

ZANTE. This island, with the rest of the islands now forming the Ionian republic, was subject to Venice prior to the French Revolution; but the whole group were ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), October 17, 1797. They were taken by a Russian and Turkish fleet, and were erected into an independent republic by the name of the Seven Islands, in 1799. They fell into different hands in the course of the succeeding year, and were surrendered to the French by the Russians, together with Ragusa. August 14, 1807. They submitted to the British army, October 3, 1809. In the arrangements at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, they were put under the protection of Great Britain. The treaty was ratified at

Paris for that purpose, between Great Britain and Russia, November 5, 1815. The new constitution was ratified by the prince regent, February 22, 1817.

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, A. D. 535; he taught that water by baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.—*Ashe.*

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES. For *ye*, *you*, and *yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written, for the letter *y*, so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, A. D. 1543.

ZEALAND, NEW, IN THE PACIFIC. Discovered by Tasman in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast, and entered a strait where, being attacked by the natives soon after he came to anchor, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by the strait. The introduction of potatoes into New Zealand has saved many lives, for the natives give this root a decided preference to human flesh, under every circumstance, except that of wreaking vengeance on a chief of the foe whom they have taken in battle. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden-seeds; and in 1777, he found a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil.

ZELA, BATTLE OF, in which Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing this victory, sent his famous dispatch to the senate of Rome, in three words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered," so rapidly and easily was his triumph obtained. This battle concluded the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; and Pontus was made a province of Rome, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B. C.—*Sue. Cæs.*

ZELICHOW, BATTLE OF, between the Polish and Russian armies, one of the most desperate and bloody battles fought by the Poles in their late struggle for the freedom of their country. The Russians, who were commanded by general Diebitch, were defeated, losing 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and Diebitch narrowly escaped being taken in the pursuit of his flying army, April 6, 1831.

ZENO, SECT OF, founded by Zeno. This sect also took the name of Stoic, from a public portico, so called, from which the philosopher delivered his harangues. It was the most famous portico in Athens, and was called by way of eminence, Στοα, the porch. See *Stoics*. In order to form his own school of philosophy, and to collect materials for a new system, Zeno had attended the schools of various masters, and among others he offered himself as a disciple of Polemo. This philosopher, aware of Zeno's object, said, "I am no stranger, Zeno, to your Phœnician arts. I perceive that your design is to creep slily into my garden, and steal away my fruit." He taught about 312 B. C.

ZINC. The discovery of this metal, so far as the fact is known, is due to the moderns. It is said to have been long known in China, however, and is noticed by European writers as early as A. D. 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribbledale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after

the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817. See *Lithography*

ZODIAC. The obliquity of the zodiac was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them in the heavens, by Anaximander, about 560 B. C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos, to whom it has been known from time immemorial.—*Sir William Jones.* The invention of geographical maps, and of sun-dials, belongs also to Anaximander.—*Pliny.*

ZOE, REIGN OF. This extraordinary woman, daughter of the emperor Constantine IX., married Romanus, who, in consequence, succeeded to the throne of the Eastern empire, A. D. 1028. Zoe, after intriguing with a Paphlagonian money-lender, caused her husband Romanus to be poisoned, and afterwards married her favorite, who ascended the throne under the name of Michael IV., 1034. Zoe adopted for her son Michael the Fifth, the trade of whose father (careening vessels) had procured him the surname of Calaphates, 1041. Zoe and her sister, Theodora, were made sole empresses by the populace; but after two months, Zoe, although she was sixty years of age, took for her third husband Constantine X., who succeeded to the empire in 1042. See *Eastern Empire.*

ZOOLOGY. The animal kingdom was divided by Linnæus into six classes, viz:—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, or birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, or fishes; *Insecta*, or insects; *Vermes*, or worms; A. D. 1741. From this period the science of zoology has had many distinguished professors, the most illustrious of whom was the baron Cuvier, who died in Paris May 13, 1832. The Zoological Gardens of London were opened in April 1827; the society was chartered March 27, 1829.

ZUINGLIANS. The followers of Ulricus Zuinglius. This zealous reformer, while he officiated at Zurich, declaimed against the church of Rome and its indulgences, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther had for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorized to proceed, and by the second the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished, 1519. Zuinglius, who began as a preacher, died in arms as a soldier: he was slain in a skirmish against the Popish opponents of his reformed doctrines, in 1531. The reformers who adhered entirely to Zuinglius were called after his name and also Sacramentarians.

ZURICH. It was admitted to be a member of the Swiss confederacy, of which this canton was made the head, A. D. 1351. Cession of Utznach, 1436. This was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, in consequence of the opposition given by Zuinglius to a Franciscan monk sent by Leo X., to publish indulgences here, 1519, *et seq.* A grave-digger of Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives, and many others were grievously injured, Sept. 4, 1776. The French were defeated here, losing 4000 men, June 4, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Sept. 24, 1799. See *Switzerland.*

Greek 611
Latin } 615
Italian }
British 621
German 627
French 631
Portuguese }
Dutch 638
Sweden }
Denmark } 640
Iceland }
Russia 641
Arabian }
Persian } 644
Turkish }
U.S. 646

LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

[*From the Companion to the British Almanac, with additions.*]

THE following Chronological List of Authors is in extension of the Catalogue furnished in the *Companion* of 1831, differing from it by adding to the name of each author the title of his most important production, or some word expressive of the nature of his works.

In order to show the various literary character of each age the catalogue is divided into three columns: the first containing those authors who have drawn chiefly from their own sources, as poets and novelists; the second those who treat on matters of fact, as history and geography; and the third, the philosophic and scientific writers. Where an author has written in different styles, his name will be found in the column to which his most distinguished productions appertain. The Hebrews having, almost without exception, treated on speculative subjects, the triple division does not extend to them.

The dates of birth and death are appended to each name, where they could be ascertained. In other cases, the situation of the name will show nearly the time when each author has flourished.

HEBREW.

[The words in italics between parentheses are the familiar appellations of the preceding persons: they are formed from the first letters of each word composing their names. For example, the Jews call Maimonides *Rambam*, from the four initial letters of his full name, Rabbi Moses ben Maimon. Jom Tof, in like manner, is called *Ritba*, from the words Rabbi Yom Tof bar Abraham.]

B. C.	
1500	Moses, 1572—1452.
	Phinehas, supposed author of the book of Joshua.
1100	David, 1085—10815.
1000	Solomon, 1033—975.
800	Jonah, *d.* 761.
	Amos.
	Hosea.
	Joel.
	Obadiah.
	Micah.
	Isaiah, *d.* 681.
	Nahum.
700	Habakkuk.
	Zephaniah.
	Jeremiah.
600	Baruch.
	Ezekiel.
	Daniel.
	Zechariah.
	Haggai.
500	Ezra.
	Nehemiah, *d.* 430
	Malachi.
300	Jesus, son of Sirach.
100	Nechoniah ben Hakkanah, 'Sepher habbahir,' the illustrious book. The most ancient of Rabbinical books. Cabbalistic.
	Jonathan, 'Targum,' or Chaldee paraphrase of the Bible.
A. D.	
0	Onkelos, 'Targum.'
	Josephus, *b.* 35.
100	Akiba, *d.* 120. The Mishna has been incorrectly attributed to him.
	Shimeon ben Jochai (*Rashbi*). The 'Zohar,' a celebrated cabbalistic Commentary on the Pentateuch is usually attributed to him, but was composed by his disciples.
	Jose ben Chilpheta, 'A History of the World.'
	Nathan of Babylon, 'Pirke aboth,' the sayings of the fathers. Ethics.
	Eliezer, 'Pirke Eliezer,' the sayings of Eliezer, a History of the World.
	Judah Hakkadosh, 'Mishna,' the oral traditions of the Jews, which, with the Gemara or Commentary, constitutes the Babylonian Talmud.

Raf, supposed author of the 'Siphra,' a commentary on Leviticus, and of the 'Siphre,' a commentary on Numbers and Deuteronomy.

200 Ushaya, 'Bereshith Rabba,' a Commentary on the Mishna.

Author of the 'Mechilta,' a Commentary on Exodus.

Jochanan, 'Talmud of Jerusalem.'

300 Rabba bar Nachmon, 'Rabboth,' Commentaries on the Bible.

400 Rabasha, began the 'Gemara,' a Commentary on the Mishna.

Martemar, continued the 'Gemara.'

500 Abina, completed the 'Gemara.'

800 Simeon Hasara, 'Great decisions,' jurid.

Judah bar Nachman (*Riban*), Compendium of the preceding.

930 Saadia Gaon, 'Philosopher's Stone,' 'Book of Faith,' 'Grammar,' &c.

Sherira, 'The Book of Answers,' history.

1000 Samuel Haccohen, *d.* 1034.

Joseph Ching, Grammarian.

Judah Barzelloni, 'Rights of Women,' juridic.

Joseph ben Gorion (*Ribag*), 'Compendium of Hebrew History.'

Moses Aben Ezra, *d.* 1080. Grammarian.

Isaac of Cordova, *d.* 1094. 'Chest of Spices.'

1100 Alphes, *d.* 1103. 'Compendium of the Talmud.'

Nathan, *d.* 1106. 'Talmudic and Chaldee Lexicon.'

Solomon Jarchi (*Rashi*), Grammarian, *d.* 1105. 'Tongue of the Learned.'

Joseph ben Meir (*Ribam*), *d.* 1141. 'Commentary on Talmud.'

Juda the Levite, 'Sepher Cosri,' philosophical.

Abraham Aben Ezra, very learned Commentaries on the Bible.

Tam. *d.* 117. 'Sepher Hajashar,' the Book of Righteousness.

Samuel ben Meir (*Rashbam*), *d.* 1171. 'Commentary on the Talmud.'

Benjamin of Tudela, *d.* 1173. 'Travels.'

Samuel, 'Book of Piety,' Ethics and Theology.

Isaac bar Abba, Grammarian.

Moses Kimhi, Grammarian.

David Kimhi (*Radak*), Grammarian.

Abraham bar Dior (*Rabad*), *d.* 1199. Cabbalist.

Abraham ben David (*Rabad*), Jurist.

Moses ben Maimon (*Rambam*), 1131–1205. 'Yad Hazaka,' the strong hand, a very celebrated Commentary on the Talmud, &c. (This author is better known by his Latinized name, Maimonides.)

1200 Abraham bar Chasdai, Ethics.

Eliakim, Ceremonies.

Baruch Miggarmisa, Laws, Ceremonies.

Eliezer Miggarmisa, Ethics, Commentaries.

Asher, Compendia of Talmud.

Perez Haccohen (*Haraph*), Cabbalist.

Moses ben Nachman (*Ramban*), *d.* 1260. 'Law of Man,' a celebrated book on Ceremonies, &c.

Moses Mikkotsi, 'Great Book of Precepts,' 'Compendium of Talmud.'

Isaac ben Solomon, *d.* 1268. 'Proverbs and Fables.'

Nissim, *d.* 1268. 'Book of Homilies.'

Isaac ben Joseph, *d.* 1270. 'Book of Precepts.'

Moses Aben Tybon, Translator of Mathematical and Philosophical works from the Greek and Arabic.

Solomon ben Adras (*Rashba*). Theology.

Meir, Meditations, on 'Maimonides.'

Menachem Rekanat, *d.* 1290. 'Reason for the enactment of the Laws of Moses.'

Bechai, 'Commentary on Pentateuch.'

1300 Shimson, *d.* 1312. 'Intro. to the Talmud.'

Isaac Israeli, 'Foundation of the World,' History.

Judah, son of Benjamin, Ritual.

Mordechai, 'Compendium of Talmud.'

Isaac Dura, 'On Forbidden and Permitted Food.'

Aaron Haccohen, 'The Way of Life.'

Jerucham, 'Book of Rectitude.'

Jacob ben Asher, 'The Four Orders,' a Ritual of much authority.

David Abudraham, astronomy.

Levi ben Gerson (*Ralbag*), *d.* 1370. 'Commentary on the Law.'

Menachen Aben Serach, *d.* 1375. Ritual.

Isaac ben Sheshat (*Ribash*), 'Questions and Answers on Various Subjects.'

Moses Haccohen, 'Help of Faith.'

Isaac Sprot, 'Aben Bochan,' a polemic work against Christianity.

Jom Tof bar Abraham (*Ritba*), Commentary on Maimonides.'

Chasdai, *d.* 1396. 'Light of the Lord.' Ethics and Theology.

Simeon bar Zemach, 'Shield of the Fathers.'

1400 Jacob Levi, *d.* 1427. A Ritual.

Joseph Albo, the Divine Philosopher,—'Foundation of Faith.'

Israel Germanus, 'Questions and Answers on the Law.'

Joshua Levita, 'Introd. to the Talmud.'

David Vital, 'Golden Verses.'

Samuel Sirsa, Grammar.

Isaac ben Arama, 'Com. on the Law.'

Elias Misrachi (*Ram*). Arithmetic.

Abarbinel, 'Commentary on the Bible.'

Isaac Abuhaf, Ethics.

1500 Abraham Seba, 'Bundle of Myrrh,' a Commentary.

Isaac Yarro, 'Explanations of the Bible.'

Elias Levi, Grammar.

Solomon ben Virga, 'History of the Jews.'

Benjamin Zeef, 'Questions and Answers.'

Abraham Zaccoth, 'Juchasin,' Sacred and Jewish History.

Moses Iserle, Astrology.

Joseph Karro, 'Com. on Maimonides.'

Azarias Edomæus, History and Philology.

Gadaliah, 'Cabbalistic Chain,' History and Chronology.

Leo, *d.* 1592. 'Lion's Whelp,' Grammar.

David Gans, History.

1600 Moses of Trana, 'Book of God.'

1700 Moses Mendelssohn, 1729–1785, Philosophy

AUTHORS OF THE NEW-TESTAMENT.

A. D.

0 St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, Evangelists.
St. Paul, St. Peter, St. James, St. Jude, Epistlers.

GREEK.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
900 Homer, 'Iliad,' 'Odyssey,' &c. Hesiod, 'Works and Days,' &c.	900	900
700 Tyrtæus, Elegies (fragm'ts.) Archilochus, Satires, Elegies (fragments).	700	700
600 Alcæus, Lyrics (fragments). Sappho, Lyrics (fragments). Solon, *d.* 558. Epimenides. Stesichorus, 633–553 Lyrics (fragments). Mimnermus, Elegies (fragments.) Anacreon, Lyrics.	600	600 Pythagoras, Philosophy.
500 Simonides, 556–467, Lyrics. Æschylus, 525–456, Tragedies. Pindar, 518–439, Odes. Bacchylides, Lyrics. Sophocles, 495–405, Tragedies. Euripides, 480–406, Tragedies. Aristophanes, *d.* 338, Comedies.	500 Gorgias, Orations (frgts.) Hecatæus, Hist. (fragmn'ts.) Herodotus, *d.* 484, History. Thucydides, 471–391, History of Peloponnesian War. Antiphon, Orations. Andorides, Orations. Lysias, 458–378, Orations.	500 Zeno of Elea, Philosohy. Ocellus Lucanus, Philosophy. Anaxagoras, 500–428, Philosophy. Socrates, 468–399, Philosophy.
400 Diphilus, Comedy (frgts.) Menander, 242–291, Comedies (fragments.)	400 Ctesias, History (fragm'ts.) Xenophon, 444–359, History, Philosophy, &c. Isæus, Orations. Isocrates, 536–338, Orations. Dinarchus, Orations. Lycurgus, Orations. Demosthenes, 382–322, Orations. Æschines, 389-314, Orations.	400 Hippocrates, 460–357, Medicine. Democritus, 450–357, Philosophy. Plato, 429–347, Philosophy. Aristotle, 384–322, Philosophy, Criticism. Theophrastus, *d.* 288, Ethics. Epicurus, 341–270, Philosophy.
300 Bion, Idyls. Moschus, Idyls. Lycophron, 'Cassandra.' Callimachus, Hymns and Epigrams. Theocritus, Idyls. Aratus, Poem on Astronomy. Cleanthes, Hymns. Apollonius Rhodius, Argonautics.'	300 Manetho, History (fragm'ts.)	300 Euclid, Geometry. Zento of Citium, *d.* 263, Philosophy. Apollonius, Conic Sections. Archimedes, *d.* 212, 'Sphere and Cylinder,' &c. Eratosthenes, Philosophy.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
200 Nicander, Theriaca.	200 Polybius, 206–124, Universal History. Apollodorus, 'Bibliotheca,' Mythology.	200
100 Meleager, Epigrams.	100 Conon, Mythology. Scymnus, Poetical Geogr. Dionysius Halicarnassus, 'Roman Antiquities.' Dionysius Periegetes, Geography? Diodorus Siculus, General History.	100
0	0 Strabo, Geography. Pausanias, Description of Greece. Plutarch, Biography, Morals &c. Dion Chrysostom, Orations.	0 Dioscorides, Botany and Medicine. Epictetus, 'Enchiridion,' Philosophy.
A. D. 100 Iamblichus, 'Rhodis and Sinonides, a novel. Lucian, Dialogues. Oppian, Poems on Hunting and Fishing. Athenæus, *d.* 194, 'Deipnosophistæ,' anecdotes.	A. D. 100 Ælian, *d.* 140. Varieties. Appian, History. Ptolemy, Geog., Astron. Arrian, 'Expedition of Alexander.'	A. D. 100 Justin Martyr, *d.* 163, Theology. Polycarp, *d.* 167, Theology. Galen, 103–193, Medicine. Athenagoras, *d.* 172, 'On the Resurrection.' Phavorinus, Lexicon. Hermogenes, *d.* 161, Rhetoric. Polyænus, Strategy. M. Aurelius Antoninus, Philosophy. Nephæstion, 'On Metres.' Max. Tyrius, Philosophy. Julius Pollux, 'Onomasticon,' Rhetoric.
200	200 Diogenes Laertius, *d.* 222, 'Lives of Philosophers.' Philostratus, *d.* 244, Life of Apollonius. Dion Cassius, History of Rome. Herodian, History of Rome. Porphyrius, 233–304, Life of Pythagoras, Philosophy.	200 Ammonius, Philosophy. Origen, *d.* 254, Theology Hesychius, Lexicon. Iamblichus, Philosophy. Longinus, *d.* 273, 'On the Sublime.'
300 Achilles Tatius, 'Clitophon and Leucippe,' novel. Xenophon, 'Anthea and Abrocome,' novel.	300 Eusebius, *d.* 340, Ecclesiastical History. Liabanius, Orations and Epistles.	300 Julian, *d.* 363, Philosophy. Athanasius, 298–371, Theology. Greg. Nazianzen, 318–389, Theology.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
300	300 Eunapius, 'Lives of Philosophers.'	Gregory Nyssæus, *d.* 395, Theology. Cyril, 315–386, Theology. Diophantus, Mathematics.
300 Aristænetus, 'Erotic Letters.' Heliodorus, 'Theagenes & Chariclæa,' novel. Chariton, 'Chæreus and Calirrhoe,' novel.	300	300 Chrysostom 354–407, Theology.
400 Longus, 'Daphnis and Chloe,' novel. Nonnus, 'Conquest of India by Bacchus.' Stobæus, 'Literary Collections.' Quintus Smyrnæus (commonly called) Calabar, 'Contin. of Homer.' Musæus, Poem of Hero and Leander? Eumathius, 'Ismenæus & Ismenæa,' novel. Coluthus, Poem on 'Rape of Helen.' Tryphiodorus, Poem on 'Destruction of Troy.'	400 Synesius, Orations & Epistles. Zosimus, 'Hist. of Roman Emperors.' Socrates, 389–446, Ecclesiastical History. Sozomen, *d.* 450, Ecclesiastical History. Theodoret, *d.* 450, Ecclesiastical History.	400 Nemesius, 'Nature of Man,' Philosophy. Cyril, *d.* 443, Homilies. Proclus, *d.* 445, Theology. Proclus, *d.* 500, Platonist.
500	500 Stephanus, Geography. Procopius, 'Hist. of Reign of Justinian.' Olympiodorus, 'Hist. of Honorius.' Cos. Indicopleustes, Topography. Evagrius, Ecclesiast. Hist Agathias, Byzantine Hist.	500 Simplicius, 'Comments on Aristotle.' Tribonianus, Jurist.
600	600 Menan. Protector, Chron. Theophanes, Byzant. Hist. Theophylactus Simocatta, Byzantine History.	600 Philoponus, Grammarian.
700	700	700 Damascenus, *d* 750, Theology.
800	800 Nicephorus, 758–828, Hist. Syncellus, History. John Malalas, History.	800 Theodorus Studites, 759–826, Sermons. Photius, *d.* 891, 'Bibliotheca.'
900	900 Leontius, History. Genesius, History.	900 Leo VI., *d.* 911, 'On Christian Faith.'

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
900	900 Const. Porphyrogenneta, 905-959, Hist. Selections. Sim. Metaphrastes, Lives of Saints.	900
1000	1000 George Cedrenus, History. John Xiphilinus, *d.* 1080, Abridg. of Dion Cassius. John Scylitza, History.	1000 Theophylactus, Theology. Michael Psellus, Mathematics.
1100 C. Theo. Prodromus, 'Rhodanthe and Dosicles,' novel.	1100 Nicephorus Bryennius, *d.* 1137, Byzant. Affairs. Anna Comnena, Reign of her father Alexius. Const. Manasses, History. Zonaras, History of Romans, History of Jews. Will. of Tyre, 1100-1184, History. John Tzetzes, History in Verse. Cinnamus, History.	1100 Euthymius Zygabenus, Theology. Suidas, Lexicon. Eustathius, Commentaries on Homer. Isaac Tzetzes, Commentary on Lycophron.
1200	1200 Joel, History. Michael Glycas, History. George Acropolita, Hist. Nicetas Acominatus, Hist. George Pachymer, Hist.	1200 Nicephorus Blemmidas, Theology.
1300 Manuel Philes, 1275-1340, Poems. Maximus Planudes, Anthology. Leo Pilatus, Literature.	1300 Theod. Metochita, *d.* 1312, History. Callistus Xantopulus, Ecclesiastical History. Niceph. Gregoras, History. John Cantacuzenus, Hist. George Codinus, Hist. Michael Ducas, History.	1300
1400 Demet. Pamperes, Tales. Marullus Tarchoniota *d.* 1500, Poems.	1400 Theodore Gaza, *d.* 1478. Origin of Turks. Laonicus Chalcondyles, History of Turks. George Phranza, History.	1400 Eman. Chrysolorus, *d.* 1415, Grammar. Geo. Gemistius, or Pletho, *d.* 1450, Philosophy. Eman. Moscopulus, Notes on Hesiod. Bessarion, 1395-1472. Theology. Geo. of Trebizond, 1396-1468, Aristotelian. John Argyrophilus, Aristotelian.
1500	1500	1500 Demetrius Chalcondyles, 1453-1513, Philology.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1600	1600	1600 Panagioti, *d.* 1763, Theology.
1700 Kallinikus, Poems. Nicholas Caradza, Translation of Voltaire.	1700 Alexander Maurocordato, History of the Jews. Meletius, Geography.	1700 Dorotheus, Aristotelian. Marcus Tharboures, Mechanics.
1700 Riga, *d.* 1796, Lyrics, Natural Philosophy.	1700 Ducas, Translation of Thucydides.	1700 Bulgaris, Mathematics.
1800 N. Piccolo, Tragedy. Christopulus, Anacreontics, Opera. Calvos, Lyrics. Ilarion, Translation of Sophocles.	1800 D. Philippides, *d.* 1827, Hist. of Wallachia, &c. Paliuris, Hist. of Greece. Perrevos, History of Suli and Parga. Gr. Demetrius, Geography.	1800 Psalidas, Metaphysics. Coray, Commentaries, Lexicon. Cumas, Dictionary. Neophitus, Bamba, Ethics.

LATIN AND ITALIAN.

[The Latin ceased to be a spoken language about the sixth century, but was in almost universal use throughout Europe as the language of composition until the thirteenth century, when the modern languages began to appear.

As long as the literature of the West was almost exclusively confined to Italy we have arranged all authors who wrote in Latin under the same head; but about the sixth century they will be found under those countries where their works were published, whatever the language in which they wrote.]

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
B. C. 200 M. A. Plautus, Comedies. Q. Ennius, Epics (Fragts). P. Terentius, Comedies.	B. C. 200	B. C. 200 M. P. Cato, De Re Rustica.
100 T. Lucretius, *b.* 95, De Rerum Natura. Catullus, 86–40, Lyrics. P. Virgilius, 70–19, Eneid. Q. Horatius, 65–8, Odes, Satires. Propertius, 59–16, Elegies. A. Tibullus, 43 B. C.—17 A. D., Elegies. Ovid, 43 B. C.—17 A. D., Metamorph. Fasti, &c. Hyginus, Poeticon Astronomicon.	100 T. Pomponius Atticus, 110–33, Letters. M. T. Cicero, 107–43, Orator and Philosopher. Julius Cæsar, 98–46, Commentaries. Hirtius Pansa, Gallic War. C. Sallustius, 85–35, Jugurthine War. Corn. Nepos, Biography. T. Livius, 59 B. C.—19 A. D., History of Rome.	100 Varro, 115–28, De Re Rustica Lingua Latina. Vitruvius, Architecture. Verrius Flaccus, *d.* 4, Fasti Capitolini.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
A. D. 0	A. D. 0 Vel Paterculus, 19 B. C.—30 A. D., Hist. of Rome. Pomp. Mela, Geography. Valerius Maximus, Anecdotes of Great Men.	A. D. 0
Phædrus, Fables.	Quintus Curtius, History of Alexander.	C. Celsus, De Medicina. Columella, Agriculture.
Persius, 34–62, Satires. Lucan, 38–65. 'Pharsalia.' Petronius Arbiter, *d.* 67, Satyricon. Valerius Flaccus, Argonautics. Silius Italicus, 'Punic War.' Sulpicia, Satires, &c. Statius, *d.* 99, 'Thebais,' 'Achilleis.' Martial, 29–104, Epigrams. Juvenal, 48–128, Satires. Pliny the Younger, 61–113, Epistles.		L. A. Seneca, 12–65, Philosopher, Tragic Poet. Pliny the Elder, 23–79, Natural History. Quintilian Criticism.
100	100 Tacitus, History. Suetonius, Biography. Florus, History of Rome.	100 Valer, Probus, Grammar. Frontinus, Strategy.
L. Apuleuis, Golden Ass.	Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ. C. Jul. Solinus, Polyhistor. Justin, History.	Terentianus Maurus, De Arte Metricâ. Pompei. Festus, Grammar.
200	200	200 Ulpian, *d.* 228, Law. Tertullian, *d.* 220, 'Apology for Christianity.' Minutius Felix, Dialogue in favor of Christianity. Julius Obsequens, 'De Prodigiis.' Censorinus, 'De Die Natali.' Cyprian, *d.* 258, Theology.
Nemesianus, Cynegetica. Jul. Calpurnius, Eclogues.		
300	300 El Spartianus, History. Jul. Capitolinus, History. Æl. Lampridus, History. Vul. Gallicanus, History. Trebellius, Pollio, History.	300 Arnobius, 'Adversus gentes.' Lactantius, *d.* 325, Defence of Christianity.'
Aquilinus Juvencus, Gospel in Verse.	F. Vopiscus, History. Aurelius Victor, History.	Æl. Donatus, Grammar. F. Maternus, Astronomy Theology.
M. Victorinus, Hymns.		Ambrosius, Theology.
Festus Avienus, Geographical Poem. D. M. Ausonius, Idyls.	F. Eutropius, History of Rome. Amm. Marcellinus, History of Rome.	Jerom. 329—420, Version of Bible. Rufinus, *d.* 410, Ecclesiastical History.
A. T. Macrobius, Saturnalia. Symmachus, Epistles.		T. Vegetius Renatus, De Re Militari. Augustin, 354—430, Theology.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
300 C. Claudianus, Poems. A. Prudentius Clemens, Christian Poems.	300	300
400 Sedulius, Poetical Life of Christ. Martianus Capella, De Nuptius Phil. et Merc. Paulin. Pretocorius, Poem, on Martin of Tours. Sidonius Apollinaris, *d.* 488, Poems. Ennodius, *d.* 521, Christian Poems.	400 Vib. Sequester, Geography. Sulpitius, Severus, *d.* 420, Sacred History. Orosius, Hist. of World. Victorius, History of Church in Africa. Idacius, Chronicles to 468.	400
500 Boethius, Poet and Philosopher. Arator, 490–556. Acts of Apostles in Verse.	500 Cassiodorus, 481–562, History. Jornandes, Hist. of Goths. Evagrius, Eccl. History.	500 Priscianus, Grammar. Fulgentius, 468–533, Theology. Dionysius Exiguus, *d.* 536, Christian Era. Non. Marcellus, Grammar.
600	600 Secundus, *d.* 615, History of Lombards.	600
700	700 Paul Warnefrid. History of Lombards.	700 Cresconius, Collection Canons, Verses.
800	800 Erchempert, History of Lombards. Anastasius, Lives of Popes.	800
900	900 Luitprand, History of his Times.	900
1000	1000	1000 Papias, Grammar. Lanfranc, *d.* 1089, Theol.
1100 Donizo, Latin Poetry. Ciullod' Alcamo, Siciliar Poetry.	1100 Falcandus, Hist. of Sicily.	1100 Gratian, Canonist. Campanus, Mathematics.
1200 Guido of Colonna, Poetry, History. Brunetto Latina, *d.* 1294, 'Il Tesora.' Guido Cavalcanti, *d.* 1300, Poems. John XXII., Poem on Medicine.	1200 Pietro dalle Vigne, *d.* 1249, History. Marco Polo, Travels. G. de Voragine, *d.* 1298, Legends of Saints.	1200 Accursius, 1182–1260, Law Thomas Aquinas, 1224–1274, Theology. Bonaventura, Scholastic. G. Durand, Law. Pietro d'Albano, 1250–13[illegible] Astrology, Physics. Torregiano Rustechelli, Commentaries.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1300 Dante, 1265–1321, La Divina Commedia, Vita Nova, Convito, &c. F. Barberino, 1264–1348, Poems. Petrarca, 1304–1374, Sonnets, Epic, Literature. Boccacio, 1313–1375, 'Il-Decamerone,' Poems and various works in Latin and Italian.	1300 Dino Compagni, 1265–1323, Chronicles. Giovanni and M. Villani, Chronicles. Ferreti, 1356–1429, History of his Times.	1300 Mon. de Luzzi, Anatomy. Arn. Villanovan, *d.* 1313, Alchemy. Cecco d'Ascoli, *d.* 1327, Astronomy. G. Andreas, *d.* 1348, Canons. Bartolus, Law. Domenico Cavalca, Ascetic and Translat. of Lives of Saints.
1400 A. Beccadelli, 1374–1471, 'Hermaphroditus.' Poggio, 1380–1459, Literature. Lorenzo Valla, 1407–1457, Literature. D. Burchiello, Sonnets. Pulci, 1432–1487, 'Morgante Maggiore.' Franc. Philelphus, 1398–1481, Poetry and Ethics. Loren. de Medici, *d.* 1492, Poetry, Literature. Angelo Poliziano, 1454–1494, Poetry, Drama. Marsilius Ficinus, 1433–1499, Translat. Plato.	1400 Leonardo Bruni, History of Florence. Guarino, 1370–1460, Translation of Plutarch. B. Accolti, 1415–1466, History of Holy War. Flav. Blondus, 1388–1463, History of Venice, &c. Æn. Sylvius, 1400–1464, History, Poetry, &c. Beccat, Panormita, 1393–1471, Biography. Bart. Platina, 1421–1481, Lives of Popes. F. Buonaccorsi, 1437–1496, Biography. Pomp. Lætus, 1425–1495, Lives of Cæsars, &c. Franc. Berlinghieri, Geography. G. Pontano, 1426–1503, Wars of Ferdinand I. Bonfinius, *d.* 1502, History of Hungary.	1400 Leonard of Pisa, Algebra. Nicholas Tedeschi, Law. Mich. Savonarola, *d.* 1462, Medicine. Bar. Montagnana, *d.* 1460. Baraterius, Law. Gianozzo, Manetti, 1396–1479, Orientalist. Paul Toscanello, *d.* 1482, Astronomy. Pico de Mirandola, 1463–1494, Metaphysics. Luca di Burgo, Mathem.
1500 G. Ruccellai, 1475–1526, 'Le Api.' Alexander ab Alexandro, 1461–1523, Dies Genitales. M. Boiardo, 'Orlando Innamorato.' Sanazaro, 1458–1530, Arcadia. Berni, *d.* 1530, Satires, Burlesque, and Orlando Innamorato. Ariosto, 1474–1533, 'Orlando Furioso,' Satires, Comedies. F. M. Molza, *d.* 1544, Poems. Trissino, 1478–1550, 'Italy Delivered,' Epic, Tragedy.	1500 R. Accolti, 1455–1532, History. Giambullari, 1495 – 1555, History of Europe. Machiavelli, 1482–1528, History of Florence, &c. Guicciardini, 1482 – 1540, History of Italy. Bembo, 1470–1547, History of Venice. L. Alberti, *d.* 1552, History of Bologna.	1500 Ant. della Torre, *d.* 1512, Anatomy. L. da Vinci, 1452–1520, 'Treatise on Painting,' &c. G. Abrosi, Astronomy. A. Acchillini, 1472–1512, Medicine. B. Castiglione, 1478–1529, 'The Courtier.' G. Fracastoro, 1483–1533, Medicine and Latin Poems. And. Alciato, 1492–1550, Law. Nic. Tarfaglia, Mathem.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1500 Hier. Vida, *d.* 1566, Latin Poetry.	1500	1500 F. Commandido, 1509-1575, Mathematics.
Mic. Angelo Buonaroti, *d.* 1564, Poems.	B. Cellini, 1500-1570, Autobiography.	Angelo Caninio, *d.* 1567, Orientalist.
Giovanni della Casa, 1503-1556, Il Galateo, &c.	B. Varchi, 1503-1566, History of his Times.	
G. Anguillara, *b.* 1517, Tragedy.	Segne, 1499-1559, History of Homer.	
L. Dolce, 1508-1563, Tragedy, Epic, History.		
		And. Vesalio, 1514-1564, Anatomy.
Bernardo Tasso, 1493-1575, 'Amadis,' Sonnets, and Letters.	G. Vasari, 1514-1578, Lives of Painters, &c.	Falopius, 1523-1563, Medicine.
Greg. Giraldi, 1504-1573, Tragedy.	Sperone Speroni, 1500-1588, Orations.	Eustachi, *d.* 1576, Do.
	S. Ammirato, 1531-1600, History of Florence.	P. Manut Aldus, 1512-1574, Commentaries.
A. F. Grazzini, *d.* 1583, Comedies.	G. Adriani. 1511-1579, History of his Times.	Cardano, 1501-1576, Mathematics.
Torq. Tasso, 1544-1595, 'Gerusalemme Liberata,' Sonnets, Drama, &c.	B. Davanzati. 1529-1606, Hist. Eng. Reformation.	P. Lancelloti, 1511-1591, Law.
G. Bagnioli, *d.* 1600, Tragedy.	C. Baronius, 1538-1607, Ecclesiastical Annals.	
Guarini, 1538-1613, 'Il Pastor Fido.'	P. Paruta, 1540-1598, History of Venice.	
	Possevini, 1533-1611, Description of Muscovy, &c.	Andrea Cæsalpino, 1519-1603, Botany.
Ottavio Rinuccini, Opera.	P. R. Sarpi, 1552-1633, History of Coun. of Trent.	U. Aldrovandi, 1522-1605, Natural History.
F. Braccilolini, 1566-1605, 'La Croce Racquistata.'		Orazio Torsellino, 1545-1609, Grammar.
Oraz Vecchi, Comic Opera		
G. B. Marini, 1569-1625, Poems.		
C. Achillini, 1577-1640, Poems.	E. C. Davila, 1576-1631, Hist. Civil Wars France.	
A. Tassoni, 1561-1635, 'Sechchia Rapita.'		
1600 G. Chiabrera, 1552-1637, Poems, Epic, Lyric, &c.	1600 G. Bentivoglio, 1579-1644, History Civil Wars of Flanders, and Letters.	1600 J. Fabricius, *d.* 1619, Comparative Anatomy.
		Bellarmino, 1542-1621, Polemics.
		Galileo, 1564-1612, Astron.
		T. A. Campanella, 1568-1693, Philosophy.
Zappi, 1667-1719, Poems.	D. Bartoli, History of the Jesuits in the East Indies, &c., 1608-1685.	L. Vanini, 1585-1619, Theology.
		B. Castelli, *d.* 1644, Mathematics.
		B. Cavalieri, *d.* 1647, Do.
		Fabio Colonna, 1567-1647, Botany, &c.
Laur. Lippi, 1606-1664, Comic Poems.		Forricelli, 1608-1647.
Salvator Rosa, 1615-1673, Satires.	P. della Valle, 1586-1652, Travels.	
C. M. Maggi, 1630-1699, Poems.	F. Strada, 1571-1649, Hist. of Wars of Flanders.	
Francisco de Lemene, 1639-1704, Poems.	G. B. Nani, 1615-1671, History of Venice.	F. Redi, 1626-1697, Natural Hist. & Literature.
A. Guidi, 1650-1712, Lyric Poems.	Oderic Rainaldi, Ecclesiastical Annals.	M. Malpighi, 1628-1694, Anatomy.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1600 Ben. Menzini, 1646–1704, Art of Poetry, Satires. V. Filicaja, 1642–1707, Poems. A. Marchetti, 1633–1714, Poems, Philosophy.	1600 Sforza Pallevicino, 1607–1667, History of Council of Trent, &c.	1600 V. Viviani, 1621–1703, Mathematics. A. Magliabecchi, 1633–1714, Literature. P. Segner, 1624–1694, Ascetic and Sermons. G. D. Cassini, 1625–1712, Mathematics, Astron. D. Guglielmini, 1655–1710, Mathematics.
1700 N. Forteguerra, 1674–1735, Ricciardetto. G. M. Crescembini, 1663–1728, Poetry. Apostolo Zeno, 1669–1750, Operas. S. Maffei, 1675–1755, Tragedy, Comedy, and Antiquities. M. Metastasio, 1698–1782, Dramas, Operas. G. Baretti, 1716–1789, Miscellaneous. C. Gozzi, Dramas, &c. C. Goldoni, 1707–1772, Comedies. C. I. Frugoni, 1692–1768, Poems. G. Gozzi, 1713–1786, Satires, Odes, but chiefly prose — L'Osservatore, Venito, &c. V. Alfieri, 1749–1803, Tragedies, &c.	1700 L. Muratori, 1672–1750, Annals of Italy. B. Giannone, 1680–1748, History of Naples. F. X. Quadrio, 1695–1756, History of the Valteline. B. Buonamici, 1710–1761, History. A. Fabroni, 1732–1802, Biography. G. Tiraboschi, 1731–1794, Hist. of Italian Literature. Denina, History of Italian Revolutions, and many other works, chiefly historical.	1700 G. Baglivi, 1668–1706, Medicine. G. V. Gravina, 1664–1718, Law. G. B. Vico, 1670–1744, Philosophy of History. G. Cassini, 1677–1756, Astronomy. G. Morgagni, 1681–1771, Anatomy. A. Genovesi, 1712–1769, Metaphysics. F. Algarotti, 1712–1764, 'Newtonianism.' G. R. Boscowich, 1711–1787, Mathematics, Philology. F. M. Zanotti, 1692–1777, Philosophy. C. Beccaria, 1720–1795, 'Crimes & Punishments.' L. Spallanzani, 1729–1799, Natural History. L. Galvani, 1737–1798, Galvanism. Volta, 1745–1827, Do. G. Filangieri, 1751–1798, Legislation.
1800 Pindemonte, Poems. Monti, Poems. Ugo Foscolo, Drama, Poems. I. da Ponte, Poems, Operas. Manzoni, Tragedies, Poems, and one novel—I Promissi Sposi. Silvio Pellico, Tragedies, &c. G. B. Niccolo, Tragedies, &c.	1800 Botta, History of Italy, &c. Colletta, History of Naples. Conti, Universal History, &c.	1800 Scarpa, Anatomy. M. Gioja, 1767–1839, Political Economy. Romagnosi, Polit. Science. Galluppi, Metaphysics. Rosmini, Do. Costa, Metaphysics, historical and critical. Cesari, Philology.

BRITISH, &c.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
A. D 500	A. D. 500 Gildas, Conquest of Britain.	A. D. 500
600 Cædmon, Saxon Poems. Aldhelme, *d.* 709, Latin Poems.	600 Nennius, Origin of Britons.	600
700	700 Bede, 673—735, Eccl. History of England.	700 Alcuin, *d.* 804, Theology, History, Poetry.
800 Alfred, 849—901, Saxon Poems, Translations, &c.	800 Asser, *d.* 909, Life of Alfred, History of England.	800 J. Scot Erigena, *d.* 883, 'Of the Nature of Things.'
900	900 Ethelwerd, History of Great Britain.	900
1000	1000 Ingulphus, 1030—1109, History of Croyland. Eadmer, Chronicle.	1000
1100 Layamon, Saxon Poetry. Nigellus, Speculum Stultorum. Walter Mapes, Satires, Songs. Jos. of Exeter, Troj. War, War of Antioch, Epics.	1100 Order. Vitalis, 1075—1132, History of England. Florence of Worcester, *d.* 1118, Chron. of England. Geoffry of Monmouth, History of Britain. William of Malmsbury, *d.* 1143, Hist. of Britain. Henry of Huntingdon, Chronicles of England. Simeon of Durham, Chronicles of England. John of Salisbury, *d.* 1181, 'Life of Becket,' &c. G. Cambrensis, Conq. of Ireland, Itin. of Wales. Wm. of Newbury, *b.* 1136, Chron. of England.	1100 Robert Pulleyn, *d* 1150, Theology. Richard of St. Victor, *d.* 1173, Theology. Ralph Glanville, Collection of Laws.
1200	1200 Roger Hoveden, Chron. of England. Gervase of Canterbury, History of England. Roger of Wendover, Hist. of England. Matthew Paris, *d.* 1259, History of England.	1200 Alex. Neckham, *d.* 1227, Theology. Robert Grosteste, Natural Philosophy. Alexander Hales, *d.* 1245, Aristotelian. John Peckham, Theology. John Holiwood, *d.* 1256, Astron., Mathematics.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
Robert of Glocester, Chronicle in verse. T. Lermont, the Rhymer, Sir Tristem, Romance.	William Rishanger, History of England.	Roger Bacon, 1214—1292 Chemistry, Optics, &c. Rich. Middleton, Theology
1300	1300	1300 Albricus, Theology. Duns Scotus, *d.* 1308, Philosophy. Walter Burleigh, Philosophy. Gilb. Anglicus, Medicine.
Adam Davie, Metr. Romance, Life of Alex.	Nicholas Triveth, *d.* 1328, Hist. Physic, Theology.	R. Aungervile, 1281—1345, Philobiblion.
Lawrence Minot, *d.* 1352, Historical Poems.	Richard of Chichester, Chron. of England. Ralph Higden, *d.* 1360, Chron. of England. Henry Knighton, *d.* 1370, Chron. of England.	J. Wicliffe, 1324—1384, Theology, Translation of Bible.
John Barbour, 1326–1396, 'The Bruce.' R. Langlande, 'Pierce Plowman,' a Satire. Geof. Chaucer, 1328–1400, 'Canterbury Tales,' &c. John Gower, *d.* 1402, Elegies, Romances, &c.	Matthew of Westminster, 'Flowers of History.' John Maundeville, *d.* 1372, Travels. John Fordun, Chron. of Scotland.	H. de Bracton, Law.
1400	1400 Andrew of Wyntoun, Chron. of Scotland.	1400
John Lydgate, 1380–1440, Poems.	T. Walsingham, *d.* 1440, History of Normandy.	
James I. of Scotland, 1395–1437, 'King's Quhair,' &c. Harry the Minstrel, 'Sir W. Wallace.'	John Hardyng, Chron. of England. Lord Berners, Trans. of Froissart.	John Fortescue, Laws of England. Thomas Littleton, *d.* 1487, Law.
Stephen Hawes, 'Passetyme of Pleasure.' John Skelton, *d.* 1529, Satires, Odes.	W. Caxton, Translations. Douglas of Glastonbury, Chron. of England.	
1500 Wm. Dunbar, 1465–1530, 'Thistle and Rose.' Gawin Douglas, 1475–1522, Trans. Virgil. Thomas More, 1480–1535, 'Utopia.' Thomas Wyatt, *d.* 1541, Sonnets. John Heywood, *d.* 1565, Drama. Earl of Surrey, *d.* 1546–7, Poems. Geo. Gascoigne, *d.* 1577, Drama.	1500 R. Fabyan, *d.* 1512, Chron. of England and France. T. Halls, *d.* 1547, Hist. of Houses of York and Lancaster. John Leland, *d.* 1552, English Antiquities. W. Cavendish, 1505—1557, 'Life of Wolsey.' J. Ball, 1495—1563, 'Lives of British Writers.' Ralph Hollingshed, *d.* 1581, Chronicles. Geo. Buchanan, 1506–1582, History of Scotland.	1500 Thos. Linacre, 1460—1524, Philology, Medicine. Anth. Fitzherbert, Husbandry. Thomas Elyot, Philology. H. Latimer, 1475—1555, Sermons. Roger Ascham, 1515—1568 'The Schoolmaster.' Thomas Wilson, *d.* 1581 Logic and Rhetoric. Thomas Tusser, *d.* 1590, Husbandry

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
Philip Sidney, 1554—1586, 'Arcadia.'	J. Fox, 1517—1587, Bock of Martyrs.	
Christ. Marlowe, *d.* 1593, Drama.		
Edm. Spenser, 1553—1598, 'Faery Queen.''		
W. Shakspeare, 1564—1616, Drama.		J. Jewel, 1522—1570, Divinity.
John Lylie, 1550—1600, 'Euphues.'	N. Fitzherbert, 1550—1612, Biography.	R. Hooker, 1553—1600, Ecclesiastical Polity.
	John Stowe, 1527—1605, Chronicles, Topography.	W. Gilbert, 1540—1603, 'On the Loadstone.'
John Fletcher, 1576—1625, Drama.	Sir T. North, Translations of Plutarch.	L. Andrews, 1565—1626, Sermons.
F. Beaumont, 1586—1615, Drama.		
1600 John Owen, *d.* 1612, Latin Epigrams.	1600 J. Pitts, 1560—1616, Biog. of Kings, Bishops, &c.	1600 Edward Coke, 1550—1634, Law.
Sir H. Wotton, 1568—1639, Poet.	Richard Knolles. *d.* 1610, History of the Turks.	John Napier, 1550—1617, Logarithms.
	Wm. Camden, 1551—1623, Antiquities.	
	R. Hackluyt, 1553—1616, Naval Histories.	
	W. Raleigh, 1552—1617, History of the World.	
	Samuel Daniel, 1567—1619, History of England.	
	John Hayward, *d.* 1627, English History.	
J. Ford, *b.* 1586, Drama.	J. Speed, 1555—1629, Hist. of Great Britain.	
Ben Jonson, 1574—1637, Drama.	Henry Spelman, 1562-1641, Antiquities.	Robert Burton, 1576—1639, 'Anat. of Melancholy.'
P. Massenger, 1585—1639, Drama.	R. B. Cotton, 1570—1631, Antiquities.	Francis Bacon, 1560—1626, Philosophy, History.
J. Harrington, 1561—1612, Trans. Ariosto.	S. Purchas, 1577—1628, Collection of Voyages.	Wm. Harvey, 1578—1657, Circulation of Blood.
E. Fairfax, *d.* 1632, Trans. Tasso.		
M. Drayton, 1563—1631, Poems.		
G. Sandys, 1577—1643, Translations, Poems.	Thomas Roe, 1580—1641, Travels in the East.	John Selden, 1584—1654, Antiquities, Law, Hist.
J. Daniel, 1562—1619, Poems.	E. (Lord) Herbert, 1581—1648, History of Henry VIII.	J. Harrington, 1611—1677, 'Oceana.'
W. Drummond, 1585-1649, Poems.	R. Baker, *d.* 1645, Chron. of England.	James Usher, 1580—1656, Divinity, Sermons, Hist.
John Donne, 1573—1662, Satires, Essays.		Thos. Hobbes, 1588—1679, Metaphysics
Geo. Wither, 1588—1667, Satires.		W. Dugdale, 1605—1686, Antiquities, History.
James Shirley, 1594—1666, Drama.	Thomas Fuller, 1608—1661, History, Biography.	W. Chillingworth, 1602—1644, Theology.
Sir J. Suckling, 1609—1641, Poems.	Clarendon, 1608—1673, History of Rebellion.	Isaac Barrow, 1630—1677, Divinity, Mathematics.
John Denham, 1615—1668, Tragedies, Cooper's Hill.	Thomas May, *d.* 1650, History of Parliament.	J. Pearson, 1612—1686, Divinity.
Samuel Butler, 1612—1688, Hudibras.	Izaak Walton, 1593—1683, Biography.	Brian Walton, 1600—1661 Polyglot Bible
John Milton, 1608—1674, 'Paradise Lost.'	B. Whitlocke, 1605—1676, History.	Jeremy Taylor, *d.* 1667, Divinity.
Edm. Waller, 1605—1687, Poems.	Mrs. Hutchinson, Biography.	Alger. Sydney, 1617—1683 'Discourse on Government.'
A. Cowley, 1618—1667, Poems.	W. Prynne, 1660—1667, History, Politics.	Thos. Browne, 1605—1682 'On Vulgar Errors.'
A. Maxwell 1620—1678, Poems.		Edmund Castell, *d.* 1685 Lexicon Heptaglotton.
		R. Cudworth, 1617—1688 Metaphysics.'

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1600	1600	1600 J. Evelyn, 1620—1706, 'Sylva.'
		H. More, 1614—1687, Theology.
Rochester, 1648—1680, Satires.	Wm. Temple, 1629—1710, Memoirs, &c.	T. Sydenham, 1624—1689, Medicine.
Roscommon, 1633—1684, Poems.		W. Sherlock, *d.* 1689, Divinity.
N. Lee, 1656—1691, Drama.		J. Tillotson, 1630—1694, Sermons.
John Bunyan, 1628—1688, Pilgrim's Progress.'		Archbishop Leighton, 1613—1684, Divinity.
John Dryden, 1631—1701, Tragedy, Satire, 'Virgil.'		R. Baxter, 1615—1691, 'Saint's Everlasting Rest.'
Thos. Otway, 1651—1685, Tragedy.	R. Brady, *d.* 1700, History of England.	R. Boyle, 1627—1691, Theology, Chemistry.
1700 John Pomfret, 1667—1703, 'The Choice.'	1700 Thomas Rymer, *d.* 1713, Fœdera.	1700
		John Ray, 1628—1705, Botany, Natural History.
		John Locke, 1632—1704, Metaphysics.
		R. South, 1633—1716, Divinity.
John Philips, 1676—1708, 'Splendid Shilling.'		
Thos. Parnell, 1679—1718, 'The Hermit.'	S. Ockley, 1678—1720, Oriental History.	
Geo. Farquhar, 1678—1707, Comedies.	Thos. Hearne, 1678—1735, History and Antiquities.	Isaac Newton, 1642—1719 'Principia.'
	John Strype, 1643—1737, Eccl. History, Biog.	J. Flamsteed, 1642—1719, Astronomy.
	Gilbert Burnet, 1643—1715, 'History of his Times.'	R. Hooke, 1635—1702, Philosophy.
Matthew Prior, 1664—1721, Poems.	L. Echard, 1671—1730, History of England.	B. de Mandeville, 1670—1733. 'Fab. of the Bees.'
R. Steele, *d.* 1729, Drama, Essays. Politics.	Thos. Carte, 1686—1754, History of England.	Edm. Halley, 1656—1742, Astronomy.
Daniel Defoe, 1660—1731, 'Robinson Crusoe.' &c.	John Potter, 1674—1747, Antiquities.	Hans Sloane, 1660—1753, Natural History.
Jos. Addison, 1672—1719, 'Spectator,' 'Cato.' &c.	Sir W. Petty, 1623—1682, Statistics.	
Nich. Rowe, 1673—1718, Tragedy.		
J. Vanbrugh, *d.* 1726, Comedy.		
W. Congreve, 1672—1728, Comedy.		A. Clark, 1696—1742, Divinity, Philosophy.
John Gay, 1688—1732, 'Beggar's Opera,' Fab.	Nathanael Hooke, *d.* 1763, History of Rome.	D. Waterland, 1683—1740, Divinity.
M. W. Montague, 1690—1762, Letters.	C. Middleton, 1683—1750, Life of Cicero, &c.	R. Bentley, 1661—1740, Divinity, Philology.
Robert Blair, 1699—1746, 'The Grave.'		A. Baxter, 1687—1750, Metaphysics.
S. Richardson, 1689—1761, 'Clarissa,' 'Pamela,' &c.		Lord Bolingbroke, 1672—1751, Politics, Literature.
		G. Berkeley, 1684—1753, Metaphysics, Ethics.
		P. Doddridge, 1701—1751 Divinity.
		Jas. Bradley, 1692—1762, Astronomy.
		F. Hutcheson, 1694—1747, Moral Philosophy.
D. Garrick, 1716—1779, Drama.		T. Sherlock, 1678—1761, Divinity.
S. Foote, 1720—1771, Drama.		C. Maclaurin, 1696—1742, Mathematics.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1700 R. Rodsley, 1703—1764, Drama.	1700 John Swinton, 1703—1767, History, Antiquity.	1700 Earl of Chesterfield, 1694—1773, Letters.
Jona. Swift, 1667—1745, Satires, Tales, &c.		Eph. Chambers, *d.* 1740, Cyclopædia.
I. Watts, 1674—1748, Hymns.		B. Hoadley, 1676—1761, Polemics
Edw. Young, 1681—1765, 'Night Thoughts.'		Bishop Butler, 1692—1752, Divinity.
Alex. Pope, 1688—1744, Poetry.		
W. Somerville, 1692—1743, 'The Chase.'		
Allan Ramsay, 1696—1758, 'The Gentle Shepherd.'		
Rich'd Savage, 1698—1743, Poems.		
Jas. Thomson, 1700—1748, 'Seasons.'		J. Wesley, 1703—1791, Divinity.
John Dyer, 1700—1758, Poems.	Lord Lyttleton, 1709—1778, History, Poems, Divinity.	D. Hartley, 1704—1757, 'Observations on Man'
H. Fielding, 1707—1754, 'Tom Jones,' &c.	James Granger, *d.* 1776, Biog. Hist. of England.	Soame Jenyns, 1704—1787, Theology.
James Hammond, 1710—1742, Elegies.		W. Warburton, 1709—1779, Theology, Criticism.
Lawr. Sterne, 1713—1768, 'Tristram Shandy.'		J. Jortin, 1698—1770, Divinity, Criticism
W. Shenstone, 1714—1763, Pastorals, &c.	Sam. Johnson, 1709—1784, Lives of Poets, Dict., &c.	Lord Kaimes, 1696—1782, Elements of Criticism.
W. Collins, 1720—1756, Odes.	Jonas Hanway, 1712—1786, Travels in the East.	R. Lowth. 1710—1787, Divinity, Philology.
H. Brooke, 1706—1783, 'Fool of Quality.'	John Blair, *d.* 1782, Chronology.	W. Blackstone. 1723—1780, Laws of England.
M. Akenside, 1721—1770, 'Pleasures of Imagination.'	David Hume, 1711—1776, History of England, Essays, &c.	"Junius."
Thos. Gray, 1716—1771, Odes, Elegies.	W. Robertson, 1721—1793, Hist. of Charles V., &c.	Adam Smith, 1723—1790, 'Wealth of Nations.'
T. Smollet, 1720—1771, Novels.	Thomas Warton, 1728—1790, History of England, Poetry, Poems.	J. Harris, 1709—1780, Philology.
R. Glover, 1712—1789, 'Leonidas.'		John Hunter, 1728—1793, Medicine.
O. Goldsmith, 1731—1774, 'Traveller,' 'Vicar of Wakefield.'		F. Balguy, 1716—1795 Divinity.
W. Mason, 1725—1797, Poems, Biography.	H. Walpole. *d.* 1797, 'Historic Doubts,' 'Royal and Noble Authors.'	
T. Chatterton, 1752—1770, Poems.	J. Moore, 1730—1802, 'Views of Society and Manners.'	T. Reid, 1710—1796, Metaphysics.
Ar. Murphy, 1727—1805, Drama.	James Bruce, 1730—1794, Travels.	Sir J. Reynolds, 1723—1792, Art.
Wm. Cowper, 1731—1800, Poems.	W. Gilpin, 1724—1804, Biography, Divinity.	S. Horsley, *d.* 1806, Theology.
R. Cumberland, 1732—1811, Drama.	E. Gibbon, 1737—1794, Decline and Fall of Roman Empire.	Jos. Priestley, 1733—1804, Metaphysics, Chemistry.
Eras. Darwin, 1732—1802, 'Botanic Garden.'	J. Whitaker, 1735—1808, Hist. of Manchester, &c.	Hugh Blair, 1719—1800, Sermons.
James Beattie, 1735—1803, Poems.	Edmd. Burke, 1730—1797, Oratory.	J. Horne Tooke, 1736—1812 Philology.
R. Ferguson, 1750—1774, Poems.	J. Boswell, 1740—1795, Biography.	Wm. Jones, 1747—1794, Orientalist.
Geo. Colman, 1733—1794, Comedies.	J. Milner 1744—1797, Church History.	R. Price, 1723—1791, Metaphysics, Divinity.
J. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), 1738—1819, Com. Poems.	Joseph Strutt, 1748—1802, Chronology, Antiquities.	Wm. Paley, 1743—1805, Theology.
Jas. Macpherson, 1738—1796, 'Ossian's Poems.'		Ricd. Porson, 1759—1808, Philology.
Robert Burns, 1759—1796, Poems.		Ths. Beddoes, 1760—1808, Medicine
J. Home, *d.* 1808, Drama.		

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1700	1700	N. Maskelyne *d.* 1811 Astronomy.
Ricd. B. Sheridan, 1751—1816, Drama.		G. L. Staunton, *d.* 1801 Chinese Code.
Ann Radcliffe, 1764—1823, Novels.	Charles Burney, *d.* 1841, 'History of Music.	W. Herschell, 1738—1822, Astronomy.
1800 Rob. Bloomfield, *d.* 1823, 'Farmer's Boy.'	1800 J. Macdiarmid, 1779—1808, Biography.	1800 Arthur Young, 1741—1820, Agriculture.
Mrs. Barbauld, Poems. Tales.		A. Rees, 1743—1825, Cyclopædia.
		Joseph Banks, 1743—1820, Natural History.
	E. D. Clarke, *d.* 1822, Travels.	Dr. Parr, *d.* 1825, Philology.
	C. J. Fox, *d.* 1806, History.	D. Ricardo, *d.* 1823, Political Economy.
Lord Byron, 1788—1824, Poems.		C. Hutton, *d.* 1823, Mathematics.
John Keats, Poems.		John Playfair, *d.* 1819.
P. B. Shelley, *d.* 1822, Poems.	W. Mitford, History of Greece.	P. Elmsley, Philology.
R. C. Maturin, *d.* 1824, Drama.		T. Wollaston, Chemistry.
Miss Austin, Novels.		Thomas Young, Hieroglyphics, &c.
Wm. Godwin, 1755—1836, Novels, Metaphysics.		T. Scott, *d.* 1821, Divinity.
Walter Scott, 1771—1832, Novels, Poems.		D. Stewart, *d.* 1821, Metaphysics.
		Vicessimus Knox, 1752—1821, Essays.
	R. Heber, Travels, &c.	
	Major Rennel, Geography.	Malthus, Polit. Economy.
	Wm. Rosco, 1751—1831, Life of Leo X., &c.	Wm. Hazlit, Critic and Essayist.
Robt. Pollok, 1798—1827, 'Course of Time.'	Walter Scott, —1832, History, Biography.	Francis Jeffrey, 1773—1849, Essays, Criticism.
Geo. Crabbe, *d.* 1832, 'The Borough,' &c.		Archbish. Magee, *d.* 1831, Divinity.
Fanny Burney, —1840, Novels.		Sir Humph. Davy, *d.* 1829, Chemistry.
Wm. Beckford, 1760—1844, Novels.		Jer. Bentham, *d.* 1832, 'Principles of Legislation.'
Thos. Haines Baily, 1797—1839. Lyrics.	Sir Jas. Mackintosh, 1766—1832. Hist. of England.	Adam Clarke, 1763—1832, Divinity. Criticism.
Thos. Hamilton, 1789—1842, Novels, Travels.	Geo. Chalmers, 1742—1825, Political Annals.	Arch. Alison, 1757—1839, Essays on Taste.
Felicia Hemans, 1794—1835, Poems.	Marsden, 1755—1836, Oriental Hist. and Travels.	Francis Baily, 1774—1844, Astronomy, &c.
Barbara Hofland, Novels.	Jas. Mill, —1836, Hist. British India.	Bp. Burgess, 1756—1837, Theology.
Jas. Hogg, —1835, Poems and Tales.	Robt. Morrison, —1834, Travels, Philology.	Herbert Marsh, 1758—1839, Theology.
Theo. E. Hook, 1788—1841, Novels.	Jas. Grahame, History of United States.	Thos. Mitchell, 1783—1845, Classic. Critic.
Thos. Hood, Poems, Novels, &c.	John Gillies, 1747—1836, History of Greece.	Robert Mudie, 1777—1842, Scient. Miscellanies.
Hannah More, 1744—1833, Poems, Tales.	Basil Hall, 1788—1844, Travels and Voyages.	Sir E. Brydges, 1762—1837, Miscellanies.
Jane Porter, —1849, Novels.		Wm. Cobbett, —1835, Politics, &c.
S. T. Coleridge, —1834, Poems.		J. Dalton, —1844, Chemist.
Wm. Wordsworth, —1850, Poems.	Wm. Hone, —1842, Every Day Book.	J. F. Daniell, —1845, Chemist.
Robt. Southey, —1843, Poems.		Sydney Smith, —1845, Theology, Essays.
Marg. Blessington —1849, Novels.		Chas. Bonnycastle, —1840. Mathematics.
Chas. Lamb, 1775—1834, Poems, Essays.	R. & J. Lander, 1834, Travels in Africa.	Thos. Chalmers. Theology and Political Economy
Thos. H. Lister, 1801—1842, Novels.		

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1800 S. T. Coleridge, 1773—1834, Ethics. L. E. Landon Maclean, 1804—1838, Novels and Poems. Wm. Maginn, 1793—1842, Poems, Marryatt, —1847, Novels. John Galt, 1779—1839, Novels. Wm. H. Ireland, Shaks. Forgeries. Lady Morgan, —184-, Novels. Jas. Morier, 1780— , Novels. Thos. Campbell, 1777—1844, Poems. Thos. Banim, 1800—1842, Novels. Henry F. Cary, 1772—1844, Trans. Dante, &c.	1800 Southey, 1774—1843, Biography. Wm. Beckford, 1769—1844, Travels. Arch. Alison, History of Europe. Thos. Arnold, 1795—1842, History of Rome. Thos. D. Fosbrooke, 1770—1842, Archæology. Thos. McCrie, 1772—1835, Life of Knox. Sir John Malcolm, History Persia and India. I. D'Israeli, 1766—1848, Curiosities of Literature. Basil Hall, 1788—1844, Voyages and Travels.	1800 John Leslie, —1832, Mathematician. J. C. Loudon, 1783—1843, Botany, Agricul., Archit. John Bell, 1763—1825, Anatomy & Physiology. Olinthus Gregory, 1774—1841, Mathematics and Religion. Robert Hall, 1764—1831, Sermons. Sir Chas. Bell, 1781—1824, Anatomy and Physiology.

GERMAN.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
800 Walafrid Strabo, *d.* 840, Poems, Theology. Otfried, Harmony of Gospels in rhyme.	800 Eginhard, *d.* 839, Life of Charlemagne, Annals. Nithard, *d* 853, History of Wars of France.	800 Rabanus Maurus, 776—856, Theology. Gottschalk, *d.* 869, 'On Predestination.'
900 Hroswitha, Let. Comedies. Notger, Trans. of Psalms.	900 Regino, *d.* 915, Chronicles. Witikind, Hist. of Saxons.	900 Batherius, *d.* 974, Theology, Grammar.
1000 Wipo, 'Praise of Henry III.,' Biography. Willeram, Francic Poems.	1000 Dithmar, *d.* 1018, Chron. of Saxon Emperors. Hermannus Contractus, Universal History. Mar. Scotus, 1028—1086, Chronicles. Adam of Bremen, Ecclesiastical History. Lambert, General History. Sigebert, *d.* 1113, Chron. Kosmas, 1045—1126, History of Bohemia.	1000
1100 Henry of Veldeck, Minnesinger.	1100 Berthold Constantiensis, Universal History. Otto, *d.* 1158, Chronicle. Helmold, *d.* 1170, Chron. of Slavi.	1100 Mangold, Theology.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1200 Günther, Poems.	1200 Arnold of Lubeck, Chronicle of Slavi.	1200
Frederic II., 1196—1254, 'De Arte Venandi.'		Epko of Repgow, 'Saxon Mirror,' (Law).
		John Semeca, Law.
		Alb. Magnus, 1193—1280, Natural Philosophy.
Freydank, Poems.		
1300 Rüdger of Manesse, Collection of Ballads.	1300	1300
Henry Frauenlob, Songs.		
Boner, Fables.		John Tauler, Sermons.
	Henrich von Rebdorf, Chronicle.	
	Heinrich von Hervorden, Chronicle.	
	Jacob von Königshofen, Chronicle.	
	John Schildberger, History of Timour.	John Huss, 1385—1415 Theology.
1400 Felix Hämmerlein, Satires.	1400 Gobelin Persona, General History.	1400
	Windeck, Life of Sigismund.	John von Gmünden, Astronomy.
	John Stadweg, Chronicle.	
Hans von Rosenplut, Poems.	Peter von Andlo, de Imperio Romano.	Geo. von. Peurbach, 1423—1461, Theory of Planets.
		Regiomontanus, 1436—1476 Astron., Mathemat.
		Nic. von Cuss, Mathemat.
		Thomas à Kempis, 1330—1471, Theology.
Heinrich von Alkmaar. 'Reinke de Voss.'	Mar. Behhaim. Geography.	Gabriel Brie, *d.* 1495 Theology.
	Breydenbach, Topogy.	
Conrad Celtes, 1459—1508. Latin Poems, History of Nuremburg.	Conrad Botho, Chronicle.	John Geyler, 1445—1510, Theology.
		John Trithemius, 1462—1516, Nat. Philosophy.
Thos. Murner, 1475—1536, 'Rogues' Guild.'		Reuchlin, 1454—1522, Philology.
1500	1500 Maximilian, *d.* 1508, Autobiography.	1500 J. Wimpfelingen, 1452—1528, Theol., Poems.
	Grünbeck, Lives of Emperors.	
Melc. Pfinzing, 1481—1535, 'Theuerdank.'	Albert Kranz, *d.* 1517, History of Saxons, &c.	Holoander, *d.* 1531, Law.
	B. Pirkheimer, 1480—1530, History, Poetry.	Corn. Agrippa, 1486—1535 Physics, Theology.
	John Aventin, 1466—1534, Anals of Bavaria.	M. Luther, 1483—1546, Theology.
		Zwingle, 1484—1531, Theology.
Glareanus (H. L.) 1488—1563, Classics.	Con. Peutinger, 1465—1547, History and Geography.	Melancthon, 1497—1560, Theology.
	John Carion, 1499—1538, Comp. of History.	Paracelsus, 1493—1541, Chemistry.
		Joac. Camerarius, 1500—1574, Philology.
	John Sleidan, 1506—1556, Universal History.	Conrad Gesner, 1516—1565 Natural History.
Hans Sachs, 1494—1574, Poems.	G. Tschudi, *d.* 1572, Helvetic Chronicle.	Basil Faber, 1520—1576, Thes. Erud. Schol.
John Fischart, 1511—1581, Satires.	Gerard Mercator, 1512—1594, Geography.	Mar. Chemnitz, 1522-1586 Theology.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1500 G. Fabricius, 1516—1571, Lat. Pms. Topography.	1500 Simon Schard, 1535—1573, Collec. German Hist.	1500 Wm. Xylander, 1532—1576, Philology. Wesenbeck, 1531—1586, Law. Fred. Sylberg, 1531—1596 Philology. Theod. Beza, 1519—1609, Theology, Philology.
Rollenhagen, 1542—1609, Froschmäusler. Fr. Taubman, 1565—1613, Latin Poems.	John Pistorius, 1544—1607, Collec. German Hist. Marq. Freher, 1565—1614, Hist. Germy. & France.	*S* C. Ritterhuis, 1560—1613, Law.
1600	1600	1600 C. Schwenkfeld, *d.* 1616, Natural History.
	P. Cluvier, 1580—1623, Geography.	J. Buxtorf, 1555—1621, Philology.
	M. Goldast, 1576—1635, History.	John Kepler, 1571—1631, Astronomy. B. von Helmont, 1577—1644, Chemistry. C. Scioppius, 1576—1649, Ars Critica.
Martin Opitz, 1597—1639, Poems.		John Bayer, Uranometria.
James Balde, 1603—1668, Poems.	G. Calixtus, 1586—1656, Ecclesiastical History.	G. Barth, 1587-1658, Philology.
A. Gryphius, 1616—1664, Tragedies.	Olearius, 1604—1685, Travels.	Sol. Glass, 1593—1656, Philol. Sacra. Otto Guerike, 1602—1686, Air-Pump, &c.
Paul Fleming, 1609—1640, Poems.		Her. Conring, 1606—1681, Antiquities.
	S. von Puffendorf, 1631—1694. History, Law.	Ez. Spanheim, 1629—1702, Numismatology.
Lohenstein, 1638—1683, Poems.	D. G. Morhoff, 1639—1691, Biography, History.	John Schilter, *d.* 1705, Antiquities.
1700 C. Gryphius, 1649—1706, Poems, Hist., Philology.	1700 H. Meibomius, 1638—1700, History.	1700 Ludolph, 1649—1711, Philology.
	C. Cellarius, 1638—1707, Geography, Antiq.	Leibnitz, 1646—1716, Mathematics, Metaphysics.
Von Canitz, 1654—1699, Poems.	C. Frankenstein, 1661—1717, History, Biog.	C. Thomasius, 1655—1728, Law.
	J. Arnold, 1665—1714, Ecclesiastical History.	F. Budæus, 1667—1729, Divinity.
	J. G. von Eccard, 1670—1730, General History.	G. E. Stahl, 1660—1734, Chemistry.
	J. A. Fabricius, 1668—1736, Bibliography.	F. Hoffman, 1660—1742, Medicine. J. Bernouilli, 1667—1747, Mathematics.
Gunther, 1695-1724, Poems.	H. Freyer, Gen. History.	B. Hederick, 1675—1748, Philology.
	B. G. Struve, 1671—1738, History of Germany.	
	J. L. Mosheim, 1695—1755,	
Liscov, Satires.	Ecclesiastical History.	J. M. Gessner, 1691—1761 Philology.
J. C. Gottsched, 1700-1766, Poems, Trag., Criticism.		A. G. Baumgarten, 1714—1751. Ethics, Metaph.
Hagedorn, 1708—1754, Fables.		J. J. Gessner, 1707—1787, Numismatology.
Haller, 1708—1777, 'The Alps.'		G. F. Meyer, 1711—1777, Philosophy.
J. E. Schlegel, *d.* 1759, Drama.		F. W. von Gleicken, 1714-1783, Nat. History.
E. C. Kleist, 1715—1759, Idylls.		J. Winkelmann, 1718—1768 Antiquity.
Gellert, 1715—1769, Fables.	A. F. Büschi..g, 1724—1793 Geography.	Leon. Euler, 1707—1783, Mathematics.
Rabener, 1714—1770, Satir.		

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1700 Gleim, *d.* 1803, Songs.	1700 Frank, *d.* 1784, Chronol.	1700 G. J. Zollikofer, 1730—1780, Sermons.
	Walch, *d.* 1784, Ecclesiastical History.	J. A. E. Götze, 1731—1786, Entomology.
		Im. Kant, 1724—1804. Metaphysics.
Klopstock, 1724—1803, 'The Messiah.'		
Zachariæ, 1727—1777, Comic Poems.		
C. F. Weisse, Drama.		
J. G. Zimmerman, 1728—1795, 'On Solitude.'		
Götz, 1721-1781, Pastorals.		
Ramler, 1725—1798. Odes.		
Dusch, 1727—1788, Poems.		
G. E. Lessing, 1729—1781, Drama, Fables.		
S. Gessner, 1730—1788, 'Death of Abel.'		
Wieland, 1733—1813, Romances, Poems.	C. Gatterer, *d.* 1799, Hist.	
Pfeffel, 1736—1809, Fables.		Semler, *d.* 1791, Theology
G. A. Bürger, 1748—1794, Poems.	J. W. von Archenholz, 1745-1812, 'Seven Years' War.'	
I. H. Voss, 1751—1826, Novels.		Pütter, Law of Nations.
F. Schiller, 1750—1805, Drama.	Scurökh, *d.* 1808, Ecclesiastical History.	Adelung, *d.* 1807, Philology.
Kotzebue, 1761—1819, Drama.	Forster, *d.* 1798, Geography.	Lavater 1741—1801, Physiognomy.
Goethe, 1749-1832, Drama, Tales, Poems.	A. L. von Schölzer, *d.* 1809, History.	Werner, Geology.
1800 F. Schlegel, 1773—1829, Novels, Poetry, Hist.,&c.	1800 J. von Muller, *d.* 1809, Universal History.	1800 Herder, 1741—1803, Philosophy of History.
Ernst Schultze, 1787—1817, Elegies.	J. G. Eichhorn, *d.* 1827, History.	Fichte, *d.* 1819, Metaphysics.
E. T. W. Hoffman, *d.* 1822, Tales.		F. H Jacobi, *d.* 1819, Metaphysics.
A. G. H. Lafontaine, 1760—1831, Tales.	Heeren, History.	Blumenbach, Physiology.
Körner, Poems.		Schelling, Metaphysics.
		Thaer, —1828, Agriculture.
		Rosenmuller, —1855, Theology, Criticism.
	Von Hammer, Orien. Hist.	Gail, —1829, Philology.
	B. G. Niebuhr, History.	Griesbach, —1812, Philology.
		Grotefend, —1836, Philology.
L. von Arnim, —1831, Poems, Novels.		H. J. Klaproth, 1784—1835, Philology.
		F. Passow, —1833, Philology.
	Schöll, —1833, History.	
	C. O. Muller, —1840, History, Archæology.	Hegel, —1831, Metaphysics.
		F. Accum, —1838, Chemistry.
		Mohs, —1839, Mineralogy.
Schopenhauer, —1838, Novels.		
	F. Rotteck, —1849, History.	G. A. Fant, —1841, Philology.
	H. Hase, —1842, History, Antiquities.	E. Bekker, Philology.
		Buttmann, —1841, Philology.
		C. T. Follen, —1840 Theology, Essays.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1800 Tieck, Poems, Novels.	1800 Augt. Neander, 1850, Ecclesiastical History. J. L. C. Heeren, —1842, History. H. Berghaus, Geography. A. von Humboldt, Travels, History.	1800 Olbers, —1840, Astronomy. Hahnemann, —1843, Homœopathy. A. W. Schlegel, —1845, Criticism, Essays. Humboldt, Science. Liebig, Chemistry.

FRENCH.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
500 Venan. Fortunatus, Latin Poetry.	500 Gregory of Tours, 554—595, History.	500
600	600 Marculfe, 'Chartæ Regales,' &c.	600
700	700 Fredegaire, Chronicle.	700
800 Theodulph, *d.* 821, Hymns, Theology. Servatus Lupus, *d.* 862, Epistles. Hincmar, *d.* 882, Epistles. Abbon, 'Siege of Paris.'	800 Ado, *d.* 875, Chronicle.	800 Agobard, *d.* 840, Theology Paschasius Radbert, 'Transubstantiation.'
900 Adalberon, *d.* 1030, Poetry.	900 Flodoard, 896—966, Chron. Dudon, History of Norman Conquest in France.	900
1000 Fulbert, *d.* 1029, Epistles.	1000 Aimoin, *d.* 1008, History of France.	1000 Gerbert, *d.* 1003, Geometry, Mathematics, &c. Abon, *d.* 1004, Arithmetic, and Astronomy. Berengarius, *d.* 1088, Theology.
1100 Wm. of Poictiers, 1071—1126, First Troubadour. Hildebert, 1067—1133, Poetry. Bechada, Norman Poetry, 'Gestes de Godefroi.'	1100 Guibert, 1053—1124, History of First Crusade. Pierre Theutbode, History of Crusades. Marbodæus, *d.* 1123, Biography. Suger, 1082—1152, Life of Louis le Gros.	1000 Anselm, 1033—1109, Scholastic. Pierre Abelard, 1079—1142, Theology. Bernard of Clairvaux, 1091—1153, Mystic.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1100	1100 Hugh de St. Victoire, 1097—1140, Geography, History, and Theology.	1100
Geoffroi Gaimar, Anglo-Norm. Chron. in verse.		Peter Lombardus, *d.* 1164, Theology.
Rob. Wace, 'Roman de Rou.'		Alain de l'Isle, *d.* 1202, Theology, Ethics.
Fouque, a Troubadour.		
Alexander of Bernai, Poetry, Fables.		
1200	1200 Pierre de Poictiers, Sacred History.	1200
John Ægidius, Poem on Medicine.	Geoffrey de Villehardouin, Conq. of Constantinople.	
William le Breton, 'Deeds of Philip,' in verse.		
P. Gautier, 'Alexandrieda.'	Phil. Mouskes, *d.* 1283, History of France in verse.	Vincentius of Beauvais, Encyclopædia.
William de Lorris, 'Roman de la Rose.'	W. Rubruquis, Traveller.	Rob. of Sorbonne, *d.* 1271, Theology.
Jean de Meun, Contin. of 'Roman de la Rose.'	Jean de Joinville, 1260—1318, Hist. of Louis IX.	
Estève de Bezier, Last Troubadour.		
1300 Peter Langtoft, Anglo-Norman Chronicles.	1300	1300 Bernard Gordon, Medicine.
		John of Paris, *d.* 1306, Theology.
		W. Durand, *d.* 1333, Law.
Philippe of Vitri, Translation of Ovid.		W. Occam, *d.* 1347, Law.
	John Froissart, 1337—1402, Chronicles.	
1400	1400	1400 Peter d'Ailly, 1350—1425, Astronomy.
		John Gerson, 1363—1429, Scholastic.
		Raymund de Sebunda, *d.* 1432, Theology.
		Henry of Balma, *d* 1439, Mystic.
Alain Chartier, *d.* 1458, Poetry.		
Corbeil, Satire.		
D'Auvergne, *d.* 1458, Poems.		James Lefevre, 1436—1537, Theology.
		Wm. Budæus, 1467—1540, Jurist.
Clement Marot, 1463—1525, Poems.	Philip de Comines, 1445—1509, Hist. of his Times.	
1500	1500	1500 J. C. Scaliger, 1484—1558, Philology.
		Du Bois, 1478—1555, Anat
F. Rabelais, 1483—1552, Satires.	Guill. du Bellay, *d.* 1543, History of his Times.	
J. du Bellay, 1492—1560, Poems.		Rob. Stephens, 1503—1559, Philology.
		P. Ramus, 1515—1572, Logic
Steph. Jodelle, 1532—1573, Odes, Tragedies, &c.		Seb. Castellio, 1515—1563, Philology.
		Jas. Cujacius, 1520—1590, Law.
	Jaques Amyot, 1514—1593, Translations.	Lambinus, 1516—1572, Commentaries.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1500 M. A. Muret, 1526—1585, Poems, Criticisms.	1500	1500 Hen. Stephens, 1528—1590, Philology.
Mich. le Montaigne, 1533—1592, Essays.	J. J. Scaliger, 1540—1609, History, Criticism, &c.	F. Vieta, 1540—1603, Algebra.
		Pierre Charon, 1543—1603, Theology.
		Isaac Casaubon, 1559—1604, Philology.
Fran. Malherbe, 1556—1628, Odes.	J. A. de Thou, 1553—1617, History of France.	
1600 M. Reignier, 1573—1613, Satires.	1600 P. Matthieu, 1544—1621, History of France.	1600
	An. Du. Chesne, 1584-1640, Collections of Histories.	C. Salmasius, 1596—1652, History and Criticism.
		Dennis Petau, 1583—1652, Chronology.
J. Chapelain, 1595—1674, La Pucelle.'	Bochart, 1599—1667, 'Geographia Sacra.'	P. Gassendi, 1592—1655, Philosophy.
	Henry Spondanus, 1568—1643, History.	Des Cartes, 1596 1650, Metaphysics. Mathem.
P. Corneille, 1606—1684, Drama.	S. Guicheron, 1607—1664, Hist. of House of Savoy.	
	Henri Valesius, 1603—1696, Ecclesiastical History.	
St. Evremond, 1613—1703, Literature.		
		B. Pascal, 1623—1662, Miscellaneous.
		D'Herbelot, 1626—1695, Orientalist.
Rochefoucault, 1603—1680, Reflections. Memoirs.	Adr. Valesius, 1607—1692, 'Deeds of the Franks.'	Cassini, 1625-1712, Astron.
Molière, 1620-1673, Drama.		
La Fontaine, 1621—1695, Fables, Tales.		
Segrais, 1624—1701, Idyls.		
T. Corneille, 1625—1709, Drama.		
M. de Sevigné, 1626—1694, Letters.		
J. Racine, 1639—1699, Drama.	L. Moreri, 1643—1680, Historical Dictionary.	Huet, 1630-1721, Philos'phy
	Tillemont, 1637—1698, Ecclesiastical History.	Bourdaloue, 1632-1704, Sermons.
		La Bruyère, 1636-1696, 'Characters.'
Boileau, 1636-1711, Satires.		Malbranche, 1633-1715, 'Search after Truth.'
1700 Regnard, 1647—1709, Comedies.	1700	1700 P. Bayle, 1647-1706, Dictionary.
Galland, 1646—1715, Tran. of Arabian Nights.		Hardouin, 1646-1729, Criticism.
		And. Dacier, 1651-1722, Philology.
		Anne Dacier, 1651-1720, Philology.
Fenelon, 1651—1715, 'Telemachus,' &c.		
Deshoulieres, 1638—1694, Elegies.		
		Tournefort, 1656-1708, Botany.
	J. Marsollier, 1647—1724, History, various.	Fontenelle, 1657-1756, 'Plurality of Worlds,' &c.
	Fleury, 1653-1723, Ecclesiastical History.	Montfaucon 1655-1741, Antiquities.
	G. Daniel, 1649—1728, History of France.	Massillon, 1663-1742, Sermons.
	Vaticourt, 1663—1730, Biography.	

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1700	1700 Vertot, 1655—1735, History.	1700
	Paul Rapin, 1661—1725, History of England.	
	Bossuet, 1662—1704, History, Sermons.	
J. B. Rousseau, 1671—1741, Odes.	C. Rollin, 1661—1741, Ancient History, Education.	
Crebillon, 1674—1762, Tragedies.		Folard, 1669–1752, Strategy.
Ren. Le Sage, 1677—1747, 'Gil Blas.'		Saurin, 1677–1730, Sermons.
P. N. Destouches, 1680—1754, Comedies.		
J. B. Grécourt, 1683—1743, Odes, Tales. &c.		
Marivaux, 1688—1763, Novels.		Montesquieu, 1698—1755, 'Esprit des Loix.'
Voltaire, 1695—1778, Tragedy, Poetry, Hist., &c.	C. I. F. Hénault, 1685-1770, History.	Réaumur, 1683—1757 Natural History.
		Houbigant, 1686—1783, Criticism, Philology.
	C. Villaret, 1715—1766, History of France.	Girard, *d.* 1748, 'Synonymes.'
	L. P. Anquetil, 1723—1808, History.	
J. J. Rousseau, 1712—1778, 'Emile,' 'Heloise,' &c.	Mart. Bouquet, *d.* 1754, Recueil d'Historiens.	Buffon, 1707–1783, Natural History.
Diderot, 1713—1784, 'Encyclopedie,' Novels.	A. Goguet *d.* 1758, 'Origin of Laws, Arts, &c.'	De Brosses, 1709—1777, Philology, History.
Bernis, 1715—1794, Poems.	Larcher, 1726–1812, Trans. of Herodotus.	
Favart, *d.* 1762, Comic Operas.	Crevier, *d.* 1765, Ancient History.	
Louis Racine, *d.* 1763, Poems.	Guyot, *d.* 1771, Ecclesiastical History.	Helvetius, 1715—1771, 'De l'Esprit.'
J. J. Barthelemy, 1716–1795, 'Anacharsis.'		D'Aubenton, 1716—1799, Natural History.
Marmontel, 1719—1799, Tales.		N. Vattel, *d.* 1770, 'Law of Nations.'
Gresset, *d.* 1777, Elegies.		
Dorat, *d.* 1780, Novels.	J. De Guignes, 1721—1800, History of the Huns.	D'Alembert, *d.* 1783, 'Encyclopedie.'
	D Anville, 1702—1782, Geography.	La Grange, Mathematics.
	G. Raynal, 1711–1796, Hist. of East and West Indies.	Bailly, 1736—1793, Hist., Astronomy.
	C. F. X. Millot, 1726—1785, History.	Lavoisier, 1743—1794, Chemistry.
		Montucla, 1725—1799, Mathematics.
		Turgot. Polit. Economy.
Florian, 1755—1794, Tales.		Mirabeau, Politics.
Beaumarchais, *d.* 1799, Comedies.		Fourcroi, *d.* 1809, Chem.
		J. Lalande, *d.* 1807, Astron.
1800 B. St. Pierre, 'Paul and Virginia.'	1800 Sismondi, History and Political Science.	1800 Volney, 1755–1820, Travels, Philology, &c.
Madme. de Genlis, Novels.	Barante, History.	Haüy, *d.* 1822, Crystallography.
	Augustin Thierry, History	La Place. *d.* 1827, Mathematics
Mdme. Cottin, 1772–1807, Tales.	Amedei Thierry, History.	Guyton Morveau, Chem.
Delille, *d.* 1813, 'L'Homme des Champs.' &c.	Guizot, History.	Cuvier, *d.* 1832, Nat. Hist.
Madame de Staël, 1768—1817, 'Corinne,' &c.	Thiers, History.	Dumont, Legislation.
H. de Balzac, 1799–1850, Novels.	Denon, *d.* 1825, Travels in Egypt.	P. L. Courier, Politics.
J. J. Boissaid, 1743–1831, Fables.	J. P. F. Ancillon, 1767—1837, History.	J. F. Audoin, 1797—1841, Zoology.
	Louis E. Bignon, —1841, History.	J. E. D. Esquirol, 1772—1840, on Insanity.
	J. J. Jacotot, 1770–1840, Education.	Chas. Fourier, 1772—1837 Socialism.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1800 C. Delavigna, Tragedies, and Poems. Victor Hugo, Tragedies, Poems, and Romances. A. de Lamartine, Poems, History, and Travels. Mad. Dudevant (George Sand), Novels. A. Dumas, Poems, Plays, and Romances,	1800 Mad. Junot, 1784–1839, Biography. A. L. G. Laborde, —1842, Travels. Las Cases, —1842, Biography. J. Michaud, —1839, History. Bourrienne, —1834 'Life of Napoleon.' A. Coille, —1838, Voyage à Tembuctou, &c. Champollion le Jeune, 1832, Antiq. Egypt. J. P. A. Remusat, —1832, Philology, Antiquities.	1800 T. S. Jouffroy, 1796–1842, Metaphysics A. L. de Jussieu, 1748-1836, Botany. S. F. Lacroix, 1765—1843, Mathematics. Lamarck, —1829, Natural History. Legendre, 1753—1833, Mathematics. Louis, —1837, Surgery. Broussais, —1838, Medicine, Physiol. Chaptal, —1832, Chemistry. Say, Polit. Economy.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.

P. *is prefixed for Portuguese.*

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
500	500	500 Anian, Law. Fulgentius Ferrandus, Canon Law. Martin, *d.* 580, Ethics.
600	600 John of Biclair, *d.* 620 Chronicle. Isidore, *d.* 636, Chron. de Goth.	600 Ildefonso, *d.* 667, Polemics.
800	800 Eulogius, *d.* 859, Martyrology. Alvarez, Biog. of Eulogius.	800
P. 1100 Egaz Monez, Songs. P. Gonzalo Hermiguez, Songs.	1100	1100
1200 Gonzalo Berceo, Rhymes.	1200 Rodrigo Ximenez, *d.* 1245, History of Spain.	1200 R. de Penafort, 1175—1275, Decretals. Alphonso X., *d.* 1284, Astronomy, Alchemy. Raimund Lullo, 1235—1315, Theology, Chemistry, &c.
1300 Juan Manuel, *d.* 1362, Romances.	1300	1300
1400 Villena, *d.* 1434, Trans. Virgil and Dante. E. de Villena, 1434, Moral Drama. Juan de Mena, 1412—1456 Poems. L. de Mendoza, 1393—1458, Poems.	1400 Diez de Games, Biography.	1400 J. de Torquemada, *d.* 1468, Sermons, Criticism.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1400 Perez de Guzman, Lyrics.	1400 R. de Zamora. 1407—1470, History of Spain.	1400
Juan de la Enzina, Pastoral Drama.	Fern. del Pulgas, Biog. of Ferdinand and Isabena.	Fras. Ximenez, 1437—1517, Polyglot Bible.
1500 Lope de Rueda, Comedies.	1500	1500 Perez de Oliva, *d.* 1533, Ethics.
Torres Naharro, Comedy.		J. Luis Vives, 1492—1540, Philosophy, Theology.
Juan Boscan, *d.* 1544, Sonnets.		
P. Ber. Ribeyro, Eclogues.		
Garcilaso de la Vega, 1503—1536, Poems.		
P. San de Miranda, 1495—1558, Lyrics.	P. Damian Goez, History, Travels.	Ant. de Guevara, *d.* 1544, Ethics, Epistles.
Juan de la Cueva, Art of Poetry.		P. A. Govea, 1505—1565, Law.
P. Gil Vicente, *d.* 1557, Comedy.		Ant. Agostino, 1516—1586, Theology, Law.
J. de Montemayor, 1520—1561, Romance.	P. Joao de Barros, *d.* 1570, 'Hist. Portugu. in India.'	
Ant. Ferreira, 1528—1569, Elegies.	A. Zarate, 'Discov. of Peru.'	S. des Brosses, 1523—1600, Grammar.
	A. de Morales, 1513—1590, History of Spain.	P. D. de Andrada, 1528—1535 Theology.
		Luis Molina, 1535—1600, Metaphysics.
Diego de Mendoza, *d.* 1575, Poems, History.	J. Acosta, 1547—1600, Hist. of the West Indies.	
P. Camoens, 1524—1579, 'The Lusiad.'	Gonsalvo Illescas, *d.* 1580, Lives of the Popes.	
Luis de Leon, 1527—1591, Lyric Poems.	Luis Marmol, Description of Africa	
Fern. de Herrera, *d.* 1578, Classical Poems.	Jeron. Zurita, 1513—1580, History of Arragon.	
P. Rodriguez Lobo, Romances, Pastorals, &c.	Estevan Garibay, History of Spain.'	
P. P. de A. Caminha, *d.* 1595, Epigrams, Pastorals.		
C. de Castillejo, *d.* 1596, Romantic Poems.		
A. de Ercilla, 1533—1600, 'Araucana.'	Juan Mariana, 1537—1624, Hist., Chronology, &c.	
Geron. Bermudez, *d.* 1589, Tragedy.	Blanca, History of Spain.	J. Guevara, 1541—1622, Publicist.
L. de Argensola, 1565—1613, Tragedy, History.		
P. Jeron. Cortereal, Poems.	J. G. de Mendoza, Hist. of China.	J. Va verda, Anatomy,
Cervantes, 1549—1616, 'Don Quixote.'		
1600	1600 Her. y Tordesillas, 1565—1625, History of Spain.	
	P. A. de Meneses, *d.* 1617, History of Augustines.	
Bart. de Argensola, 1566—1631, Tragedy, History.	P. F. Andrada, Chronicle of John III.	
F. Quevedo, 1570—1645, Tales, Satires.	P. B. de Brito, 1570—1617, History of Portugal.	
L. Congora, 1585—1638, Poems.		
Lope de Vega, 1562—1635, Drama.	P. A. de Andrada, *d.* 1633, Travels in Thibet and Cathay.	
J. P. de Montalvan, *d.* 1639, Tragedy.	Pru. de Sandoval, History	
M. de Madrigal, Romances.	Jayme Bleda, History of Moors in Spain.	
P. Man. de Faria e Sousa, *d.* 1649, Pastoral Poems.		

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1600 L. V. de Guevara, *d.* 1646, 'El Diablo Coxuelo.'	1600	1600
Vic. Espinel, 1545—1634, Elegies.	C. Acuna, 1597—1641, 'Descrip. of River Amazon.	
	P. E. de Almeyda, *d.* 1646, History of Ethiopia.	
Calderon, 1601—1667, Drama.	P. J. F. de Andrada, 1597—1657, Life of John de Castro, Comic Poetry.	
L. Ulloa, *d.* 1660, Poems.		
P A. B. Bacellar, *d.* 1663, Sonnets.		
P. Matheo Ribeiro, Romance.		
	Nic. Antonio, 1617—1672, Bibliotheca Hispanica.	
M. de Villegas, 1595—1669, Anacreontics.	P. Alb. Coelho, *d.* 1658, 'Wars of Brazil.'	
P. F. de Vasconcellos, Poems.		
P. R. de Macedo, *d.* 1682, Poems.		
P. Viol. do Ceo, 1601—1693, Poems.	Ant. de Solis, 1611—1686, Hist. of Conq. Mexico.	
P. F. da Castanheira, Novel.		
P. A. Nunhes da Sylva, Sonnets.		
1700 Fran. Candarno, *d.* 1709, Drama.	1700 J. Ferreras, 1652—1735, History of Spain.	1700
Ant. de Zamora. Comedy.		
P. Xav. de Meneses, 1673—1743, 'Henriqueide,' Epic Poem.		Feyjoo, 1765, Ethics, Criticism.
Ignacio de Luzan, *d.* 1754, Art of Poetry.		A. Ulloa, 1716—1795, Mathematician.
	P. Barbosa Machado, Dictionary of Learned Men.	
	Velasquez, *d.* 1772, Hist. of Castilian Poetry.	
	P. Figoeireda, Eccl. History.	
Tomas de Yriarte, *d.* 1771, Fables, &c.		
P. A. de Barros Pereira, Poems.		
P Manoel da Coste. Poems.	Munoz, Hist. of America.	
V. Garcia de la Huerta, Tragedy.		
P. P. Correo Garçao Lyric Poems.		Ruiz, Botany.
		Pavon, Flora Peruvians.
Leon de Arroyal, Odes.	Cavanilles, Annals.	P. J. H. Magalhaens, *d.* 1790, Natural Philosophy.
P. Paulino de Vasconcellos, Sonnets.		Felix de Azara, Zoology.
Mel. Valdez, Odes, Lyrics.		J. N. de Azara, 1731—1804, Antiquity.
P. Cathar. de Sousa, Tragedy.		
1800 G. Jovellanos, 1744—1811, 'Agrarian Law.'	1800 J. A. Llorente, History of Inquisition.	1800
P. Tol. da Almeida, Satires.		
Fern. de Moratin, *d.* 1828, Comedies.	Jose Antonio Conde, History of Moors in Spain.	
M. Garcia de Villanueva, 'On the Theatre.'		
J. H. Davila, General Literature.		

DUTCH.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1200 J. Van Maerlant, 1235—1300, Poems, 'Rymbybel.' Melis Stoke, Poetic Chron.	1200	1200
1300 Jan van Helen, Poems, Chronicles. Heij. van Holland, Poems. Claes Willems, Poems.	1300	1300 Gerard Groot, Theology.
1400 J. Wilt, Trans. Bœthius. Dirk van Munster, 'Christian Mirror.' Lambert, Goetman, 'Mirror of Youth.'	1400 Edmund Dinter, *d.* 1448, Chronicles of Brabant. P. vander Heyden, 1393—1473, Chronicles.	1400 J. W. Gransfoet, Theo. Rud. Agricola, 1442—1485, Philosophy, Hist., &c.
1500 A. Byns, Religious Poems. Jan. Fruitiers, Poems and Prose. J. Secundus, 1511—1536, Amatory Poems. Dirk Koornhert, 1522—1590, Transl. Homer. P. van Marnix, Odes, Songs. R. Visscher, Epigrams. Hendrick Spieghel, Didactic Poems.	1500 S. Pighius, 1520—1604, 'Roman Annals.' A. Schott, 1552—1629, History of Spain.	1500 Erasmus, 1467—1536, Theology, Literature, &c. J. Heurnius, 1543—1601, Medicine. C. Kiliaan, *d.* 1607, Dictionary. Justus Lipsius, 1547—1606, Philology. Sim. Stevinus, *d.* 1633, Hydrostatics, Mathem. H. Erpenius, 1584—1624, Orientalist.
600 G. Brederode, 1585—1637, Comedies, &c. D. R. Kamphuizen, 1586—1626, Religious Poems. Daniel Heins, 1580—1655, Poems, Philology. J. Cats, 1577—1660, Drama. P. C. Hooft, 1587—1647, Tragedy, Odes, Hist. of the Netherlands. G. van Baerle (Barlæus), 1584—1648, Latin Poems. Just van Vondel, 1587—1679, Tragedies. M. Visscher, Trans. Tasso. Jan van Heemskerk, 'Arcadia.' J. Westerbaen, 1599—1669, Epigrams.	1600 H. de Groot (Grotius), 1583—1645, Hist., Theology, Poetry, &c.	1600 J. Golius, 1596—1667, Orientalist. Voetius, 1589—1676. Polemics. Beverwyk, 1594—1647, Medicine. Diemerbroek, 1609—1674, Anatomy.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
Cons. Huygens, 1596—1687, Epigrams. Jer. Decker, 1610—1666, Elegies. D. Joncktijs, *d.* 1654, Amatory Poems. Nicholas Heins, 1620—1681, Poems, Philology. Jan de Brune, 'Whetstone of Wit.' Jan Vos, Drama, Epigrams. Reinier Anslo, 1622—1669, 'Plague of Naples.'		J. F. Gronovius, 1611—1671, Philology. J. Leusden, 1614—1699, Philology.
	Ger. Brandt, 1626—1685, Hist. of Reformation. Cau, Collect. of Batavian History. J. G. Grævius, 1632—1703, Roman Antiquities. J. Perizonius, 1631—1715, History.	F. Burman, 1628—1679, Theology. Chr. Huygens, 1629—1695, Mathem., Mechanics. B. Spinoza, 1632—1677, Theology. Swammerdam, 1637—1680, Natural History. A. Leuwenhoek, 1632—1723, Natural History.
1700 P. Francius, 1645—1704, Latin Poetry. J. A. Vander Goes, 1647—1648, Drama.	1700	1700 F. Ruysch, 1639—1731, Anat.
	J. Gronovius, 1645—1716, Greek Antiquities. P Bondam, Collection of Batavian History. Simon Styl, History of Netherlands.	G. Bidloo, 1649—1713, Anat. C. Vitringa, 1659—1722, Theology. Binkerschoek, 1663—1743, Law. H. Boerhaave, 1668—1733, Medicine. Hemsterhuis, 1685—1766, Philology. A. Schultens, 1686—1750, Philology. Gravesande, 1688—1742, Mathematics. Chr. Hecht, 1696—1748, Philology. B. S. Albinus, 1683—1771, Anatomy. Oudendorp, 1696—1761, Philology. W. Otto Reiz, 1702—1768, Law. D. Gaubius, 1705—1780. Medicine. Hoogeveen, 1712—1794, Philology.
Eliz. Wolff, Novels. Loosjes, Novels. Bellamy, 1757—1786, Odes. Klein, Lyrics. Van Alphen, Odes.		G. van Swieten, 1700—1772, Medicine. P. Camper, 1722—1789, Anatomy. D. Ruhnker, 1723—1798, Philology. Valckenaer, Philology.
1800 Hincopen, Odes. Helmers, *d.* 1831, Poems Nieuwland, Poems. Borger, Odes. Bilderdyk, Dramas, Odes, &c.	1800 Te Water, History. Engelberts, Ancient Hist. of Netherlands.	1800 D. Wyttenbach, *d.* 1808, Philology. Van Kampen, Statistics

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
Tollens, Poems. Da Costa, Sacred Poems. Wilderbosch, Odes.	Kluits, Hist. of Holland. Westendorp, History. Ypey, Ecclesiastical Hist.	De Jonge, Antiquities. Hamaker, Orientalist. Vander Palm, Literature.

SWEDEN, DENMARK AND ICELAND.

S., *Sweden*; D., *Denmark*; Ic., *Iceland*.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
Ic. 900 Hjalti, Poems.	900	900
Ic. 1100 Thorwald, Ballads.	1100	1100
	Ic. Aro, *d.* 1148, Annals of Iceland.	
	D. Saxo, Grammaticus, *d.* 1204, Hist. of Northern Nations.	D. Sunesen, Jurist. D. Axel, Theology.
Ic. Sæmund, *b.* 1156, The Elder Edda.	D. Sueno, Hist. of Denmark.	
Ic. 1200 Snor. Sturleson, *d.* 1241, Younger Edda, Hist. of Norway. Ic. Suerron, Tales.	1200	1200
	D. Sturla Thoridsen, History of Norway.	
1400	1400	1400
	S. Eric Olai, History of Goths and Swedes.	S. Bryn. Karlsson, *d.* 1430, Instruction to Kings and Princes.
1500	1500	1500
	S. John Magnus, *d.* 1544, Hist. of Sweden. S. Olaus Magnus, Customs of Northern Nations. S. P. Lagerloof, 1538—1599, History North of Europe. Ic. Arn. Jonas, 1545—1640, Hist. of Iceland, &c.	D. Tycho Brahe, 1546—1601, Astronomy. D. Ursus, *a.* 1600, Astronomy.
1600	1600	1600 S. P. Kirsten, 1577—1640, Orientalist. D. G. Bartholine, 1585—1629 Anatomy, Theology.
D. Anders Arrebo, *b.* 1587, Religious Poetry.	D. J. J. Pontanus, 1591—1640, Danish Hist.	D. Oie Worm, 1588—1654, Antiquities, Philo.
D. Anders Bording, *b.* 1619, Poems. S. Stiernhjelm, Epic Poem, 'Hercules.'		

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
	Ic. Torfæus, 1639—1720, Hist. of Norway.	S. Ol. Rudbeck, 1630—1702, Botany, Anat., &c.
D. 1700 Thos. Kingo, *b.* 1634. Hymns.	1700	1700
	S. John Peringskiold, 1654—1720, History.	D. J. C. Sturmius, 1635—1703, Phys., Mathem.
	D. Arne Magnussen, *b.* 1663, Collec. Hist.	
	D. Albert Thura, Hist.	
D L. Holberg, 1684—1754, Drama, Satire, Hist.	D. Hans Gram, *d.* 1748, History.	
D. Ch. Falster, 1690—1752, Satirist.		
	D. Langebek, *d.* 1775, Collec. Danish History.	S. Linnæus, 1707—1778, Botany.
S. Olof Dalin, 1708—1763, Poetry, History.	D. Pontoppidan. *d.* 1764, Origines Havnienses.	
	S. Lagerbring, *d.* 1781, History.	
D. Sneedorf, 1724—1764, Poems.		S. Wallerius, *d.* 1785, Mineralogy.
	D. P. T. Suhm, 1720—1798, Hist. of Denmark.	D. Oeder, Flora Danica.
D. Tullin, Lyrics.		S. Ihre, Dictionary.
D. John Ewald, 1743—1781, Tragedy, Lyrics.		
D. J. H. Wessel, Humorous Poems.		
S. Bellerman, 1741—1796, Lyrics.		
D. H. Tode, 1736—1806, Dramas, Fables.		
D. Samsoe, 1759—1796, Tragedies.		
D. P. A. Heiberg, *b.* 1758, Drama.		
S. S. Elgström, *d.* 1810, Poems.		
Ic. 1800 Thorlacksen, *d.* 1819, Transl. Milton	1800	1800
D. C. L. Sander, Dramas.	D. Malte Brun, *d.* 1826, Geography, in French.	
D. Jens. Baggesen, *d.* 1826, Lyrics.	S. Thorild Travels.	
D. Oehlenschlager, Poems.		S. Berzelius, Chemistry.
D. B. S. Ingermann, Lyrics.		D. Rask, Orientalist.
S Atterbone, Poems.	S. Afzelius, Iceland Records.	S. Wodderstadt, 'On Yellow Fever.'
S. Tegner, Romances, &c.	S. Hallenberg, History.	S. Liliegren. Northern Antiquities.
S. F. Bremer Novels.	S. Granberg, Statistics.	S. Norberg, Orientalist.
	S. Blexell, Topography.	J. F. Blumenbach, 1840, Naturalist.

POLISH.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1200	1200 Vinc. Kadlubek, *d.* 1226, History of Poland. Boguphalus, *d.* 1253, Chronicle of Poland. Martin Polonus, *d.* 1278, Chronicle of Popes and Emperors.	1200 Vitellio, Optics.
1400	1400 Dluglossus, 1415—1480, History of Poland.	1400
1500 Kochanowski, 1530—1584,	1500 Cawalezewski, Chronicles. Bielski, Chronicles. Stryjkowski, Chron. of Poland and Russia.	1500 N. Copernicus, 1472—1543, Astronomy. Lucas Gornicki, Ethics. Rey of Naglowic, 1515—1568, Ethics.
1600 Sarbiewski, 1595—1640, Latin Poetry.	1600 Ab. Bzovius, 1567—1637, Ecclesiastical Annals. Lubienetski, 1623—1675, History of Reformation.	1600 John Maccov, *d.* 1644, Theology. Przipcov, 1590—1670, Theology.
1700 Naruszewicz, *d.* 1796, Poetry and History.	1700 Dogiel, Coll. Hist. Poland. Mizler, Do.	1700
1800 Krasicki, Poems, Romances. Boguslawski, Drama. Bronikowski, Novels. Bernatowicz, Novels. Bulgarin, Novels. Mickiewicz, Poems. Odyniec, Drama.	1800 Lach Szmyrna, Travels. Potocki, Travels.	1800 Linde, Lexicon.

RUSSIAN.

[The Russian has been in use as the language of literature scarcely more than a century. Almost all books used in Russia were written in the ancient Sclavonic tongue, which does not greatly differ from Russian, but more closely resembles the languages spoken in Servia, and in the other provinces near the Save and Danube. The first printing-office in Russia was established in 1553.]

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1000	1000 Nestorof Kiew, 1056—1115, Chronicles of Russia.	1000 Yaroslaf, Code of Laws.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1100 The Expedition of Ighor, a celebrated Poem, author Unknown.	1100 Theodosius, *d.* 1120, Annals. Sylvester, *d.* 1123, Chronicles of Russia. Simeon of Susdal, *d.* 1206, Chronicles of Russia.	1100
1200	1200 John of Novgorod, History of Russia.	1200

[The blank of nearly four centuries arises from the oppression of the Mongols, who held Russia from 1223 to 1477. They destroyed almost all ancient books, and repressed the rising spirit of knowledge which a close connection with the Greeks was then introducing into Russia.]

1500	1500	1500 Sudebuek, Code of Laws.
1600 Simeon of Polotsk, Poems, Spiritual Dramas.	1600	1600 Demetrius of Rostoff, Theology, Spiritual Dramas.
1700 Cantemir, 1708—1744, Satirical Poems. Lomonosoff, 1711—1765, Poetry, History, Science. Tredianoffski, Poems. Popofski, Transl. Pope. Sumarokoff, 1718—1777, Drama. Kheraskoff, 1733—1807, 'The Russiad.' Kostroff, *d.* 1796, Transl. the Iliad. Petroff, 1736—1799, Transl. the Eneid. Kniajnin, 1742—1794, Drama. J. Khemnitzer, 1744—1784, Fables. Klushin, Comedies. Ephimieff, Comedies. Ablesimoff, Operas. G. R. Derjavin, 1743—1816, Lyric Poetry. H. Bogdanovitch, 1743—1803, 'Dushenka,' Poems. Vizin, 1745—1792, Comedies, Tales. Nicoleff, Tragedies.	1700 Khilkoff, History of Russia. V. Tatischeff, *d.* 1750, Chronicles of Russia. Cherbatoff, History. Golikoff, History. Muravieff, 1757—1816, History, Didactics. Eugenius, History.	1700 Theophanes, Sermons. Plato, 1737—1812, Sermons P. S. Pallas, 1741—1811, Natural History.
1800 Maikoff, Comic Poems. Dmitrieff, Lyrics. Fables. Ozeroff, *d.* 1816. Tragedies. P. Sumarokoff, Poems, Tales. V. A. Jukofski, *b.* 1783, Poems. Milonoff, *d.* 1821, Satires. Batiushkoff, Transl. Tibullus. Gneditch, Transl. Iliad, Odes. Kryloff, Fables.	1800 Karamsin, *b.* 1765, History of Russia. Kachenofski, History. G. Glinka, History. Kotzebue, Voyage of Discovery. Gretch, History of Russian Literature. Timkowski, Journey to China.	1800 Shishkoff, Criticism. Augustin, Sermons.

ARABIAN, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH.

P. Persian. T. Turkish. Those unmarked are Arabian.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
600 Mahomet, Koran. Lebid, 622—757, Poems. Zohair, Poems. Kais E. Ameri, or Amrulkais, Poems.	600	600 Aharun, Medicine.
700 Abun Massab, Poems. Abunowas, 762—810, Poems. Rehashi, Poems. Abu Obeid, *d.* 838, Fables.	700 Muham. ben Omar, History.	700 Jafar, Chemistry. Abu Hanifah, 699—767, Theology.
800 A. Temain, 804—845, Poems. Bochteri, 821—882, Anthol. Abu Mohammed Abdallah, Literature.	800 Wahab, Travels. Abuzeid, Travels. I. Kotaibah, *d.* 889, History. Abu Jafar, 838—922, Hist. Honain ben Isaac, *d.* 874, Translations from Greek.	800 Asmai, 740—830, Theology. Kendi, Philosophy. J. ben Serapion, Medicine. Almamon, Astronomical Tables. Bahali, *d.* 835, Etymology. Alfragan, Astronomy. Nasir Khosru, Metaphys. Albumazar, 805—885, Mathematics, Astronomy. Bochari, 810—870, 'The Sahih,' Traditions. Geber, Chemistry.
900 Ibn Doraid, *d.* 931, Poems. Almotanabbi, *d.* 965, Poems	900 Said ben Batrik, 876—937, General History. Eutychius, History. Massudi, *d.* 957, History and Geography. Ibn Haukal, Geography.	900 Albategni, Astronomy. Rases, *d.* 922, Medicine. Ben Musa, Mathematics. Azophi, Astronomy. Alfarabi, *d.* 954, Aristotelian Philosophy. Geuhari, *d.* 998, Aristotelian Philosophy.
P. 1000 Ferdusi, 932—1020, 'Shah Nameh,' Epic Poem. Abul Ola, 973—1057, Poems.	1000 Almuyadad, History of Saracens in Sicily.	1000 Achmet, Treatise on Dreams. Ibn Mesua, Medicine. Avicenna, 980—1038, Philosophy, Medicine. Abulcasis, Medicine. Jelaleddin, Correction of Calendar. Arzachel, Astronomy.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1100 Tograi, *d.* 1119, Poems.	1100	1100 Gazali, 1058—1112, Aristotelian Philosophy.
Hairi, 1054—1121, Moral Poems.		Alhazin, Optics.
		Tabrizi, *d.* 1136, Commentaries.
P. Feleki, *d.* 1181, Poems.	Algazel, Antiquities, &c.	Alchabit, Optics, Astron.
P. Khakani, *d.* 1186, Poems.	Ben Idris, *b*, 1099, Geog.	A Zohar, *d.* 1168, Medic.
P. Anwari, *d.* 1200, Poems.		Averroes, *d.* 1206, Aristotelian Philosophy.
Jaafar ebn Tofail, *d.* 1198, 'Hai ben Yokdan,' a Novel.		
I. Elfaredh, *d.* 1234, Poems.		
1200	1200 Bohadin, Life of Saladin.	1200 A. Baca, *d.* 1219, Arithm.
	Abdollatif, Topography of Egypt.	
	Abuldem, *d.* 1244, History.	
P. Saadi, 1193—1291, 'Gulistan,' 'Bostan.'	El Harawi, Travels.	Caswin *d.* 1274, Natural History.
		Beithar, *d.* 1246, Botany, Medicine.
Elfaragi, Poems.		
	Abulfarage, 1226—1286, Universal History.	
	Elmacin, *d.* 1302, History of Saracens.	
		P. Nasireddin, 1201—1273, Astronomy.
	P. Fadlallah, History of Moguls.	
1300	1300 Abulfeda, 1273—1333, Geography, History.	1300 E. Hajan, *d.* 1344, Gran.
	Novairi, *d.* 1331, Universal History.	
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	Abu Shameh, *b.* 1299, Hist.	
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P. Hafix, *d.* 1395, Odes.	Jafei, *d.* 1368, Biography.	Firuzabadi, 1329—1414, 'The Camoos.'
1400	P. 1400 Ali Yezdi Sherifeddin, Life of Tamerlane.	1400 Zeineddin Abulhassan, Dictionary.
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	Arabshah, *d.* 1450, Life of Timur.	
		Babacushi, *d.* 1481, Politics.
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	P. Khondemir, or Mirkhond, Gen. Hist. to A. D. 1474.	
P. Jami, *d.* 1486, Poems.	T. Baber, *d.* 1530, Autobiography.	
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		Babacushi, *d.* 1566, Morals.
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IMAGINAT. ON.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1600	1600 Ferishta, Hist. of India. Abulgazi, 1605—1663, Hist. of Tartars. T. Haji Khalifeh, *d.* 1675, History.	P. 1600 Nured. Shirazi, Metaph. Moham. Hossain, 'Borhani Kata,' Dictionary.
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UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1600	1600 Wm. Hubbard, 1704, Hist. of Massachusetts.	1600 Thomas Hooker, *d.* 1627, Sermons, &c. John Cotton, *d.* 1652, Theol. Cotton Mather, 1662–1728, Sermons, 'Magnalia,' &c.
1700 John Adams, 1705—1740, Poems. Benj. Church, 1739—1776, Poems. Wm. Livingston, 1723—1790, Poems. John Trumbull, 1750–1831, 'McFingal,' &c. Joel Barlow, 1755—1812, 'The Columbiad.' John Blair Linn, 1777—1804, Poems. T. Dwight, Conquest of Canaan, &c.	1700 Inc. Mather, 1723. 'History of War with Indians.' Thos. Prince, *d.* 1757, Hist. of New England. Cadwallader Colden, 1688–1776, History of the Five Nations of Indians. John Bartram, *d.* 1777, Botany, Travels. Thos. Hutchinson, *d.* 1780, Hist. of Massachusetts. David Rittenhouse, *d.* 1796, Astronomy. Jeremy Belknap. 1798, History of N. Hampshire, Amer. Biog. &c. Geo. R. Minot, 1802, 'Hist. of Massachusetts Bay.' Isaac Backus, 1806, Church History of N. England.	1700 Benj. Colman, *d.* 1747, Theology. Jona. Edwards, *d.* 1757, Theology. Samuel Davies, *d.* 1761, Sermons. John Clayton, *d.* 1773, Botany. Jos. Bellamy, *d.* 1790, Theology. Benjamin Franklin, 1706—1790, Natural Philosophy, Politics, &c. Jas. Otis, *d.* 1783, Politics. John Hancock, 1793, Politics. John Witherspoon, *d.* 1794, Theology, Politics. Patrick Henry, *d.* 1796, Politics. Samuel Adams, 1803, Politics. Samuel Hopkins, 1721—1803, Theology. Fisher Ames, *d.* 1808, Politics.
1800 Chas. B. Brown, *d.* 1810, Novels. Robt. Treat Paine, 1773—1811, 'Invention of Letters,' 'The Ruling Passion, and other Poems.	1800 Jas. Sullivan, *d.* 1809, Hist. of Maine. David Ramsay, *d.* 1812, 'Life of Washington,' 'American Revolution,' 'Universal History.'	1800 Thos. Paine, 1737—1809, Politics, 'Age of Reason,' 'Rights of Man,' &c. Jos. S. Buckminster, *d* 1812, Theology. Alex. Hamilton, 1757—1804, Politics.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1800 Paul Allen, 1775—1826, 'Noah,' (a poem,) [Hist. of Am. Revol.]	1800 Alexander Wilson, *d.* 1813, 'American Ornithology.'	1800
	Hugh Williamson, *d.* 1818, Hist. of N. Carolina.	
	Benj. S. Barton, *d.* 1815, Botany.	
		Gouverneur Morris, 1752–1816, Politics.
		Timothy Dwight, 1752–1817, 'Theology Explained and Defended.'
		Levi Frisbie, 1784—1822, Moral Philosophy.
	Wm. Bartram, *d.* 1823, Botany, Travels.	Wm. Pinckney, 1764–1822, Law, Politics.
	Jedediah Morse, *d.* 1826, Geog., Statistics, &c.	Jno. Marshall, 1755—1835, Law
J. G. C. Brainard, *d.* 1826, Poems		W. E. Channing, 1780—1842, Sermons, Criticism.
	Nathl. H. Carter, 1788—1830, 'Letters from Europe.'	Thomas Jefferson, 1743—1826, Politics, Philos.
Wm. Wirt, 1772—1834, 'British Spy.'	Edmund D. Griffin, 1804—1830, Travels in Europe, Lectures on Literature, &c.	John Adams, 1735—1826, Politics.
		John M. Mason, D. D., 1770—1829, Divinity, Sermons, &c.
	John D. Godman, *d.* 1830, Anatomy, Natural Hist., &c.	John H. Hobart, D. D., 1776-1830, Sermons, &c.
Robt. C. Sands, *d.* 1832, Poems.	John Marshall, 1755—1835, Life of Washington, &c.	Jos. Story, 1779—1845, Law.
J. Q. Adams, 1767—1847, Poems.	Jno. Armstrong, 1758-1843, 'War of 1812.'	Henry Wheaton, 1782-1848, Law. History.
Washington Allston, 1779-1843, Painter, Poet, and Novelist.	Abiel Holmes, 1763—1837, Annals of America.	Edw. Livingston, 1764—1836, Criminal Code, &c.
Timothy Flint, 1780—1840 Novels.	Timothy Flint, 1780—1840, Hist. of Mississ. Valley.	David Hosack, 1769—1835, Medicine.
Jas. A. Hillhouse, 1789—1841, Poems.	A. S. Mackenzie, —1849, Travels in Spain, &c.	Jas. Madison, 1751—1836, Politics.
Wm. Leggett, 1802—1840, Poems. Miscellan., Polit.		Alex. H. Everett, 1790—1847, Essays.
R. H. Wilde, 1789—1847, Poems, Researches on Tasso, &c.		R. Harlan, 1796—1843, Natural History.
		James Kent, 1763—1847, Comment. on Am. Law.
		Hugh S. Legaré, 1797—1843, Miscellanies.
		Jas. Marsh, 1794-1842, Metaphysics.
E. A. Poe, 1811-1849, Poems, Tales.		Albert Gallatin, 1761-1849, Ethnology, Philology.
J. F. Cooper, 1789—1851, Novels, &c.		J. C. Calhoun, 1782–1851 Politics, Speeches.

HEATHEN DEITIES, AND OTHER FABULOUS PERSONS,

WITH THE

HEROES AND HEROINES OF ANTIQUITY.

A

Ab'aris, a Scythian, priest of Apollo.
Abeo'na, a goddess of voyages, &c.
Abreta'nus, a surname of Jupiter.
A'bron, a very voluptuous Grecian.
Aby'la, a famous mountain in Africa.
Acan'tha, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
Acas'tus, the name of a famous hunter.
Ace'tus, one of the priests of Bacchus.
Acha'menes, the first king of Persia.
Acha'tes, a trusty friend of Æneas.
Ach'eron, a son of Titan and Terra, changed into a river of hell for assisting the Titans in their war against Jupiter.
Achil'les, son of Peleus, king of Thrace, and Thetis, a goddess of the sea, who, being dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, by which she held him; after signalizing himself at the siege of Troy, for his valor, as well as cruelty, he was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
Acid'alia and *Arma'ta*, names of Venus.
Acida'lus, a famous fountain of Bœotia.
A'cis, a Sicilian shepherd, killed by Polyphemus, because he rivalled him in the affections of Galetea.
Ac'mon, a famous king of the Titans.
Ac'ratus, the genius of drunkards at Athens.
Actæ'on, a celebrated hunter, who, accidentally discovering Diana bathing, was by her turned into a stag, and devoured by his own hounds.
Admetus a king of Thessaly.
Ado'nis, the incestuous offspring of Cinyras and Myrrha, remarkably beautiful, beloved by Venus and Proserpine.
Adras'tea, the goddess Nemesis.
Æ'acus, one of the infernal judges.
Æ'ga, Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.
Æge'us, a king of Attica, giving name to the Ægean sea by drowning himself in it.
Ægi'na, a particular favorite of Jupiter.
Æ'gis, a Gorgon, whom Pallas slew.
Æ'gle, one of the three Hesperides.
Æ'gon, a wrestler famous for strength.
Ægyp'tus, son of Neptune and Lybia.
Æ'llo, one of the three Harpies.
Æne'as, son of Anchises and Venus.
Æo'lus, the god of the winds
Æo'us, one of the four horses of the sun.
Æscula'nus, a Roman god of riches.
Æscula'pius, the god of physic.
Æthal'ides, a son of mercury.
Æ'thon, one of the four horses of the sun.
Æ'tnæus, a title of Vulcan.
Æto'los, a son of Endymion and Diana.
Agamem'non, a brother of Menelaus, chosen captain-general of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.
Aganip'pe, daughter of the river Permessus, which flows from mount Helicon.
Age'nor, the first king of Argos.
Agenoi'ria, the goddess of industry.
Agelas'tus and *Agesi'laus*, names of Pluto.
Agla'ia, one of the three Graces.
A'jax, one of the most distinguished princes and heroes at the siege of Troy.
Albu'nea, a famous sybil of Tripoli.
Alci'des, a title of Hercules.
Alci'nous, a king of Corcyra.
Alci'oneus, a giant slain by Hercules.
Alcio'pe, a favorite mistress of Neptune.
Alcme'na, the wife of Amphitryon.
Alec'to, one of the three Furies.
Alec'tryon, or *Gal'lus*, a favorite of Mars.
Al'mus, and *Alum'nus*, titles of Jupiter.
Alo'a, a festival of Bacchus and Ceres.
Alœ'us, a giant who warred with Jupiter.
Amaltha'a, the goat that suckled Jupiter.
Ambarva'le, a spring sacrifice to Ceres.
Ambro'sia, the food of the gods.
Am'mon, a title of Jupiter.
Amphiara'us, son of Apollo and Hypermnestra, a very famous augur.
Amphime'don, one of the suitors of Penelope.
Amphi'on, a famous musician.
Amphitri'te, the wife of Neptune.
Amyntor, a king of Epirus.
Ana'tis, the goddess of prostitution.
Ancæus, a king of Arcadia.
Andro'geus, the son of Minos.
Androm'ache, the wife of Hector.
Androm'eda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contending for the prize of beauty with the Nereides, was by them bound to a rock and exposed to be devoured by a sea monster; but Perseus slew the monster, and married her.
Ange'rona, the goddess of silence.

An'na, the sister of Pygmalion and Dido.
Anlæ'as, a giant son of Neptune and Terra; he was squeezed to death by Hercules.
An'teros, one of the names of Cupid.
Antever'ta, a goddess of women in labor.
An'thia, and *Argi'va*, titles of Juno.
An'ubis, an Egyptian god with a dog's head.
Aon'ides, a name of the Muses.
Apatu'ria, and *Aphrodi'tis*, titles of Venus.
A'pis, son of Jupiter and Niobe, called also, Serapis, and Osiris: he first taught the Egyptians to sow corn and plant vines; after his death they worshipped him in the form of an ox, a symbol of husbandry.
Ar'achne, a Lydian princess, turned by Minerva into a spider, for presuming to vie with her at spinning.
Arethu'sa, the daughter of Nereus.
Argenti'nus, and *Æsculi'nus*, gods of wealth.
Ar'go, the ship that conveyed Jason and his companions to Colchis, and reported to have been the first man-of-war.
Ar'gonauts, the companions of Jason.
Ar'gus, son of Aristor, said to have had a hundred eyes; also an architect, who built the ship Argo.
Ariad'ne, daughter of Minos, who, from love, gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth: being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.
Arimas'pi, a warlike people of Scythia.
Ari'on, a lyric poet of Methymna.
Aristæ'us, son of Apollo and Cyrene.
Aristome'nes, a cruel Titan.
Aristoph'anes, a comic poet, born at Lindus, a town of Rhodes.
Arte'mis, the Delphic sybil; also Diana.
Ascle'pia festivals of Æsculapius.
Asco'lia, feasts of Bacchus, celebrated in Attica.
Aste'ria, daughter of Ceus.
Astrapæ'us, and *Atabyr'us*, Jupiter.
Astræ'a, the goddess of justice.
Astrol'ogus, a title of Hercules.
Asty'anax, the only son of Hector.
Astypalæ'a, daughter of Phœnix.
A'te, the goddess of revenge.
Atlan'tes, a savage people of Ethiopia.
At'las, a king of Mauritania.
At'ropos, one of the three Fates.
Aver'nus, a lake on the borders of hell.
Averrunc'us, a god of the Romans.
Auge'as, a king of Elis, whose stable of 3000 oxen was not cleansed for 30 years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.
Avisu'per, a title of Priapus.
Au'rea, a name of Fortuna.
Auro'ra, the goddess of morning.
Auto'leon, a general of the Crotonians.
Autum'nus, the god of fruits.

B

Bac'chus, the god of wine.
Bap'ta, the goddess of shame
Barba'ta, a title of Venus and Fortuna.
Bas'sareus, a title of Bacchus.
Bat'tus, a herdsman, turned by Mercury into a loadstone.
Bau'cis, an old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, entertained Jupiter and Mercury, travelling over Phrygia, when all others refused.
Bellero'phon, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra, who underwent numberless hardships for refusing an intimacy with Sthenoboea, the wife of Prœtus, king of Argos.
Bello'na, the goddess of war.
Berecyn'thia Ma'ter, a title of Cybele.
Berenl'ce, a Grecian lady, who was the only person of her sex permitted to see the Olympic games.
Ber'gion, a giant, slain by Jupiter.
Bib'lia, the wife of Duillius, who first instituted a triumph for naval victory.
Bi'ceps, and *Bi'frons*, names of Janus.
Bisul'tor, a name of Mars.
Bi'thon, a remarkably strong Grecian.
Boli'na, a nymph rendered immortal for her modesty and resistance of Apollo.
Bo'na De'a, a title of Cybele, and Fortuna.
Bo'nus Dæ'mon, a title of Priapus.
Bo'reas, son of Æstræus and Heribeia, generally put for the north wind.
Brel'vis, a title of Fortuna.
Bri'areus, a monstrous giant, son of Titan and Terra: the poets feign him to have had a hundred arms and fifty heads.
Bri'mo, and *Bubastis*, names of Hecate.
Brisel'is, daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus, a city of Troas, by the Greeks.
Bron'tes, a maker of Jupiter's thunder.
Bro'theus, a son of Vulcan, who threw himself into mount Ætna, on account of his deformity.
Brumal'ia, feasts of Bacchus.
Bubo'na, the goddess of oxen.
Busi'ris, a son of Neptune, and a most cruel tyrant; he was slain by Hercules.
Byb'lis, the daughter of Miletus.

C

Caba'ni, priests of Ceres.
Cabi'ri, priests of Cybele.
Ca'brus, a god of the Phaselitæ.
Ca'cus, a son of Vulcan.
Cad'mus, son of Agenor and Telephessa, who, searching in vain for his sister, built the city of Thebes, and invented 16 letters of the Greek alphabet.
Cadu'ceus, Mercury's golden rod or wand.
Ca'ca, and *Conserva'trix*, titles of Fortuna.
Cæc'ulus, a robber, son of Vulcan.
Cæ'neas, a title of Jupiter.
Cal'chas, a famous Greek soothsayer.
Calis'to, the daughter of Lycaon.
Calli'ope, the muse of heroic poetry.
Calyp'so, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained and became enamored of Ulysses, on his return from Troy.
Cam'bles, a gluttonous king of Lydia.
Camby'ses, the son of Cyrus, and king of the Medes and Persians.
Camæ'na, and *Carna*, goddess of infants.
Ca'nes, a title of the Furies.
Cano'pus, an Egyptian god.
Car'dua, a household goddess.
Carmen'ta, a name of Themis.
Car'na, a Roman goddess.
Carya'tis, a title of Diana.
Cas'pii, a people of Hyrcania, who were said to starve their parents to death when 70 years old, and to train up dogs for war.

Cassan'dra, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.
Castal'ides, the Muses, from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.
Cas'tor, son of Jupiter and Leda, between whom and his brother Pollux immortality was alternately shared.
Ca'tius, a tutelar god to grown persons.
Ce'crops, the first king of Athens.
Celæ'no, one of the three Harpies.
Cen'taurs, children of Ixion, half men, half horses, inhabiting Thessaly.
Ceph'alus, the son of Mercury and Hersa.
Ce'pheus, a prince of Arcadia and Ethiopia.
Cerau'nius, a title of Jupiter.
Cer'berus, a dog with three heads and necks, who guarded the gates of hell.
Cerea'lia, festivals in honor of Ceres.
Ce'res, the goddess of agriculture.
Ce'rus, or *Se'rus*, the god of opportunity.
Chal'cea, festivals in honor of Vulcan.
Char'ites, a name of the Graces.
Cha'ron, the ferryman of hell.
Chi'mera, a strange monster of Lycia, which was killed by Bellerophon.
Chi'ron, the preceptor of Achilles.
Chro'nus, a cruel son of Hercules
Chrysaor'ius, a surname of Jupiter.
Chry'sis, a priestess of Juno and Argos.
Cir'ce, a famous enchantress.
Ci'rrha, a cavern of Phocis, near Delphi, whence the winds issued which caused a divine rage, and produced oracular responses.
Cithæ'rides, a title of the Muses.
Clau'sina, a name of Venus.
Clau'sius, or *Clu'sius*, a name of Janus.
Cleo'medes, a famous wrestler.
Cli'o, the Muse presiding over history, and patroness of heroic poets.
Clo'tho, one of the three Fates.
Clytemnes'tra, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, killed by her son, Orestes, on account of her adultery with Ægisthus.
Cocy'tus, a river of hell, flowing from Styx.
Colli'na, the goddess of hills.
Compita'lia, games of the household gods.
Co'nus, the god of festivals and merriment.
Concor'dia, the goddess of peace.
Conserva'tor, and *Cus'tos*, titles of Jupiter.
Con'sus, a title of Neptune.
Corti'na, the covering of Apollo's tripos.
Coryban'tes, and *Cure'tes*, priests of Cybele.
Cre'on, a king of Thebes.
Cri'nis, a priest of Apollo.
Crinis'sus, a Trojan prince, who could change himself into any shape.
Cræ'sus, a rich king of Lydia.
Cro'nia, festivals in honor of Saturn.
Ctes'ibus, a famous Athenian parasite.
Cu'nia, the goddess of new-born infants.
Cu'pid, son of Mars and Venus, the god of love, smiles, &c.
Cy'clops, Vulcan's workmen, with only one eye in the middle of their forehead.
Cyb'ele, the wife of Saturn.
Cyc'nus, a king of Liguria; also a son of Neptune, who was invulnerable.
Cylle'nius, and *Camil'lus*, names of Mercury.
Cynoceph'ah, a people of India, said to have heads resembling those of dogs.
Cyn'thia, and *Cyn'thius*, Diana, and Apollo.
Cyparissa'ta, a title of Minerva.
Cyp'ria, *Cythere'a*, titles of Venus.

D

Dæda'lion, the son of Lucifer.
Dæd'alus, an artificer of Athens who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
Da'mon, the sincere friend of Pythias.
Da'mon, *Bo'nus*, *Dithyram'bus*, and *Dionys'ius*, titles of Bacchus.
Da'nae, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, seduced by Jupiter in the form of a golden shower.
Dana'ides, or *Be'lides*, the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands, the sons of their uncle Ægyptus, on the marriage night: they were therefore condemned to draw water out of a deep well with sieves, so that their labor was without end or success.
Daph'ne, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
Dard'anus, the founder of Troy.
Da'res, a very ancient historian who wrote an account of the Trojan war.
De'a Syr'ia, a title of Venus.
Dec'ima, a title of Lachesis.
Deian'ira, the wife of Hercules.
Deida'mia, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, while he lay concealed in woman's apparel in the court of Lycomedes, to avoid going to the Trojan war.
Deiape'a, a beautiful attendant on Juno.
Deiph'obe, the Cumean sybil.
Deiph'obus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
Del'ia, *Del'ius*, Diana and Apollo.
Del'as, the island where Apollo was born.
Del'phi, a city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.
Del'phicus, *Didyma'us*, titles of Apollo.
Dem'ades, an Athenian orator.
Der'bices, a people near the Caspian Sea, who punished all crimes with death.
Deuca'lion, son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and re-peopled the world.
Dever'ra, the goddess of breeding women.
Diag'oras, a Rhodian, who died for joy, because his three sons had on the same day gained prizes at the Olympic games.
Dia'na, the goddess of hunting, &c.
Di'do, daughter of Belus, the founder and queen of Carthage, whom Virgil fables to have burnt herself through despair, because Æneas left her.
Dites, and *Dies'piter*, titles of Jupiter.
Din'dyme, *Dindyme'ne*, titles of Cybele.
Diom'edes, a king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and, accompanied by Ulysses, carried off the Palladium; also, a tyrant of Thrace.
Di'one, one of Jupiter's mistresses.
Dionys'ia, feasts in honor of Bacchus.
Dioscu'ri, a title of Castor and Pollux.
Di'ræ, a title of the Furies.
Dis, a title of Pluto.
Discor'dia, the goddess of contention.
Domidu'ca, a title of Juno.
Domidu'cus, and *Domi'tius*, nuptial gods.
Dom'ina, a title of Proserpine.
Dry'ades, nymphs of the woods and forests.

E

Echi'on, a companion of Cadmus.
Ec'ho, daughter of Aer and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.
Edon'ides, priestesses of Bacchus.
Edu'ca, a goddess of new born infants.
Ege'ria, a title of Juno; also a goddess.
Elec'tra, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother and her adulterer Ægisthus.
Elleus, and *Eleuthe'rius*, titles of Bacchus.
Eleusin'ia, feasts in honor of Ceres and Proserpine.
Elo'ides, nymphs of Bacchus.
Emput'æ, a name of the Gorgons.
Endym'ion, a shepherd of Caria, who, for insolently soliciting Juno, was condemned to a sleep of 30 years; Luna visited him by night in a cave of mount Latmus.
Enia'lius, a title of Mars.
Enyo, the same as Bellona.
Epe'us, the artist of the Trojan horse.
Epig'ones, the sons of the seven worthies who besieged Thebes, a second time.
Epilæ'nea, sacrifices to Bacchus.
Epistro'phia, and *Eryc'ina*, titles of Venus.
Epizeph'rii, a people of Locris, who punished those with death that drank more wine than physicians prescribed.
Era'to, the muse of love-poetry.
Er'ebus, an infernal deity, son of Chaos and Nox; a river of hell.
Er'eane, a river whose waters inebriated
Eriotho'nius, a king of Athens, who, being lame and very deformed in his feet, invented coaches to conceal his lameness.
Erin'nys, a common name of the furies.
Er'os, one of the names of Cupid.
Eros'tratus, the person who, to perpetuate his name, set fire to the celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Eteo'cles, and *Poly'nices*, sons of Œdipus, who violently hated, and at last killed each other.
Evad'ne, daughter of Mars and Thebe, who threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband Cataneus, from affection.
Euc'rates, a person remarkable for shuffling, duplicity, and dissimulation.
Eume'nides, a name of the Furies.
Euphros'yne, one of the three Graces.
Eu'ropa, the daughter of Agenor, who, it is said, was carried by Jupiter, in the form of a white bull, into Crete.
Eury'ale, one of the three Gorgons.
Eurydi'ce, the wife of Orpheus.
Eurym'one, an infernal deity.
Euter'pe, the muse presiding over music.
Euthy'mus, a very famous wrestler.

F

Fab'ula, the goddess of lies.
Fabuli'nus, a god of infants.
Fa'ma, the goddess of report, &c.
Fas'cinum, a title of Priapus.
Fates, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, Clothos, Lachesis, and Atropos, intrusted with the lives of mortals, &c.
Fau'na, and *Fa'tua*, names of Cybele.
Fau'nus, the son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauns, rural gods.
Feb'rua, *Flor'ida*, *Fluo'nia*, titles of Juno.
Feb'rua, a goddess of purification.
Feb'ruus, a title of Pluto.
Feli'citas, the goddess of happiness.
Fer'culus, a household god.
Feretrius, and *Fulmina'tor*, titles of Jupiter.
Fero'nia, a goddess of woods.
Fesso'nio, a goddess of wearied persons.
Fid'ius, the god of treaties.
Flam'ines, priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.
Flo'ra, the goddess of flowers.
Fluviales, or *Potamides*, nymphs of rivers.
For'nax, the goddess of corn and bakers.
Fortu'na, or *For'tune*, the goddess of happiness, &c., said to be blind.
Fu'ries, or *Eumen'ides*, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, named Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, with hair composed of snakes, and armed with whips, chains, &c.

G

Galate'a, daughter of Nereus and Doris, passionately beloved by Polyphemus.
Gal'li, castrated priests of Cybele.
Gal'lus, or *Alec'trion*, a favorite of Mars, and changed by him into a cock.
Game'lia, a title of Juno.
Ganges, a famous river of India.
Ganym'ede, the cup-bearer of Jupiter.
Gelasi'nus, the god of mirth and smiles.
Gelo'ni, a people of Scythia, who used to paint themselves in order to appear more terrible to their enemies.
Ge'nii, guardian angels.
Ge'nius, a name of Priapus.
Ger'yon, a king of Spain, who fed his oxen with human flesh, and was therefore killed by Hercules.
Glauco'pis, a name of Minerva.
Glau'cus, a fisherman made a sea god by eating a certain herb: also the son of Hippolochus, who exchanged his arms of gold for the brazen ones of Diomede.
Gnos'sis, a name of Ariadne.
Gor'dius, a husbandman, but afterwards king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.
Gor'gons, the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceta, Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno, who could change into stone those whom they looked on; Perseus slew Medusa, the principal of them.
Gorgoph'orus, a title of Pallas.
Gra'ces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Eurynomb; attendants on Venus and the Muses.
Gradi'vus, a title of Mars.
Gy'ges, a Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of Lydia, showed his queen naked, which so incensed her that she slew Candaules, and married Gyges; also a shepherd, who by means of a ring could render himself invisible.

H

Ha'des, a title of Pluto.
Hamaxo'bii, a people of Scythia, who lived in carts, and removed from place to place as necessity required.

Harmo'nis, a famous artist of Troy.
Harpal'yca, a very beautiful maid of Argos.
Har'pies, three monsters, Aello, Celœno, and Ocypete, with the faces of virgins, bodies of vultures, and hands armed with monstrous claws.
Harpoc'rates, the Egyptian god of silence.
He'be, the goddess of youth.
He'brus, a river in Thrace.
He'calius, a title given to Jupiter by Theseus.
Hec'ate, Diana's name in hell.
Hec'tor, a son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most valiant of all the Trojans.
Hec'uba, the wife of Priam.
Hege'sius, a philosopher of Cyrene, who described the miseries of life with such a gloomy eloquence, that many of his auditors killed themselves through despair.
Hel'ena, the wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman in the world, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.
Hel'enus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
Hel'icon, a famous mountain of Bœotia, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.
Hera'ia, sacrifices to Juno.
Her'cules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, remarkable for his numerous exploits and dangerous enterprises.
Heribe'la, the wife of Astreus.
Her'mæ, statutes of Mercury.
Her'mes, a name of Mercury.
Hermi'one, a daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus; also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.
He'ro, a beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, priestess of Venus; Leander, of Abydos, loved her so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself into the sea, through despair.
Herod'otus, a very famous historian of Halicarnassus.
Heroph'ila, the Erythræan sybil.
Hersili'a, the wife of Romulus.
Hes'perus, or *Vesper*, the evening star.
Hes'perides, the daughters of Hesperus; Ægle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa, who had a garden bearing golden apples, watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew, and bore away the fruit.
Hes'us, a name of Mars among the Gauls.
Hip'pias, a philosopher of Elis.
Hippocam'pi, Neptune's horses.
Hip'pocrene, a fountain at the bottom of mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo.
Hippol'ytus, the son of Theseus and Antiope or Hyppolite, who refused intimacies with his stepmother Phædro. At the request of Diana, Æsculapius restored him to life, after he had been thrown from his chariot, and dragged through the woods till he was torn in pieces.
Hippo'na, the goddess of horses and stables.
Histo'ria, the goddess of history.
Hortu'sis, a name of Venus.
Hor'us, a title of the sun.
Hostili'na, a goddess of corn.
Hy'ades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra; Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, Pasithoe, Plexaris, Pytho, and Tyche. They were changed by Jupiter into seven stars.
Hy'bla, a mountain in Sicily, universally famous for its thyme and bees.
Hy'dra, a serpent, which had seven heads, or as some say nine, others fifty, killed by Hercules in the lake Lerna.
Hyge'ia, the goddess of health.
Hyl'lus, the son of Hercules and Dejanire.
Hy'men, the god of marriage.
Hype'rion, a son of Cœlus and Terra.
Hypsip'yle, a queen of Lemnos, who was banished for preserving her father when all the other men of the island were murdered by their kindred.

I

Iac'chus, a name of Bacchus.
Ian'the, the beautiful wife of Iphis.
Iape'tus, a son of Cœlem and Terra.
Iar'bas, a cruel king of Mauritania.
Ica'rius, the son of Oebalus, who, having received from Bacchus a bottle of wine, went into Attica, to show men the use of it: but, making some shepherds drunk, they thought he had given them poison, and therefore threw him into a well.
Ica'rus, the son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea, thence called the Icarian sea.
Ida, a mountain near Troy.
Ida'a Mater, a name of Cybele.
Idæ'i Dact'yli, a priest of Cybele.
Ida'lia, a name of Venus.
Id'mon, a famous soothsayer.
Ido'thea, Jupiter's nurse.
Ili'one, the eldest daughter of Priam.
Ilis'sus, a river in Attica.
Ilus, the son of Tros and Callirrhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilium.
Imperia'tor, a name of Jupiter.
Inachis and *Ises*, names of Io.
Ino, daughter of Cadmus and Hermiones, and wife of Athamas.
Intercido'na, a goddess of breeding women.
Interdu'ca, and *Ju'ga*, names of Juno.
Intus, and *Incubus*, names of Pan.
Io, daughter of Inachus, transformed by Jupiter into a white heifer; but afterwards resuming her former shape, was worshipped as a goddess by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.
Iph'iclus, the twin brother of Hercules.
Iphige'nia, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, standing as a victim ready to be sacrificed to appease the rage of Diana, was, by that goddess, transformed into a white hart, carried to Tauris, and made her priestess.
Iphis, a prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself for love; also a daughter of Lygdas.
Iph'itus, son of Praxonides, who instituted Olympic games to Hercules.
Iris, the daughter of Thaumas; she was Juno's favorite companion, and her messenger on affairs of discord, &c.
Itys, the son of Tereus and Progne, murdered and served up by his mother at a banquet before Tereus, in revenge for his having violated her sister Philomela.
Ixi'on, the son of Phlegyas, who was fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round, for boasting that he had lain with Juno.

J

Jan'itor, and *Juno'nius*, titles of Janus.
Ju'nus, the first king of Italy, son of Apollo and Creusa.
Ja'son, a Thessalian prince, son of Æson, who by Medea's help brought away the golden fleece from Colchis.
Jo'casta, the daughter of Creon, who unwittingly married her own son, Œdipus.
Ju'no, the sister and wife of Jupiter.
Ju'no, Infer'na, a name of Proserpine.
Juno'ness, guardian angels of women.
Ju'piter, a son of Saturn and Ops—the supreme deity of the heathen.
Ju'piter Secun'dus, a name of Neptune.
Ju'piter Ter'tius, Infer'nus, or *Sty'gius*, several appellations given to Pluto.
Juven'ta, a goddess of youth.

L

La'chesis, one of the three Fates.
Lacin'ia, and *Luci'na*, titles of Juno.
Lactu'ra, or *Lactuci'na*, a goddess of corn.
Læstrig'ones, cannibals of Italy, who roasted and ate the companions of Ulysses.
La'ius, a king of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son, Œdipus.
La'miæ, a name of the Gorgons.
Laoco'on, a son of Priam and high-priest of Apollo: he and his two sons were killed by serpents for opposing the reception of the wooden horse into Troy.
La'pis, or *Lapid'eus*, titles of Jupiter.
La'res, sons of Mercury and Lara, worshipped as household gods.
Latera'nus, a household god.
Laver'na, a goddess of thieves.
Lean'der, see Hero.
Le'da, daughter of Thestias, and wife of Tyndarus, seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a swan.
Lemoni'ades, nymphs of meadows, &c.
Le'næ, priestesses of Bacchus.
Ler'na, a marsh of Argos, famous for a Hydra, killed there by Hercules.
Le'the, a river of hell, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of things past.
Leva'na, a goddess of new born infants.
Libiti'na, the goddess of funerals.
Li'nus, son of Apollo and Terpsichore.
Luben'tia, the goddess of pleasure.
Lu'cifer, son of Jupiter and Aurora, made the morning star.
Lu'na, Diana's name in heaven.
Luper'calia, feasts in honor of Pan.
Lyc-er'ci, priests of Pan.
Lyca'on, a king of Arcadia, turned by Jupiter into a wolf.

M

Ma'ia, loved by Jupiter, and by him turned into a star to avoid Juno's rage.
Manage'ta, a goddess of women in labor.
Mantu'ra, a goddess of corn.
Manturna, and *Me'na*, nuptial goddesses.
Mari'na, Mel'anis, Mer'etrix, Migoni'tis, and *Mur'cia*, titles of Venus.
Mars, the god of war.
Mauso'lus, a king of Caria, who had a most magnificent tomb erected to him by his wife Artemisia.
Mede'a, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, a famous sorceress, who assisted Jason to obtain the golden fleece.
Meditri'na, a goddess of grown persons.
Medu'sa, the chief of the three Gorgons.
Megæ'ra, one of the three Furies.
Megalen'sia, festivals in honor of Cybele.
Megu'ra, the wife of Hercules.
Melani'ra, a name of Venus.
Me'liæ, nymphs of the fields.
Me'lius, a name of Hercules.
Melo'na, the goddess of honey.
Melpom'ene, the muse of tragedy.
Mem'non, a king of Abydos.
Menala'us, a famous Centaur.
Menela'us, the husband of Helena.
Men'tha, a mistress of Pluto.
Men'tor, the governor of Telemachus.
Mer'cury, the messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, merchandise, and robbers.
Mero'pe, one of the seven Pleiades.
Mi'das, a king of Phrygia, who entertained Bacchus, or, as some say, Silenus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold.
Mi'lo, a wrestler of remarkable strength.
Mimai'lones, attendants on Bacchus.
Miner'va, the goddess of wisdom.
Mi'nos, a king of Crete, made, for his extraordinary justice, a judge of hell.
Min'otaur, a monster, half man, half beast.
Min'yæ, a name of the Argonauts.
Mnemosy'ne, the goddess of memory.
Mo'mus, the god of raillery, wit, &c.
Mone'ta, a title of Juno.
Mor'pheus, the god of sleep, dreams, &c.
Mors, the goddess of death.
Mul'ciber, a title of Vulcan.
Mu'ses, nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, born on mount Pierius, mistresses of all the sciences, presidents of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods; Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.
Mu'ta, the goddess of silence.

N

Nœnia, the goddess of funeral songs.
Na'iades, nymphs of the rivers, &c.
Narcis'sus, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own shadow in the water, pined away into a daffodil.
Na'tio, and *Nundi'na*, goddess of infants.
Namæ'a, a country of Elis, famed for a terrible lion killed there by Hercules.
Nem'esis, the goddess of revenge.
Nep'tune, the god of the sea.
Ne'reides, sea nymphs.
Ne'rio, the wife of Mars.
Nicepho'rus, a title of Jupiter.
Ni'nus, the first king of the Assyrians.
Ni'obe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her 14 children killed by Diana and Apollo, and wept herself into a statue.
No'mius, a name of Apollo.

Nox, the most ancient of the deities; she was even reckoned older than Chaos.

O

Ob'sequens, a title of Fortuna.
Occa'tor, the god of harrowing.
Oce'anus, an ancient sea god.
Ocypete, one of the three Harpies.
Œd'ipus, son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and at last ran mad, and tore out his eyes.
Om'phale, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamored, that she made him submit to spinning and other unbecoming offices.
Op'ertus, a name of Pluto.
Opi'gena, a name of Juno.
Ops, a name of Cybele.
Orbo'na, a goddess of grown persons.
Orestes, the son of Agamemnon.
Ori'on, a great and mighty hunter.
Or'pheus, son of Jupiter and Calliope, who had great skill in music, and was torn in pieces by the Mænades, for disliking the company of women after the death of his wife Eurydice.
Orythi'a, a queen of the Amazons.
Osi'ris, see Apis.

P

Pac'tolus, a river of Lydia, with golden sands and medical waters.
Pæ'an, and *Phœ'bus*, names of Apollo.
Pa'les, the goddess of shepherds.
Pali'lia, feasts in honor of Pales.
Palla'dium, a statue of Minerva, which the Trojans imagined fell from heaven, and that their city could not be taken whilst that remained in it.
Pal'las, and *Pyl'otis*, names of Minerva.
Pan, the god of shepherds.
Pando'ra, the first woman made by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the deities; Jupiter gave her a box containing all manner of evils, war, famine, &c., with hope at the bottom.
Par'ope, one of the Nereids.
Pa'phia, a title of Venus.
Par'cæ, a name of the Fates.
Par'is, or *Alexander*, son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helena, and occasioned the Trojan war.
Parnas'sus, a mountain of Phocis, famous for a temple of Apollo, and being the favorite residence of the Muses.
Par'unda, a nuptial goddess.
Pastoph'ori, priests of Isis.
Pat'areus, a title of Apollo.
Patelli'na, a goddess of corn.
Patula'cius, a name of Janus.
Patule'ius, a name of Jupiter.
Paven'tia, and *Poli'na*, goddesses of infants.
Peg'asus, a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses.
Pello'nia, a goddess of grown persons.
Pena'tes, small statues or household gods.
Pene'lope, daughter of Icarus, celebrated for her chastity and fidelity during the long absence of Ulysses.
Per'seus, son of Jupiter and Danae, who performed many extraordinary exploits by means of Medusa's head.
Phœcasi'ani, ancient gods of Greece.
Pha'eton, son of Sol (Apollo) and Climene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but unable to manage the horses, set the world on fire, and was therefore struck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po.
Phal'lica, feasts of Bacchus.
Philam'mon, a skilful musician.
Pailome'la, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was ravished by her brother-in-law, Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale.
Phin'eas, son of Agenor, and king of Paphlagonia, who had his eyes torn out by Boreas, but was recompensed with the knowledge of futurity; also a king of Thrace, turned into a stone by Perseus, by the help of Medusa's head.
Phleg'ethon, a boiling river of hell.
Phle'gon, one of the four horses of Sol.
Phleg'yæ, a people of Bœotia, destroyed by Neptune, on account of their piracies and other crimes.
Phœ'bas, the priestess of Apollo.
Phœ'bus, a title of Apollo.
Phœ'nix, son of Amyntor, who being falsely accused of having attempted the honor of one of his father's concubines, was condemned to have his eyes torn out; but was cured by Chiron, and went with Achilles to the siege of Troy.
Picum'nus, a rural god.
Pilum'nus, a god of breeding women.
Pin'dus, a mountain in Thessaly.
Pi'tho, a goddess of eloquence.
Ple'iades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione; Mala, Electra, Taygete, Asterope, Merope, Halcyone, and Celæno; they were changed into stars.
Plu'to, the god of hell.
Plu'tus, the god of riches.
Pol'lux. See Castor.
Polyda'mas, a famous wrestler.
Polyi'dus, a famous prophet and physician.
Polyhym'nia, the muse of rhetoric.
Polyphe'mus, a monstrous giant, son of Neptune, with but one eye in the middle of his forehead.
Pomo'na, the goddess of fruits and autumn.
Pose'idon, a name of Neptune.
Prænesti'na, a name of Fortuna.
Præs'tes, a title of Jupiter and Minerva.
Praxi'teles, a famous statuary.
Pri'am, son of Laomedon, and father of Paris, Hector, &c.; he was the last king of Troy.
Prog'ne, wife of Tereus, king of Thrace, and sister of Philomela; she was turned into a swallow.
Prome'theus, son of Iapetus, who animated a man that he had formed of clay, with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven, and was therefore chained by Jupiter to mount Caucasus, with a vulture continually preying upon his liver.
Propylæa, a name of Hecate.
Pros'erpine, the wife of Pluto.

Pro'teus, a sea god, who could transform himself into any shape.
Psy'che, a goddess of pleasure.
Pyl'ades, the constant friend of Orestes.
Pyr'amus, and *This'be*, two lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves with the same sword, and occasioned the turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to red.
Pryæ'tis, one of the four horses of the sun.
Pyr'rhus, son of Achilles, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy.
Py'thon, a huge serpent, produced from the mud of the deluge, which Apollo killed, and in memory thereof, instituted the Pythian games.
Pythonis'sa, the priestess of Apollo.

Q

Quad'rifrons, a title of Janus.
Qui'es, a goddess of grown persons.
Quieta'lis, and *Quie'tus*, names of Pluto.
Quinqua'tria, feasts of Pallas.

R

Rect'us, a title of Bacchus.
Re'dux, and *Re'gia*, titles of Fortune.
Regi'na, a title of Juno.
Rhadaman'thus, one of the three infernal judges.
Rhe'a, a title of Cybele.
Rhe'a-syl'via, the mother of Romulus.
Robi'gus, a god of corn.
Rom'ulus, the first king of Rome.
Rumi'na, a goddess of new-born infants.
Runci'na, the goddess of weeding.
Rusi'na, a rural deity.

S

Saba'zia, feasts of Proserpine.
Sa'lii, the 12 frantic priests of Mars.
Salmone'us, a king of Elis, struck by a thunderbolt to hell for imitating Jupiter's thunder.
Sa'lus, the goddess of health
Sanc'us, a god of the Sabines
Sator, and *Sorri'tor*, rural gods.
Saturna'lia, feasts of Saturn.
Satur'nus, or *Sat'urn*, the son of Cœlus and Terra.
Sat'yrs, the attendants of Bacchus, horned monsters, half men, half goats.
Scy'ron, a famous robber of Attica.
Se'ia, and *Sege'tia*, goddesses of corn.
Sel'li, priests of Jupiter.
Sen'ta, a goddess of married women.
Sera'pis. See *Apis*.
Sile'nus, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was drunk every day.
Si'mis, a famous robber, killed by Hercules.
Sis'yphus, the son of Æolus, killed by Theseus, and doomed incessantly to roll a huge stone up a mountain in hell for his perfidy and numerous robberies.
Sol, a name of Apollo.
Som'nus, the god of sleep.
Sphinx, a monster, born of Syphon, and Echidna, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma she proposed.
Sta'ta, a goddess of grown persons.
Sten'tor, a Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of 50 men together.
Sthe'no, one of the three Gorgons.
Styx, a river of hell.
Sua'da, a nuptial goddess.
Summa'nus, a name of Pluto.
Sylva'nus, a god of woods and forests.
Sy'rens, sea monsters

T

Ta'cita, a goddess of silence.
Tanta'lus, a king of Paphlagonia, who, serving up to table the limbs of his son, Pelops, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to everlasting thirst and hunger, as a punishment for his barbarity and impiety.
Tarta'rus, the place of the wicked in hell.
Tau'rus, the bull, under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.
Telchi'nes, priests of Cybele.
Telema'chus, the only son of Ulysses.
Tem'pe, a most beautiful valley in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.
Ter'minus, the god of boundaries.
Terpsicho're, the muse of music, &c.
Ter'ror, the god of dread and fear.
Tha'lia, the muse of comedy.
The'mis, the daughter of Cœlum and Terra, the goddess of laws, oracles, &c.
Thes'pis, the first tragic poet.
The'tis, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddess of the sea.
Thyr'sus, the rod of Bacchus.
Ti'phys, the pilot of the ship Argo.
Tisiph'one, one of the three Furies.
Ti'tan, son of Cœlum and Terra, and the elder brother of Saturnus, or Saturn.
Tma'rius, a title of Jupiter.
Tri'ton, Neptune's trumpeter.
Tri'tonia, a name of Minerva.
Tro'ilus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
Troy, a city of Phrygia, famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the Greeks, but they at last captured and destroyed it.
Tuteli'na, a goddess of corn.
Ty'ro, one of the Nereids.

U

Ulys'ses, son of Laertes and Anticlea, and king of Ithaca, who, by his subtlety and eloquence, was eminently serviceable to the Greeks in the Trojan war.
Unx'ia, a title of Juno.
Ura'nia, the muse of astronomy.

V

Vacu'na, the goddess of idle persons.
Vagita'nus, a god of little infants.
Vallonia, a goddess of valleys.
Veni'lia, a wife of Neptune.
Ve'nus, the goddess of love, and beauty.
Vergil'læ, a name of the Pleiades.
Verticor'dia, a name of Venus.
Vertum'nus, the god of spring.

Ves'ta, the goddess of fire.
Via'les, deities of the highways.
Vibil'ia, the goddess of wanderers.
Virgmen'sis, a nuptial goddess.
Vir'go, a name of Astrea and Fortune.
Viri'lis, and *Visca'ta*, titles of Fortune.
Viri'placa, an inferior nuptial goddess, who reconciled husbands to their wives; a temple, at Rome, was dedicated to her, whither the married couple repaired after a quarrel, and returned together friendly.
Vitu'la, the goddess of mirth.
Volu'sia, a goddess of corn.
Vul'can, the god of subterraneous fire.

X

Xan'thus, one of the horses of Achilles, born of the harpy Celœno, a river near Troy, called also Scamander.

Z

Za'greus, a title of Bacchus.
Zeph'yrus, son of Æolus and Aurora who passionately loved the goddess Flora, and is put for the west wind.
Ze'tes, and *Ca'lais*, sons of Boreas and Orythia, who accompanied the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.
Zet'us, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in music.
Ze'us, a title of Jupiter.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

PART I.

TABULAR VIEWS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

I. ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY—from the Creation to the Birth of Christ—4004 years.
II. MODERN CHRONOLOGY—from the Birth of Christ to the present time—1850 years.

I. ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY.

DIVIDED INTO EIGHT PERIODS.

	B. C.*		
1. From the Creation,	4004		
to the Deluge,	2348	1656 years	The *Antediluvian Period.*
2. From the Deluge,	2348		
to the Call of Abraham,	1921	427 years	The *Dispersion Period.*
3. From the Call of Abraham,	1921		
to the Exode from Egypt,	1491	430 years	The *Patriarchal Period.*
4. From the Exode,	1491		
to the Kingdom of Saul,	1095	396 years	The *Theocratic Period.*
5 From Saul,	1095		
to the Captivity of Israel,	588	507 years	The *Monarchical Period.*
6. From the Captivity,	588		
to Alexander the Great,	330	258 years	The *Persian Period.*
7. From Alexander,	330		
to the Subjugation of Greece,	146	184 years	The *Grecian Period.*
8 From the Subjugation of Greece,	146		
to the Birth of Christ,	0	146 years	The *Roman Period.*

* From the Creation to the Christian era, the dates are reckoned B. C.—BEFORE CHRIST. *They are then changed to* A. D.—*the Year of our Lord.*

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

FIRST PERIOD—(*the Antediluvian*)—1656 *years.*

B. C.					
4004	THE CREATION OF THE WORLD—(*Hebrew Pentateuch.*)*				
	The fall of man and the promise of a Saviour.				
	The birth of Cain, the first-born of woman—a husbandman.				
3875	The death of Abel, the first subject of death. He was a shepherd.				
3874	Seth born, the third son of Adam.	Enoch born, the first son of Cain.†			
3769	Enos born.	Cain builds a city, which he calls Enoch. He introduces the use of weights and measures.—*Josephus. Tytler.*			
3679	Cainan born.	Irad.			
3609	Mahalaleel born.	Mehujael.			
3544	Jared "	Methusael.			
3382	Enoch "	Lamech—polygamy introduced.			
3317	Methuselah " (lived 969 years.)	Jabal,	Jubal,	Tubal-cain,	Naamah.
3130	Lamech "	The first to	He invent-	He discover-	She intro-
3074	Death of Adam, aged 930 years.	build a *Tent*	ed the *Harp*	ed the mode	duced the
3017	Enoch translated.	for habita-	and the *Or-*	of preparing	arts of *Spin-*
2948	Noah born.	tion, and to	*gan*, or wind	and using	*ning* and
2468	The building of the Ark commenced.	use cattle for	and stringed	iron, brass,	*Weaving.*
2348	THE DELUGE. [Hales places it 3154 B. C.]	purposes of husbandry.	instruments of music.	and other *Metals.*	

* See alphabetical portion of this volume for the various dates of the chronologists. The *Samaritan Pentateuch* places the Creation B. C. 4700; the *Septuagint*, 5872; *Josephus*, 4658; the *Talmudists*, 5344; *Scaliger*, 3950; *Petavius*, 3984; and Dr. *Hales*, 5411. The last named enumerates above 120 various opinions on this subject, the difference between the latest and remotest date of which is no less than 3268. The Hebrew account is followed by *Usher*, and is here adopted as the most generally received standard.

† No dates are assigned in Scripture to the names here placed in the right-hand column. They are, however, contemporary with those in the other column.

Remarks.—The Antediluvian Period was nearly as long as the whole period that has elapsed since the birth of Christ. Of the progress of knowledge and the arts, during that period, nothing is known beyond what is given above, except that ship-building, caulking, and the use of pitch, or paint. of measures by cubit, etc., and of doors and windows, were known. They imply, in their adaptation to the use of man, other arts, and a considerable advance in science and the mechanical powers.

☞ The Tabular Views are continued across two pages at the same time; so that contemporary events in different Nations may be seen at a glance

SECOND PERIOD—(*Dispersion of Mankind.*)

B.C	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	SACRED HISTORY.
2347	*Wine* made by Noah from the grape.	2347. The descendants of Noah dispersed through the earth: those of Shem probably in Asia, of Ham in Africa, and of Japhet in Europe. 2347. The curse pronounced upon the descendants of Ham.
2247	*Bricks* made, and cement used to unite them. Confusion of *languages* at Babel.	2247. The building of Babel.*
		2245. BABYLON founded by Nimrod, son of Cush, and Grandson of Ham. NINEVEH founded by Ashur, son of Shem.
2234	*Astronomical* observations begun at Babylon.	
2122	Athotes (son of Menes) invents *hieroglyphics*.	
2100	*Sculpture* and *Painting* employed to commemorate the exploits of Osymandyas.	
2095	*Pyramids* and *Canals* in Egypt. The science of *Geometry* begins to be cultivated.	
1998	Ching Hong teaches the Chinese the art of *Husbandry*, and the method of making *Bread* from wheat, and wine from rice.	
		1996. Abraham born.
		1921. The call of Abraham.

* The chronology here adopted is that of the Hebrew Pentateuch. The Samaritan places Babel 531 years after the deluge. Our knowledge of Grecian chronology begins in 776 B. C.—the first recorded Olympiad. Till then we give the most approved mythological dates.

427 *years.—The Deluge to Abraham.*

PROFANE HISTORY.—(*In this period traditional and uncertain.*)

B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
2207	CHINA. The first imperial dynasty of Hia begins. Fohi (who is perhaps Noah himself) is mentioned as the first Chinese monarch.		
		2188. Misraim (Menes), the son of Ham, builds Memphis, in EGYPT, and begins the Egyptian monarchy.	
2124	Belus reigns in BABYLON.—[Some suppose Belus to be the Nimrod of Scripture. If so, there is a discrepancy of 121 years between the sacred and profane chronologies.] The origin of the kingdoms of Babylon and Nineveh, and of the Assyrian empire, is variously stated by the chronologists. See Sacred Hist.]	2111. THEBES founded by Busiris.	
		2100. Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, and conquers Bactria.	
			2089. SICYON, the first kingdom of GREECE, founded by Egialus, or Inachus.
		2085. Egypt conquered by the shepherd kings of Phenicia, who hold it 260 years.	
2069	Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Nineveh.		
2059	He establishes the ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.		2048. A colony of Phenicians land in Ireland. (?)
			2042. Uranus arrives in Greece.
2017	Semiramis enlarges and embellishes Babylon, and makes it the seat of empire. [By others placed 2107 B. C.]		
1975	Semiramis invades Lybia, Ethiopia, and India.		
		1938. Lake Moeris constructed.	
1937	The Arabs seize Nineveh. (?)		
			Revolt of the Titans. War of the Giants.

THIRD PERIOD—(*The Abrahamic or Patriarchal.*)—

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	SACRED HISTORY. B. C.	THE JEWS.
		1921.	Abraham called.
1920	Gold and silver first mentioned as *money*.	1920.	—goes into Egypt.
		1912.	—delivers Lot from captivity, and receives the blessing of Melchizedec.
		1909.	Ishmael born.
		1897.	Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed. God renews his covenant with Abraham.
		1896.	Isaac born.
1891	*Letters* first used in Egypt by Syphoas.		
		1871.	Abraham commanded to offer Isaac in sacrifice.
		1856.	Isaac married.
		1836.	Jacob and Esau born.
		1824.	Abraham dies, aged 172.
1822	Memnon invents the Egyptian *alphabet*.		
		1759.	Jacob marries Leah and Rachel.
		1739.	His name changed to Israel.
		1729.	Joseph sold into Egypt.
		1715.	Is made governor under Pharaoh.
		1706.	Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
		1702.	End of the seven years' famine.
		1699.	Death of Jacob.
		1635.	Death of Joseph.
1588	Atlas, the astronomer.		
1582	The *chronology* of the Arundelian marbles begins.		
1580	The *cymbal* used at the feasts of Cybele.		
		1577.	Israelites persecuted in Egypt.
		1574.	Aaron born.
		1571.	Moses born.
1534	*Dancing* to music introduced by Curetes. Book of *Job* written about this time. (?)		
		1531.	Moses flees into Midian.
		1513.	The supposed era of Job.
1506	The *flute* invented by Hyagnis, a Phrygian.		
1497	Amphictyon gives interpretation to dreams and draws prognostics from omens.		
1494	Ericthoneus teaches the Athenians husbandry.		
		1491.	God appears to Moses in a burning bush at Horeb, and sends him to Egypt to deliver the Israelites.
			The Ten Plagues in Egypt.
			Institution of the Passover.
			The EXODUS of the Israelites from Egypt.

Abraham to Moses.—(430 *years.*)

PROFANE HISTORY.—(*Still fabulous or uncertain.*)

B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
			1856. Inachus, the Phenician plants a colony in ARGOS.
			1807. Phoroneus reigns in Argos.
1766	China. The 2d Imperial dynasty begins.		1764. Ogyges reigns in Bœotia. 1707. Apis, king of Argos. 1732. The Ogygean Deluge in Attica. 1711. The city of Argos built by Argus, the son of Niobe. 1710. A colony of Arcadians emigrate into Italy under Œnotrus.—Œnotria afterwards called Magna Grecia.
			1641. Criasus succeeds his father, Argus.
		1618. Sesostris reigns in Egypt.	
		1556. Rameses-Miamum reigns in Egypt.	1556. ATHENS founded by Cecrops.
			1552. Triopas, king of Argos. The kingdom divided, Polycaon reigning in Messenia. 1546. TROY founded by Scamander.
			1529. Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly. 1520. Corinth founded. 1516. Sparta founded, and the kingdom of Laconia, or Lacedemon. 1507. The Areopagus established in Athens. 1506. Crotopas succeeds to the throne of Argos. 1504. Deucalion arrives in Attica. The kingdom of Messenia commenced by Polycaon 1493. THEBES in Bœotia founded by Cadmus, a Phenician, who introduces the alphabet into Greece.

FOURTH PERIOD.—(*The Mosaic or Theocratic.*)—

B. C.	Progress of Society and the Arts.	Sacred History. The Jews.
		1491. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given at Mount Sinai.
1490	*Crockery* made by the Egyptians and Greeks.	
1486	Ericthonius introduces the first *chariot.*	
	The fabulous or traditionary *Hermes-Trismegistus* placed about this period.	1471. Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.
		1453. Aaron dies.
		1451. Moses writes the Pentateuch, and dies.
		1451. Israelites enter Canaan under Joshua.
	Bacchus, god of wine.	
1453	*Olympic Games* first celebrated in Greece. *Apollo*, god of *music* and *poetry.*	
		1443. Joshua dies.
		1405. Othniel judges Israel.
		1390. The tribe of Benjamin almost extinct.
1370	*Bucklers* used in single combat invented by Prœtus and Acrisius of Argos.	
1356	*Eleusinian mysteries* instituted by Eumolpus.	
		1343. Eglon, king of Moab, enslaves Israel.
		1325. Ehud kills Eglon, and delivers Israel.
		1317. Shamgar kills 600 Philistines with an ox goad.
		1305. Israel subdued by Jabin, king of Canaan.
		1285. Deborah and Barak defeat the Canaanites—Sisera killed by Jael.
1284	*Orpheus* and *Linus*, sons of Apollo, skilled in music.	
1263	The *temple of Apollo* at Delphi built by the council of Amphictyons.	
1263	Jason leads the Argonautic expedition; the first *naval* expedition on record.	
		1252. Israel enslaved by the Midianites.
		1249. Gideon, with 300 men, defeats the Midianites.
	Musæus, a poet.	
1240	The *axe wedge*, *wimble* and *lever*, also *masts* and *sails* for ships invented by Dædalus of Athens.	
1224	The game of *Backgammon* invented by Palamedes of Greece.	
		1209. Abimelech judges Israel.
		1206. Tola judges Israel.
		1183. Jair, judge of Israel.

396 *years.—Moses to Saul.*

PROFANE HISTORY.—(*Still uncertain.*)

B.C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
		1491. Pharaoh and his army drowned in the Red Sea.	
		1485. Egyptus reigns, and gives name to the country.	Sthenelus reigns in Argos.
1480	Dardanus, king of Troy, builds Dardania.		
			1474. Danaus usurps the kingdom of Argos.
			1463. Dammonii invade Ireland.
			1457. The kingdom of Mycene begins under Perseus, late king of Argos.
1449	Ericthonius reigns in Troy.		1453. Olympic games first celebrated at Elis.
			1438. Pandion begins to reign at Athens.
1413	Cushanrishathaim, king of Mesopotamia. (See *Scripture.*)		1400. Minos reigns in Crete.
			1397. CORINTH becomes a kingdom under Sisyphus.
1400	Teucer, king of Troy.		1383. Ceres arrives in Attica.
		1376. Sethos reigns in Egypt.	1376. The Isthmian games instituted.
1374	Troas, king of Troy.		1356. Eleusinian mysteries introduced.
1314	Ilus, son of Troas, founder of Ilium.		
			1283. Ægeus reigns in Attica.
			1266. Œdipus, king of Thebes.
			1263. The Argonautic Expedition.
			1257. Theseus unites the cities of Attica under one government.
			1243. The Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy.—Musæus, a poet.
1260	Laomedon, king of Troy.		
1259	Phenicia: TYRE founded.		1239. Latinus reigns in Italy
1252	Second Assyrian Dynasty: Mithreaus or Ninus II.		
1240	Troy taken by the Argonauts.		
		1233. Carthage founded by the Tyrians.	
1225	Hercules arrives in Phrygia.		
1222	Argon, a descendant of Hercules, first king of LYDIA.		1225. First Theban War.—Euristhenes and Procles kings of Lacedemon.
1220	Priam, king of Troy.		
1215	Tautanas, king of Assyria.		1222. Hercules celebrates the Olympic Games.
			1216. War of the Epigonii, or 2d Theban War.
			1213. Helen carried off by Theseus, is recovered by Castor and Pollux, and marries Menelaus.
1194	The TROJAN WAR begins.		
1184	Troy taken, 408 years before the 1st Olympiad.		
1183	Teutaeus, king of Assyria.		1204. Helen elopes with Paris.
1182	Trojans migrate into Italy.		1182. Æneas lands in Italy.
			1176. Salamis founded by Teucer.
			1170. Epirus: Pyrrhus Neoptolemus.

Fourth Period.—(*The Mosaic or Theocratic.*)—

B.C	Progress of Society and the Arts.	Sacred History. The Jews.
		1161. Israel enslaved by the Philistines and Ammonites.—Samson born.—Eli judges a portion of Israel.
		1143. Jephtha defeats the Ammonites, and becomes judge of a part of Israel.
		1136. Samson slays 1000 Philistines with the jawbone of an ass.
		1117. Death of Samson and Eli.
		1116. Samuel, the last judge of Israel.
1115	Mariner's compass said to be known in China. (?)	
1100	A standard *dictionary of the Chinese* containing 40,000 characters, completed by Pa-outshe. (?)	
		1096. The Philistines defeated at Ebenezer.
		1095. Establishment of the HEBREW MONARCHY.—Saul anointed king of Israel.

396 *years.*—(Continued.)—*Moses to Saul.*

	PROFANE HISTORY.—(*Still fabulous or uncertain.*)		
B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
			1152. Alba-Longa built by Ascanius.
1141	Temple of Ephesus burnt by the Amazons.		
1139	Thinæus, king of Assyria.		
			1124. Æolian migration. THEBES, the Capital of
1122	China:—3d dynasty;—Tchcoo.		Bœotia, founded.
1109	Dercylus, king of Assyria.		
			1104. Return of the Heraclidæ. —End of the kingdom of Mycene.

FIFTH PERIOD.—(*The Monarchical.*)--

B.C	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	SACRED HISTORY. THE JEWS.
		1095. Saul, King of Israel.
		1085. David born.
		1062. David kills Goliath.
		1055. Death of Saul. David reigns in Hebron over Judah; Ishbosheth reigning in Mahanaim, over eleven tribes.
		1048. Ishbosheth slain. David made king over all Israel.
		1043. David subdues the Philistines, Moabites, Syrians, and extends his dominions to the Euphrates, on the East, the Red Sea, on the South, and Lebanon, on the North.
		1036. Solomon born.
		1023. Revolt and death of Absalom.
		1014. Conspiracy of Adonijah.
1015	Minos gives his *laws* to Crete.	1015. Solomon crowned in the presence of David.
		1016. David dies.
		1012. Solomon lays the foundation of the temple.
		1004. DEDICATION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
		1000. Solomon extends his commerce, in connection with Hiram, king of Tyre, to India, via Red Sea, and to the shores of the Atlantic, via Straits of Gibraltar: builds Tadmor (Palmyra) in the desert, Baalbec, and other cities.
		985. He is seduced into idolatry by his wives.
		975. —dies, and is succeeded by Rehoboam.
		JUDAH. ISRAEL.
		975. Rehoboam, king. Jeroboam, king.
		971. Shishak plunders the temple.
		958. Abijah, king.
		955. Asa, king.
		954. Nadab, king.
		953 Baasha, king.

507 years.—Saul to Cyrus.

	PROFANE HISTORY.		
B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
			1088. End of the kingdom of Sicyon. 1070. Heremon, from Gallicia, conquers Ireland. 1069. Codrus devotes himself for Athens. 1060. Athens governed by Archons.
1044	The Ionian emigrants settle in Asia Minor.		
	Alliance between Solomon and Hiram, king of Tyre.	Alliance between Solomon and Pharaoh.	
986	Samos built.	986. Utica built.	
		978. Sesac, (Shishak in Scripture, and supposed Sesostris,) king of Egypt.	976. Capys reigns in Alba Longa.
971	Shishak plunders Jerusalem.		

Fifth Period.—(*The Monarchical.*)—

B. C.	Progress of Society and the Arts.	Sacred History. The Jews. Judah.	Israel.
		942. Asa defeats Zerah, king of Ethiopia, with a million of men.	
		941. —makes a league with Benhadad, king of Syria.	
			930. Elah, king.
			929. Zimri, king. Omri, king.
			918. Ahab, king.
937	*Breastplates* invented by *Jason*.		
		914. Jehoshaphat, king.	
			907. Benhadad, king of Syria, besieges Samaria, but is repulsed.
		898. Jehoshaphat assists Ahab.	
		894. War with Moab.	
		889. Jehoram, king.	
			897. Ahaziah, king.
			896. Jehoram, king.
			895. Elijah translated.
886	*Homer's poems* brought into Greece.		
884	*Lycurgus* reforms the constitution of Sparta.	884. Ahaziah, king. Athaliah, queen; usurps the throne.	884. Jehu, king.
869	Gold and silver *coined* by *Phidon*, tyrant of Argos.		856. Jehoahaz, king.
		878. Jehoash, king.	
	Prophecies of Jonah.	The Prophet Jonah.	841. Jehoash, king.
			825. Jeroboam, king.
		839. Amaziah, king.	784. *Interregnum.*
		810. Azariah, king.	773. Zachariah, king. Shallum, king.
800	*Carpets* in use for tents.		772. Menahem, king.
786	The Corinthians employ *triremes* or vessels with three banks of oars.		770. Pul invades Israel, and is bribed to depart with 1000 talents.
776	First recorded Olympiad and beginning of authentic chronology in Greece.		762. Pekahiah, king.
772	*Sculpture* first mentioned in profane history—an Egyptian art.		759. Pekah, king. *Interregnum.*
		758. Jotham, king.	Hoshea, king.
		742. Ahaz, king.	721. CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL.
721	The first *eclipse of the moon* observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon.		
		717. Hezekiah, king.	
	The *Buddha religion* introduced by Gautama into India.	712. Sennacherib invades Judah.	
		711. His army (185,000) destroyed by a pestilence.	
710	*Roman Calendar reformed.* The year divided, 12 months instead of 10 as before. Augurs instituted by Numa.	696. Manasseh, king.	
685	*Iambic verse* introduced by *Archilocus*, *Tyrtæus*, and *Evander*, poets.		
680	*Chess* invented		

507 *years.* —*Saul to Cyrus.*—(Continued.)

	PROFANE HISTORY.		
B.C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
971	Homer born. (?)		
			935. Bacchus, king of Corinth
			916. Calpetus, king of Alba.
			903. Tiberinus, king of Alba.
			895. Tiberinus drowned in the river Albula, which is thence called the Tiber.
			864. Romulus, king of Alba Longa.
		869. Dido arrives in Africa, and builds Byrsa.	845. Aventinus, king of Alba.
840	Jonah preaches to the Ninevites.	825. The dynasty of the Tanites in Egypt; begins with Peterbastes.	
820	Arbaces, king of Assyria.—Media revolts.		814. The kingdom of MACEDON founded by Caranus.
797	Ardyssus, 1st king of LYDIA.		808. Procas, king of Alba.
			794. Numitor, " "
771	Pul, king of Nineveh.		794. Amulius, " "
		781. The dynasty of the Saites in Egypt.	
767	Sardanapalus, king of Nineveh.		
	Media subjected to Assyria.		Olam Fodla, king in Ireland. (?)
761	Alyattes, king of Lydia.		769. Syracuse founded by Archias of Corinth.
747	ERA OF NABONAZZAR.—Assyrian empire destroyed.—Meles, king of Lydia.		753. BUILDING OF ROME.
744	Pharnaces, king of Cappadocia.		Catania founded by a colony from Chalcis.
736	Tiglath-Pileser conquers Syria and part of Israel.		747. Union of Romans and Sabines.
735	Candaules, king of Lydia.		743. 1st Messinian War.
721	*Shalmanezer* king of Nineveh, takes Samaria, and carries the Ten Tribes into captivity.	737. Sebacon invades Egypt.	
716	Gyges usurps the throne of Lydia.		716. Romulus murdered by the senators.
717	*Sennacherib*, king of Nineveh.		715. Numa Pompilius.
710	MEDIA becomes a kingdom under *Dejoces*.		713. Gela in Sicily founded.
709	Ecbatana founded by Dejoces.		703. Corcyra built by the Corinthians.
			685. 2d Messinian War.
680	Babylon and Nineveh under Esarhaddon.		

Fifth Period.—(*The Monarchical.*)—

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	SACRED HISTORY. THE JEWS.
		677. Manasseh carried to Babylon, is afterwards restored.
660	Attempt to discover the primitive language of mankind; *Interpreters* instituted by Psammeticus; children educated in the language and manners of Greece.	
651	*Se-Matsien's* history of China begins.	
640	The *Spherical form of the earth* and the true cause of lunar eclipses taught by *Thales*, who discovers the electricity of amber.	640. Ammon, king of Judah. 641. Josiah, king of Judah.
629	Periander encourages learning at Corinth.	
621	*Draco* frames his bloody code of laws at Athens.	Josiah killed at Megiddo, by Pharaoh-Necho.
610	Pharaoh-Necho begins *a canal between the Mediterranean and Red Sea.* The lives of 120,000 men lost in the attempt. He sends out a Phœnician fleet which, sailing through the Straits of Babelmandel, returned the third year by the Straits of Gibraltar, thus *circumnavigating Africa.*	609. Jehoahaz, king, deposed and carried to Egypt. Jehoiakim, king.
606	*Sappho*, *Alcæus*, *Pittacus*, *Bias*, *Chilo*, *Myson*, *Anacharsis*, *Æsop*, *Ilychis*, *Theognis*, *Stesichorus*, *Phocylides*, and *Cadmus* (of Miletus), flourish at this time.	606. CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM by Nebuchadnezzar.
601	Thales' prediction of a *solar eclipse* accomplished.—(See Asia.)	
594	*Solon's* legislation in Athens, supersedes that of Draco.	598. Jehoiachin, king, reigns three months, and is carried captive to Babylon. Zedekiah, king.
591	The *Pythian Games* at Delphi.	591. *Ezekiel* begins to prophesy in Chaldea.
		588. CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH completed. JERUSALEM DESTROYED—the temple burnt. *Obadiah* prophesies.

507 *years.*—*Saul to Cyrus.*—(Continued.)

PROFANE HISTORY.

B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
	Ardysus II., king of Lydia.		
			678. Argæus, 1st king of Macedon.
			672. Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome.
676	Holofernes, Assyrian general.		
			668. Messina in Sicily founded.
			665. Alba destroyed.
		660. Psammeticus, king of Egypt.—Memphis becomes the capital of the kingdom.	664. Sea fight between the Corinthians and Corcyreans.
658	Phraortes, king of Media.		658. BYZANTIUM founded.
648	Saracus, king of Babylon and Nineveh.		
647	Phraortes conquers Persia, Armenia, &c.		640. Ancus Martius.—The port of Ostia built.—The Latins conquered by the Romans.—
634	Cyaxares, king of Media.		
631	Sadyattes, king of Lydia.		Philip, 1st king of Macedon.
626	Nabopolassar revolts from Saracus.		629. Periander rules at Corinth.
624	The Scythians invade Lydia and Media.		
619	Alyattes II., king of Lydia.		
612	Nineveh a second time destroyed. Nabopolassar, king of Babylon.		616. Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome.
		610. Pharaoh-Necho, king of Egypt.	
606	Pharaoh-Necho defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Circesium, on the Euphrates.		
604	Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.		602. Æropus, king of Macedon, conquers Illyria.
601	Daniel interprets the king's dream. A *solar eclipse* predicted by Thales—separates the Medes and Lydians in battle. (*Newton's Chron.*, 585.)	600. Psammis, king of Egypt.	
599	Birth of Cyrus.		
596	Astyages of Media drives out the Scythians.	594. Pharaoh-Hophra, king of Egypt.	594. Solon, Archon of Athens

SIXTH PERIOD.—(*The Persian.*)—

B.C	Progress of Society.	Jews.	Asia.
585			
			582. Nebuchadnezzar invades Elam—takes Susa.
578	*Money coined* at Rome by Servius Tullius.		
			572. Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
			569. Nebuchadnezzar losing his reason is deposed. New Tyre founded.
568	Depœnus and Scyllis open a school of *statuary* at Athens. *Naucrates* given to the Greeks by Egypt as a *factory*. Egypt possesses 20,000 inhabited cities.		
562	*First comedy* acted at Athens on a cart, by Susarion and Dolon. *Dials* invented by Anaximander of Miletus. Anaximenes, Cleobulus.		562. Crœsus, king of Lydia. Solon and Æsop at his court. 561. Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon.
		559. Handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast.	559. Neriglissar or Belshazzar killed in the night. Cyaxares II. (Darius) king of Media. Cyrus the Persian assists him. *Asia Minor* subjected to Crœsus.
540	The *Corinthian order* of architecture invented by Calimachus. *Zoroaster*, the Persian Philosopher. *Simonides*, *Anacreon*, poets.		546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.—Crœsus made prisoner.—The Lydian Kingdom ended. 538. BABYLON TAKEN by Cyrus.
		536. Edict of Cyrus for the Return of the Jews. Joshua, Zerubbabel.	536. PERSIAN EMPIRE founded by CYRUS, composed of Assyria, Media and Persia.
535	*Thespis* performs the first *tragedy* at Athens.	535. Rebuilding of the temple begins. Zechariah, Haggai.	
			529. Cambyses, king of Persia.
527	*Learning encouraged* at Athens.—First *public library* founded.		
522	*Confucius* the Chinese philosopher. The *Daric* issued by Darius.		522. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.
		516. Dedication of the second temple.	

258 *years.—Cyrus to Alexander the Great.*

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		585. Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth.	
581	Egypt invaded by Nebuchadnezzar.	582. Corinth becomes a republic.	
			578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome.
571	Apries taken prisoner, and strangled in his palace.		
569	Amasis, king—connection between Greece and Egypt.		
			567. Conquest of the Etrurians by Rome.
			565. First census of Rome: 84,700 citizens.
		560. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	
		549. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt by the Pisistratidæ.	
		547. Amyntas, king of Macedon.	
		539. The Phocians emigrate to Gaul and build *Massilia* (now Marseilles).	
536	Pythagoras visits Egypt.		
			534. Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome.
			530. CADIZ built by the Carthaginians (near the ancient *Tarshish*).
		527. Pisistratus dies.	
525	Psammenitus, last king of Egypt.—Invasion of Cambyses, who defeats the Egyptians at Pelusium, and takes Memphis.		
	EGYPT BECOMES A PERSIAN PROVINCE.	522. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos.	
		514. Hipparchus killed.	
		510. The Pisistratidæ expelled. —Democracy established at Athens —Statues erected to Harmodius and Aristogiton, leaders in the revolution.	

Sixth Period.—(The Persian.)—

B. C.	Progress of Society.	The Jews.	Asia.
509	Abolition of the Regal Government, and establishment of *Republic* at Rome.		
507	*Heraclitus*, *Theano*, *Protagoras*, *Anaxagoras*, philosophers.—*Corinna*, poetess.		
500	The *Phœnician letters* carried to *Ireland* from *Spain*. Pythagoras teaches the doctrine of *celestial motions*. The temple of Minerva built.		
			500. The Ionians revolt from Persia and burn Sardis.
			490. Darius sends an army of 500,000 men into Greece.
			487. Artabazes, king of Pontus.
			486. Xerxes, king of Persia.
483	The *Etrurians* excel in music, the drama and architecture.	483. Joachim, High Priest.	
			481 The expedition of Xerxes into Greece.
			480. The family of Archeanactes, from Mytilene, settle in Bosphorus (now Circassia.)
479	*Æschylus*, *Pindar*, poets.		
			478. Death of Confucius.—China distracted by internal wars.
477	Simonides, of Cos, obtains the prize at Olympia, for teaching a system of *Mnemonics*, which he had invented.		
473	*Empirics* instituted by *Acron*, *of Agrigentum*.		
471	Thucydides born.		
468	*Sophocles*, the tragic, and *Plato*, the comic poet.		
			466. Persians defeated by sea and land.
			465. Xerxes assassinated.
			464. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus,) king of Persia.
460	Voyage of the Carthaginians to *Britain* for *tin*		
		458. Esther.	
		457. Ezra goes to Jerusalem, collects the Jewish Scriptures: and	
		453. —writes the Chronicles.	

258 *years.*—*Cyrus to Alexander.*—(Continued.)

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
			509. The Tarquins expelled from Rome. BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS first CONSULS of Rome.
			507. Second census of Rome, 130,909 citizens. The Capitol finished.—War against the Tarquins and their ally Porsonna.
		505. Lacedemonian War. 504. Lemnos taken by Miltiades.	
		497. Alexander 1st, king of Macedon. Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela.	498. Titus Lartius first Dictator. Tribunes of the people. 496. Posthumius, Dictator.
		490. Invasion of the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of MARATHON.	491. Coriolanus banished.
		489. Miltiades imprisoned.	488. At the request of his mother, Coriolanus withdraws the Volsci from Rome.
487	Egypt revolts—is subdued by Xerxes.	484. Herodotus born.	485. Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse.
		483. Aristides banished.	483. Quæstors appointed.
480	*Hamilcar* killed in battle.	480. Battle of Thermopylæ. Athens burnt by Xerxes. Battle of Salamis.	480. The Carthaginians defeated by Gelon.
		479. Mardonius a second time takes Athens. Defeat of the Persians at Platea and Mycale on the same day.	479. Syracuse governed by Hiero.
		(?) 476. Themistocles rebuilds Athens.—The Piræus built.	477. The 300 Fabii slain.
		470. Cimon son of Miltiades.—Themistocles banished.—The kingdom of the Odrysæ extends over the most of Thrace.	
		466. The Persians twice defeated at the Eurymedon by Cimon. 465. 3d Messinian War.	467. Thrasybulus succeeds Hiero, and is expelled for his cruelty. Democracy in Syracuse.
		461. Ostracism of Cimon.—PERICLES rises to great power.	461. Earthquake at Rome.
460	Egypt, under Inarus, revolts from Persia.	459. Athens assumes to be the head of Greece. 456. Cimon recalled.	
455	All Egypt reduced by Megabysus.		456. Cincinnatus Dictator

The Sixth Period.—(*The Persian.*)—

B. C	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
450	The Britons inflict punishment of death by drowning in a quagmire.		449. Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus. Peace with Greece.
445	*Empedocles*, *Parmenides*, *Aristippus*, and *Antisthenes*, philosophers.—*Phidias* the finest *sculptor* of antiquity.—*Euripides*, gains the first prize in tragedy.	445. Walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah. Sect of Samaritans.	
441	The *Battering Ram* invented by Artemones.		438. Spartacus takes possession of the Bosphorus.
434	*Aristophanes*, prince of ancient comedy.		
432	*Meton* begins his *lunar cycle*. *Socrates*, the greatest of heathen moralists. *Hippocrates*, of Cos, the father of *medicine*. *Thucydides*, *Ctesias*, historians. *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher.		425. Xerxes II. k. of Persia 424. Darius II. k. of Persia.
414	An *eclipse of the sun* causes the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse		
410	Thucydides' history ends, and Xenophon's begins.		
			404. Artaxerxes II. (Mnem.) king of Persia.

258 *years.*—*Cyrus to Alexander.*—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		454. Perdiccas, II., king of Macedon.	451. Decemviri—the laws of the 12 tables. Virginia killed by her father.
		449. Cimon dies.	
		448. First Sacred War.	
		447. Athenians defeated at Cheronœa.	446. Syracuse reduces Agrigentum.
			445. Military Tribunes.
			444. Office of *Censor* instituted.
		440. Pericles takes Samos.	440. Famine in Rome.
		437. *Amphipolis* planted by Athenians.	437. The Veii defeated.
		436. Corinth at war with Corcyra.	
			434. War with the Tuscans.
			433. The temple of Apollo dedicated.
			431. The Equi and Volsci defeated.
		432. Revolt of Potidæa from the Athenian confederacy.	
		431. The Peloponnesian War. Invasion of Attica.	
		430. The Plague at Athens.	
		429. Pericles dies, having governed Athens 40 years.	
		425. An earthquake separates the peninsula of Eubœa from the main land.	
		424. Exile of Thucydides. Campaign of Brasidas in Thrace.	
		420. The 90th Olympiad. *Alcibiades* effects a treaty between the Athenians and Argives.	
		416. *Nicias*, general of the Athenians. War in Sicily.	
414	Amyrtæus, king of Egypt, shakes off the yoke of Persia.	413. The Athenians alarmed by an eclipse.—Their army in Sicily destroyed.	
		413. Archelaus, king of Macedon.	
		411. Athens governed by the 400.—Alliance of Sparta with Persia.	
		411. Alcibiades at the court of Tissaphernes.	
		410. Alcibiades defeats the Spartans.	
407	The Carthaginians send 300,000 men into Sicily.		
		408. Capture of Byzantium.	
		405. *Lysander* defeats the Athenians, 404. takes Athens, and establishes the 30 tyrants	
		End of the Peloponnesian War.	
		Death of Alcibiades.	

The Sixth Period.—(The Persian.)—

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			401. Cyrus the younger defeated.—Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.
			400. *The city of Delhi* founded.
399	*Catapultæ* invented by *Dionysius.*		
396	*Cynics*, sect of philosophers founded by *Antisthenes.*		
388	*Plato*, the philosopher. *Philoxenes*, the poet.		387. The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia.
			383 BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom. Mithridates 1st, king of PONTUS.
380	Treatise on *conic sections* by *Aristæus.*		
377	*Diogenes*, the cynic; *Isocrates* and *Isæus*, orators.		
368	*A celestial globe* brought into Greece from Egypt.	366. Jeshua slain by Johannan in the inner court of the temple, for which a heavy fine is laid on the daily sacrifices.	362. Ariobarzanes king of Pontus.—Revolt of the Persian governor in Asia Minor. 361. Darius Ochus, or Artaxerxes III. king of Persia.
360	Philippics of *Demosthenes.*		360. CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.
	Commerce of *Rhodes* with *Africa* and *Byzantium*		

258 *years.*—*Cyrus to Alexander.*—(Continued.)

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
		401. Thrasybulus expels the 30 tyrants. Death of Socrates.	
			400. Siege of Veii begun.
		399. Amyntas II., king of Macedon.	
			397. Lake Alba drained
		396. *Agesilaus* goes into Asia. 395. Corinthian War begun.—Battle of Coronea.	
			391. CAMILLUS, Dictator, takes Veii, after a siege of ten years. 390. Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls, under *Brennus*—The Capitol besieged.—Camillus delivers his country. 386. *Damon* and *Pythias*. 384. M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
		382. Thebes taken by Phœbidas.	
		380. Thebes delivered by Pelopides and EPAMINONDAS. 100th Olympiad.	
379	The Carthaginians land in Italy.		379. The Volsci defeat the Romans.
		377. Spartan fleet defeated at Naxos.	
			376. *Lucius Sextus*, first plebeian consul. *Camillus*, the fifth time Dictator.
		372. Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus. swallowed up by an earthquake. 371. Battle of *Leuctra*. Alexander II., king of Macedon. *Predominance of Thebes.*	371. The *curule* magistrates appointed.
		370. Perdiccas III., king of Macedon.	
		364. Pelopidas killed in battle.	
362	Tachos, king of Egypt. Agesilaus, the Spartan, aids the Egyptians.	362. Battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas. DECLINE OF GRECIAN REPUBLICS.	362. Curtius leaps into a gulf in the Forum.
360	Voyages of the Carthaginians under Hanno.	360. Philip II., king of Macedon. defeats the Athenians at Methone. The Macedonian phalanx. War of the allies against Athens.	
		358. Philip takes Amphipolis and loses his right eye by an arrow from Astor.	
		357. The 2d Sacred War.	357. Dionysius, the younger expelled from Syracuse.
		356. Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt. ALEXANDER "the Great" born.	

SEVENTH PERIOD.—(*The Grecian.*)—

B.C	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
343	*Aristotle*, the logician and philosopher, founder of the Peripatetics; *Æschines*, orator. *Demosthenes*; *Icetas*, of Syracuse.		
342	The Lyceum built in Attica.		
336	Alexander spares the house of Pindar. *The revolution of eclipses* first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian.		336. Mithridates II., king of Pontus.
335	*Caustic* painting or the art of *burning colors into wood or ivory*, invented by Gausias, a painter of Sicyon.		334. Battle of the *Granicus*. 333. Battle of *Issus*.—Parthia, Bactria, Hyrcania, Sogdiana, and Asia Minor, conquered by Alexander. 332. Tyre subdued after seven months' siege. Damascus taken.—Gaza surrenders.
		Alexander enters Jerusalem.—On seeing Jaddus, the High Priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen him in a vision, inviting him to Asia, and promising him the Persian empire. He goes to the Temple, offers sacrifices to Jehovah, and departs.	331. *Battle of Arbela*.—The Persian army totally defeated. 330. CONQUEST of the PERSIAN EMPIRE. 329. Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits Alexander, with a train of 300 women.
328	The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. *Apelles*, the painter; *Callisthenes*, philosopher. *Menander*, the inventor of the new comedy. Lysistratus invents moulds from which to cast wax figures.		328. Alexander extends his conquest to the Ganges. 323. *Alexander dies at Babylon*. 322. Perdiccas takes Cappadocia.
320	First work on *mechanics*, written by Aristotle.—*Diving Bell* first mentioned.	320. Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews into Eypt. Onias I.	320. Eumenes defeated by Antigonus.

184 *years.—Alexander to the Fall of Greece.*

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE—MACEDON.	ROME, ETC.
			354. Dion put to death, and Syracuse usurped by tyrants.
349	Darius Ochus conquers Egypt, and pillages its temples.	353. The Phocians defeated by Philip.	
		348. End of the Sacred War. Philip takes Olynthus.	
		346. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council.	
		345. Duras buried by an earthquake.	345. Twelve cities in Campania buried by an earthquake.
		343. Thrace tributary to Macedon. Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander.	343. Samnian War, which continues 53 years.
		341. Philip makes war upon Athens.	
340	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon.	340. —lays siege to Byzantium. Timoleon recovers Syracuse, expels Dionysius, the tyrant, and defeats the Carthaginians at Agrigentum.	340. P. Decius devotes himself for his country. All Campania is subdued.
		338. Philip defeats the Greeks at Cheronea.	
		336. Philip is murdered by Pausanias. ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great.—He ravages Greece, destroys Thebes, sparing the house of Pindar.	
		335. —is chosen generalissimo of Greece against Persia.	
		334. —invades Persia, and after several great battles (see "*Asia*") subdues the Persian empire and Egypt, and marches into India.	
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander. Alexandria built.		332. The Caledonian monarchy (Scotland) founded by Fergus I.
		330. Æschines, the orator, banished.	
		325. Demosthenes banished.	325. Papirius Cursor, Dictator.
323	Ptolemy I. (Soter, son of Lagus.)	323. *Death of Alexander.*—The Grecian cities revolt from Macedon.—Demosthenes recalled.	
		322. The Greeks defeated by sea and land near Cranon. *Death of Demosthenes.*	
		321. Antipater, regent.	321. The Samnites make the Romans pass under the yoke.
		319. Polysperchon succeeds Antipater, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities.	320. The Samnites defeated at Luceria.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
317	Commerce of Macedon with India, through Egypt.		
312	The *Appian Way* constructed. —The *Gnomon* invented to measure altitudes.		312. SYRIA. Seleucus, Nicator.
		311. Judea subject to Antigonus.	311. Seleucus Nicator retakes Babylon. *Era of the Seleucidæ.*
310	*Aqueducts* and *baths* in Rome.		310. *Eumeles* usurps the throne of Bosphorus, putting to death all his brothers. After a reign of six years, is murdered.
			305. War in India, against Sandrocottus.
		301. Judea under the dominion of the Ptolemies.	301. *Battle of Ipsus.*—Antigonus killed. ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE DIVIDED in four parts. — Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander. Lysimachus. Mithridates III., king of Pontus.
300	*Euclid*, of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician.—*Zeno*, founder of the *Stoics*; —*Pyrrho*, of the *Skeptics*; *Epicurus*, of the *Epicureans.*—*Bion*, of Borysthenes, philosopher. The great *Chinese Wall* built.		
293	The first *sun-dial* erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.		291. Seleucus founds Antioch Edessa, and Laodicea.
290	Fabius introduces *painting* at Rome. The *Colossus of Rhodes* built by Chares, of Lindus.		
285	*Theocrites*, the father of pastoral poetry. *Dionysius*, the astronomer at Alexandria, begins his era. He found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.		285. The Scythians invade Bospnorus.
284	The *Septuagint* translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.	284. The sect of the *Sadducees*.	

184 *years.*—(Continued.)

B. C	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		318. Phocion put to death by the Athenians.	
		317. Cassander assumes the government of Macedon. Demetrius Phalerius governs Athens.	317. Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles.
		315. Cassander rebuilds *Thebes*, and founds *Cassandria.*	
		312. Epirus: Pyrrhus II., the greatest hero of his time.	312. War with the Etruscans.
			310. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles, and besiege Syracuse.
			308. Fabius Maximus defeats the Samnites.
307	Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians.		
306	*Peace* between Sicily and Carthage.	306. Democracy established at Athens by Demetrius.	
		304. Athenians repulsed from Rhodes.	
		303. *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, general of the Grecian States.	303. Establishment of the *Tribus Urbanæ.*
		300. Restoration of Democracy at Athens.	300. First Plebeian High Priest.
		291. Death of Cassander.—Alexander and Antipater succeed.	
		296. Siege of Athens, by Demetrius.	
		294. Demetrius murders Alexander, and seizes the throne of Macedon.	290. End of the Samnite War.
		287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.	
		286. Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon.	286. Law of Hortensius, by which the decrees of the people had the force of those of the senate.
		284. The Achæan Republic.	

The Seventh Period.—(*The Grecian.*)—

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
	The *Pharos* built at Alexandria, the first light-house on record.		
283	Philetærus, of Pergamus, patron of the arts, especially Architecture.		282. The kingdom of PERGAMUS founded by Philetærus.
	Alexandria, the resort of the learned, and centre of trade.		
281	Chariots armed with *scythes*, and *fortified camps*, in use.		281. Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus.—Antiochus Soter succeeds Seleucus.
276	First society of *critics* formed.		
267	Ptolemy makes a *canal* from the Nile to the Red Sea.		
266	*Silver* money first coined.		266. Ariobarzanes III., king of Pontus.
264	The *Parian Chronicle* composed.		
	Gladiators first exhibited at Rome.		262. Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis.
256	*Berosus*, the historian of Babylon.		256. Kingdom of PARTHIA founded by Arsaces.
255	The armillary sphere invented by *Erastosthenes*, who made the first attempt to determine the length of a degree.		255. The fourth imperial dynasty of China begins.
			252. Mithridates IV., besieged in his capital by the Gauls.
	Greece instructs the Romans in the arts and sciences.		
		248. Onias II. high priest.	

184 *years.*—(Continued.)

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
283	Ptolemy Philadelphus king of Egypt.	283. Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.	283. The *Gauls* and *Etrurians* subdued.
		281. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus. The Achæan League of 12 states, under Aratus, of Sicyon.	281. The Tarentine War.
			280. The Tarentines seek the alliance of Pyrrhus, who conquers the Romans at Pandosia, and at
		279. Irrruption of the Gauls under Brennus.	279 —Asculum.
		278. —they are defeated near Delphi.	278. Sicily conquered by Pyrrhus.
		277. Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon.	
			275. Curius defeats Pyrrhus, and compels him to leave Italy.
		274. Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.	
		272. Pyrrhus besieges Sparta and Argos—is slain, and Antigonus is restored.	272. Fall of Tarentum.
269	Egypt first sends ambassadors to Rome.		
		268. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus. Second incursion of the Gauls into Macedon.	
			266. Rome mistress of all Italy: census of the city 292,224.
			264. The first PUNIC WAR. —Appius Claudius drives Hiero from Syracuse.
			260. Duillus gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet.
256	Regulus invades Africa, and is defeated by Xantippus, a Spartan general.		256. Regulus gains another victory.
		255. Antigonus liberates Athens. Athens joins the Achæan league.	255. The Lacedemonians assisting Carthage. — Xantippus defeats Regulus, and takes him prisoner.
			254. Palermo besieged by the Romans. — About this time the Huns are first heard of, governed by *Teuman.*
251	Metellus defeats Asdrubal.	251. Sicyon joins the Achæan league.	
		250. The Romans begin to resort to Greece for improvement in knowledge. — Parthia revolts from Macedon.	249. Naval fight at Drapanum.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			246. Antiochus II. poisoned by his wife.
	Agrarianism attempted in Sparta, but is put down.		241. Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
240	Comedies first acted at Rome, those of *Livius Andronicus*.		
		237. Simon II., High Priest.	
233	The original MSS. of *Æschylus*, *Euripides* and *Sophocles*, lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy, on a pledge of 15 talents.		
			226. Seleucus III., k. of Syria.
225	*Fabius Pictor*, the first Roman historian. *Appollonius Rhodius*, poet.—Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher.		
224	*Archimedes*, the mathematician, demonstrates the properties of the lever, and other mechanical powers, also the art of measuring solids and surfaces, and conic sections—constructs a *planetarium*.		224. The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down.
219	The art of *Surgery* introduced. An *eclipse of the moon* observed in Asia Minor.		
			213. Chi Hoang Ti destroys the records of the Chinese empire.
			211. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

184 *years.*—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
247	Hamilcar Barcas, general of the Carthaginians.		247. Hamilcar defeats the Romans at Lilibœum.
246	Ptolemy Eurgetes subdues Syria.		
		243. Corinth taken by Aratus.	
		242. Demetrius II., of Macedon.	
		241. Agis, king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to establish an Agrarian law.	241. End of the first Punic War.
		240. Cleanthus, the Stoic, starves himself.	
238	End of the Libyan War.		
237	Hamilcar with Hannibal, passes into Spain.		
		232. Philip III., of Macedon.	
			231. Sardinia and Corsica conquered by Rome.
		228. Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth.	
227	Carthagena in Spain, built by Asdrubal.	The fortress of the Athenæum built.	
		226. Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeats the Achæans.—Lyscades killed.—The Agrarian law restored.	
		225. The Romans send another embassy to Greece. They are admitted to a share in the Isthmian games, and granted the freedom of Athens.	225. The Gauls repulsed in Italy.
			224. The Romans first cross the Po.
		223. Cleomenes takes Megalopolis.	223. Colonies of Placentia and Cremona.
		222. Battle of Sellasia.	222. Insubria (Milan) and Liguria (Genoa) conquered by Rome.
221	Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt.		
		220. The Social War.—Philip, of Macedon, assists the Achæans.—Cleomenes dies in Eyypt.—Agesipolis and Lycurgus elected kings of Sparta.	
219	Conquests of Hannibal, the Carthaginian, in Spain; He crosses the Alps.		219. Hannibal takes Saguntum, and crosses the Alps.
		218. Acanania ceded to Philip.	218. The Second PUNIC WAR.—The Romans defeated by Hannibal at Ticinis and Trebia.
			217. Flaminius defeated at Thrasymene.
			216. Varro at Cannæ totally defeated by Hannibal. Fabius Maximus, Dictator.
		215. Aratus poisoned at Ægium.	
		214. First Macedonian War.	
			212. Syracuse and Sicily conquered by Marcellius. —Archimedes killed.
		211. Alliance of Philip with Hannibal.	211. The Carthaginians driven from Capua.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
207	*Ennius*, of Calabria, poet; *Sotion*, of Alexandria, a grammarian.		
206	*Plautus*, of Umbria, the comic poet; *Appollonius*, of Perga, mathematician; *Zeno*, of Tarsus, the philosopher. *Gold coined* at Rome.		206. The dynasty of Han in China.
		203. Judea Conquered by Antiochus the Great.	
202	The art of *printing* in China.		
		201. Onias III., High Priest.	
200	*Aristonymus* 4th, librarian of Alexandria. *Caius Lelius*, the Roman orator.	200 Jesus, the son of Sirach, writes *Ecclesiasticus*.	
198	*Books, with leaves of vellum*, introduced by Attalus, king of Pergamus, in lieu of rolls.	198. The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem.	
		First mention of a *Senate* or *Sanhedrim*.	197. Eumenes, king of Pergamus. 196. Hannibal joins Antiochus, who seizes the Thracian Chersonese.
			192. Syria at war with Rome. 190. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus at Magnesia.
188	A total *eclipse of the sun* at Rome. Asiatic *luxuries* brought to Rome.		187. Antiochus killed in the temple of Jupiter Belus.—Syria becomes a Roman province. 186. The city of Artaxata (in Armenia) built. 185. Seleucus IV., king of Syria.
183	A *comet* visible 80 days. *Bion* and *Moschus*, comic poets.		183. Pharnaces I., king of Pontus, conquers Sinope.
180	*Statius Cæcilius*, comic poet.		

184 *years.*—(Continued.)

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			210. Scipio takes New Carthage, and conquers Asdrubal.
		208. Battle of Lamia, near Elis.—Philip, of Macedon, defeats the Ætolians.	
			207. Nero and Livy defeat Asdrubal at Metaurus—Asdrubal killed.
		206. BATTLE of MANTINEA: Philopœmen, the Prætor of Achaia, defeats the Spartans.	206. The Carthaginians driven out of Spain.
205	Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt.		
204	The Roman general Scipio besieges Utica, and takes in one day the camps of Asdrubal and Syphax.		204. Scipio carries the war into Africa.
	Hannibal recalled.—Sophonisba poisoned by Masinissa.		
202	Hannibal defeated at Zama.—End of the 2d Punic War.		
			201. Scipio carries Syphax in triumph to Rome.
		200. The Rhodians defeat the Macedonian fleet near Chios.—Siege of Abydos.—Second Macedonian War begins.	
199	Treaty of Carthage with Masinissa, king of Numidia.		
198	Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.	198. The Achæans and Spartans join the Romans against Macedon.	
		197. Philip III. defeated at Cynocephalæ by the Romans, under Flaminius.	197. Flaminius victorious in Macedon.
		195. Flaminius, the Roman, quarrels with Nabis, king of Sparta.	195. Cato in Spain.
193	Masinissa harasses the Carthaginians, and injures their commerce.		
			190. War with Antiochus, of Syria, who is totally defeated by L. C. Scipio, and
		189. Epirus declared free by the Romans.	
		188. Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.	188. Syria is made a Roman province.
			187. Scipio Africanus banished from Rome.
		183. Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, king of Messinia.	183. Cato, the elder, censor.
			181. Plague at Rome.
180	Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt.		180. Death of Scipio Africanus.
			179. Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		176. Heliodorus in Jerusalem.	
		175. Jason obtains the high priesthood by corruption.	
		172. Jason defeated by Menelaus.	172. Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes) king of Syria.
			171.—declares war against Ptolemy Philomater.
170	*Paper invented* in China.	170. Jerusalem and the temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes, who attempts to abolish the Jewish religion, and commits great cruelties.	170. An irruption of Tartars into China.
169	*Polybius*, historian of Greece and Rome.		
	The comedies of *Terence* performed.		
168	An eclipse of the moon, which was predicted by Q. S. Gallus.		
167	The *first library* opened at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon.	167. Matthias, High Priest.	
			166. Prusias, king of Bithynia.
	The Roman treasury is so rich that the citizens pay no taxes.	165. Judas Maccabeus expels the Syrians, and purifies the temple.	
162	*Hipparchus* of Nice fixes the first degree of longitude and latitude at Ferro, whose most western point was made the first general meridian—lays the foundation of Trigonometry.		164. Antiochus Epiphanes died.
			162. Demetrius Soter, king of Syria.
			Mithridates Philopater, king of Cappadocia.
161	Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.	161. Judas kills Nicanor—is succeeded by Jonathan.	
		First treaty with the Romans.	
		158. Jonathan compels the Bacchides to withdraw—is murdered by Tryphon.	
159	The *clepsydra* or *water clock* invented by Scipio Nascia.		157. Mithridates V., king of Pontus.
			153. Ariarathes VII., king of Cappadocia.
150	*Hipparchus*, of Rhodes, astronomer. — *Aristarchus*, of Alexandria, grammarian.	150. Jews take Joppa.	150. Alexander Bala kills Demetrius, and takes the throne.
			149. Prusias, of Bithynia, killed by his son Nicomedes.

184 *years.*—(Continued.)

B. C	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		178. Perseus, king of Macedon.	
174	Cato's embassy to Carthage.		
		171. Third Macedonian War.	
			170. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.
		168. Perseus defeated at Pydna, by Paulus Emilius.—MACEDON BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.	
			167. Census 327,022.
		165. Romans enter Achaia.	
		155 Embassy of Diogenes, Carniades, and Critolaus to Rome.	155. Romans unsuccessful in Spain.
152	Massinissa defeats the Carthaginians.	152. Andriscus usurping the government of Macedon, is conquered by Metellus.	
151	Joint reign of Philomater and Physcon in Egypt.		151. Defeat of Galba.
			149. THIRD PUNIC WAR.
		147. Metellus defeats the Achæans in Greece.	
146	CARTHAGE TAKEN and destroyed.	146. Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.—GREECE becomes a ROMAN PROVINCE under the name of Achaia.	Conquest of Carthage and of Corinth. Greece annexed to the Roman empire.

EIGHTH PERIOD.—(*The Roman.*)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
146	*Alexandria*, the centre of *commerce*.		
143	*Hipparchus* begins his new *cycle of the moon*.	142. Simon, High Priest.	
140	*Toothed wheels* applied to the clepsydra by Ctesibius.		
137	*Learning* and *learned men* liberally patronized by Ptolemy Physcon. *Diodorus* and *Satyrus*, peripatetics; *Nicander*, physician and poet; *Lucius Accius*, tragic poet; *Aristobulus*, the Jewish peripatetic.	135. End of the Apocrypha.—Jerusalem besieged by Antiochus IV.	137. Antiochus IV., (Sidetes,) king of Syria.
133	*Equestrian order*, a distinct class.		134. Antiochus invades Judea.
130	*Revival of learning* in China.	130. John Hyrcanus delivers Judea from the Syrian yoke:—reduces Samaria and Idumea.	130. Antiochus IV. defeated and killed in a war with Parthia. 129. Demetrius II. (Nicator) regains Syria.
120	*The theory of eclipses* known to the Chinese.		123. Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus.
116	*L. Cœlius Antipater*, historian; *Lucillius*, the first Roman satirist; *Apollodorus*, of Athens, chronologist; *Castor*, of Rhodes, chronologist; *Anthemon*, philosopher.		
110	First *sumptuary law* at Rome.	108. Hyrcanus destroys Samaria. 107. —succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who first assumes the title of king. 105. Alexander Janneus at war with Egypt—takes Gaza.—Rebellion excited by the Pharisees.	111. Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, &c.

146 *years.—Fall of Greece to the Christian Era.*

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		In the East.	*In Europe.*
146	Commerce of the world centres at Alexandria.		
145	Ptolemy Physcon becomes sole king of Egypt by the death of Philometer.		
			141. Numantian War.
			140. The Picts from the north of England settle in the south of Scotland.
			135. Servile war in Sicily.
		133. PERGAMUS, a Roman Province.	133. Numantia destroyed by Scipio: SPAIN BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE. Death of Tiberius Gracchus.
129	Ptolemy Physcon driven from his throne for his cruelty.		
128	Pestilence in Egypt.		
123	Carthage rebuilt.		
123			Tribunate of Caius Gracchus.
118	Death of Micipsa, king of Numidia, and the assassination of Hiempsal by Jugurtha.	118. DALMATIA, a Roman Province.	
116	Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt.		
113			*First great migration of the German nations.*
112	Jugurthine War.		
			109. War of the Teutoni and Cimbri.
107	Alexander I., king of Egypt.		
105	Jugurtha is defeated and surrenders Numidia to the Romans.		*Numidia becomes a Roman province by the defeat of Jugurtha.*
			104. The Teutoni defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone.
			102. Marius victorious over the Teutoni and Ambrones at Aquæ Sextæ.
			101. Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri.
			100. Marius buys his sixth consulate. Banishment of Metellus.

The Eighth Period.—(*The Roman.*)—

B.C	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			98. China stil submits to the Han dynasty; Sematzin, Emperor.
			97. Mithridates conquers Cappadocia.
			95. Cappadocia declared free by Rome. — Ariobarzanes elected king.
			94. Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated by Seleucus.
			93. Tigranes, king of Armenia.
			89. Pontus at war with Rome.
86	*Libraries of Athens* sent to Rome by Sylla.		86. Mithridates takes Bythinia and several Roman provinces.
			83. Tigranes made king of Syria.
82	*Decline of Agriculture* in Italy; corn supplied from the provinces.		
79	*Posidonius* calculates the height of the atmosphere to be about 800 stadia.	79. Alexandra, widow of Janneus, governs Judea.	
78	*Zeno*, of Sidon, the Epicurean; *Apellicon* of Athens; *Alexander Polyphistor*, the grammarian; *Photius Gallus*, rhetorician; *Q. Valerius Antias*, Roman historian; *Q. Hortensius*, orator.		
			75. By the death of Nicomedes Bythinia becomes a province.
74	The *cherry tree* brought to Europe from Asia by Lucullus. — *Terentius Varro* writes three books on *agriculture*. The Romans possess *gold* mines in Asia Minor, Macedonia, Sardinia and Gaul; and productive *silver* mines in Spain.		
70	The first *water mill* described near a dwelling of Mithridates.	70. Hyrcanus II., High Priest, deposed by his brother Aristobulus.	70. Damascus possessed by the Romans.
		67. Aristobulus and Hyrcanus appeal to Pompey, who enters Judea and takes Jerusalem, and restores Hyrcanus to the priesthood.	69. Mithridates and Tigranes defeated by Lucullus.
66	*Ebony* introduced at Rome by Pompey. *Vikramaditya* king of Ozene, in India, patron of literature —at his court flourish *Amera Sinka*, lexicographer; *Vararuchi*, grammarian; *Kalidasa*, poet.		66. Mithridates defeated by Pompey.
			65. Antiochus XII. defeated by Pompey.—The race of the Seleucidæ becomes extinct. — Ariobarzanes II., king of Cappadocia. — An earthquake in Bosphorus lays in ruins several towns.
			64. Dejotarus, king of Galatia, seizes Armenia Minor.
		63. JUDEA A ROMAN PROVINCE.	63. Pharmaces, king of Pontus

146 *years*.—(Continued.)

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		In Asia and Africa.	*In Europe.*
			99. Lusitania conquered by Dolabella, and becomes a Roman province.—Birth of Julius Cæsar.
97	By the death of Ptolemy Apion, CYRENE becomes a Roman province.	97. Annexation of Cyrene.	
			91. Social War in Italy.
		89. *Mithridatic War;* Sylla commands the Roman army.	
		88. The Athenians seek assistance from Mithridates against Rome.	88. Sylla defeating the Marsi and Peligni, puts an end to the Social War. Civil War between Marius and Sylla.
		86. Athens, reduced by famine, is taken by Sylla.	
		83. Second Mithridatic War.	
82	Revolt in Upper Egypt.—Thebes destroyed.	82. Sylla plunders the temple of Delphi.	82. Sylla defeats Marius, and is created *perpetual dictator.*
81	Alexander II., king of Egypt.		
			80. JULIUS CÆSAR'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.
		79. Pompey defeats Domitius in Africa.	
			77. Sertorius revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey.
		75. Bythinia a Roman Province.	
		74. Third Mithridatic War under Lucullus.	
			73. War of Spartacus, the gladiator.
			71. Spartacus defeated by Crassus.
			70. Pompey and Crassus Consuls.
			69. Census 450,090.
		66. Metellus subdues Crete. Pontus becomes a Roman Province.	
65	Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt.	65. Syria, a Roman Province.	65. M. T. CICERO, Consul.
			63. Cataline's Conspiracy detected and suppressed by Cicero.

The Eighth Period.—(*The Roman.*)—

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
62	*Magnificent houses* of the nobles; *marble theatre of Scaurus*, to hold 30,000 spectators.		
60	*Cicero*, statesman and orator; *Sallust*, historian; *Lucretius* and *Catullus*, poets; *Apollonius*, of Rhodes, rhetorician; *Aristomedes*, of Crete, grammarian; *Andronicus*, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher.		
55	*Iron chain cables* used by the Veneti.		
		53. Crassus plunders the temple of 10,000 talents.	53. Parthian War.—The Romans defeated. — Crassus slain.
50	*A water mill* on the Tiber at Rome.		
			49. *The era of Antioch.*
		48. Antipater, the Idumean, is made lieutenant in Judea by Cæsar.	
47	The Alexandrian library (400,000 vols.) burnt.		47. Battle of Zela.—Pharnaces conquered by Cæsar.
46	The year of confusion — so called because the *calendar* was altered by *Sosigenes*.		
45	*Cæsar reforms the Calendar*, by introducing the solar instead of the lunar year.—First Julian year. — *Vitruvius*, the greatest Roman architect.		
			44. A comet seen in China
43	*Cornelius Nepos*, historian; *Diodorus Siculus*, historian.	43. Judea oppressed by Crassus. Malichus poisons Antipater.	
		40. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, defeats his rival, Antigonus, and Parcorus, the Parthian—takes Jerusalem—marries Mariamne—is made king by the Romans.	39. The Parthians, under Parcorus, defeated by Ventidius. Darius, king of Pontus. 38. Ariobarzanes dethroned by Marc Antony.

146 *years.*—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		East.	*West.*
			60. *First Triumvirate:*—Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar.
			Sciold, first king of Denmark.—Boh, a fierce son of Odin.
58	Ptolemy goes to Rome, Berenice reigns in his absence.		58. Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.—The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar.
			57. Cicero recalled.—Sallust expelled from the senate.—Gylf, king of Sweden.
			55. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans and Gauls, and INVADES BRITAIN.
			54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
		53. Crassus defeated and killed in Parthia.	
			52. Pompey, sole consul.
			51. Cæsar completes the conquest of *Gaul*, which becomes a Roman province.
			49. Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy—marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender.
		48. Thessaly becomes the seat of war.—The Athenians declare for Cæsar against Pompey.	48. Battle of Dyrrhachium.
		Battle of Pharsalia:—Pompey, defeated by Cæsar, flees into Egypt, and is slain there.	
46	The African War.—Scipio and Juba defeated at Thapsus.—Cato kills himself at Utica.—Ptolemy Dionysius drowned in the Nile.	47. Cæsar takes Alexandria, and conquers Egypt.—Cæsar victorious at Zela, in Asia.	
45	Cæsar rebuilds Carthage.	45. Corinth rebuilt by Cæsar.	45. Cæsar perpetual dictator—he subdues the two sons of Pompey, and acquires the sole power.
			44. Cæsar assassinated in the Senate House.
43	Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone		43. *Second Triumvirate:*—Octavius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and Lepidus.—Cicero proscribed and murdered.
			42. *The Battle of Philippi:*—Antony and Octavius defeat Brutus and Cassius.

The Eighth Period.—(*The Roman.*)—

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			34. Antony takes possession of Armenia, which becomes a Roman province — leads an inglorious expedition against Parthia.
	Golden age of Roman *literature.*		
30	The *revenue* of the empire amounts to about 40 millions sterling.—First *standing army* in Rome.—Direct trade of Rome with India.—*Silk* and *linen manufactories* in the empire.	30. Herod kills Mariamne.	
29	Temple of Janus at Rome closed—there being now a general peace.		29. Ephesus, next to Alexandria, the chief place of trade in the Roman empire.
27	Treasures of Egyptian art brought to Rome.—The Pantheon built.		
25	Horace, Virgil, *Tibullus*, *Propertius*, poets; *Varrus* and *Tucca*, critics; *Livy*, historian; *Mæcenas*, minister of Augustus, patron of literature; *Strabo*, geographer; *Æmilius Macer*, of Verona, poet; *Agrippa*, warrior, and patron of the arts. *Worship of Isis* at Rome.		
22	*Pantomimic dances* introduced on the Roman stage.		
20			Porus, king of India, solicits an alliance with Rome. Parthians defeated by Tiberius.
19	*Aqueducts* constructed by Agrippa.	19. The Temple rebuilt by Herod—he also builds Cypron, Antipatris, Pharsælis, and the tower of Phasæl in Jerusalem.	
17	*Dedications of books* first introduced.		
14			Polemon conquers Porus.
12	The *legions* distributed over the provinces in fixed camps, which soon grew into cities —among them were *Bonn* and *Mayence.*		
8	The *calendar* corrected by Augustus.		
5	*Dionysius, of Halicarnassus*, historian; and *Dionysius*, geographer.	5. Cyrenius taxes Judea.	
4	BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR,	JESUS CHRIST, 4 years before the Vulgar Era. 3. Archelaus succeeds Herod with the title of Ethnarch.	

146 *years.*—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		East.	*West.*
36	Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene and Cyprus.		36. Sextus Pompey defeated in Sicily.
34	—receives all Asia from the Mediterranean to the Indus.		
			32. Antony quarrels with Octavius.
31	Cleopatra and Marc Antony defeated by Octavius, at *Actium.*		31. By the BATTLE OF ACTIUM Octavius acquires the empire.
30	Alexandria taken by Octavius. —Antony and Cleopatra destroy themselves. Egypt becomes a Roman province.		30. THE REPUBLIC BECOMES A MONARCHY.
			29. Octavius's 3 days triumph at Rome. *Temple of Janus shut.* Rome contains 4,101,017 citizens.
			27. The titles of Augustus and Emperor conferred on Octavius for 10 years.
			23. Agrippa in Spain.
		21. Athens finally subjected to Rome.	22. Conspiracy of Muræna.
		20. CXCth Olympiad.	21. Augustus visits Greece and Asia.
			16. Lollius defeated by the Germans.
			15. Cantabria, Austria, Rhœbia, Vindelencia and Mœsia become Roman provinces—being conquered by Drusus.
			13. Augustus assumes the title of Pontifex Maximus.
			12. Pannonia, conquered by Tiberius, becomes a Roman province.
			11. Germany subdued by Germanicus.
		8. Tiberius at Rhodes.	
		5. Q. Varrus appointed governor of Syria, and Cyrenius governor of Judea.	
			4. Cymbeline, king of Britain.

PART II.

MODERN CHRONOLOGY,

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Epochas or *Periods.*

I.	From the Christian Era	to the Reign of Constantine the Great,	A. D. 306	*Period of the Ten Persecutions of Christians.*
II.	"	Extinction of the Western Empire,	" 476	" *Northern Invasions.*
III.	"	Flight of Mahomet,	" 622	" *Justinian and Belisarius.*
IV.	"	Crowning of Charlemagne at Rome,	" 800	" *Saracen Empire.*
V.	"	Battle of Hastings,	" 1066	" *New Western Empire.*
VI.	"	Founding of the Turkish Empire,	" 1299	" *The Crusades.*
VII.	"	Taking of Constantinople,	" 1453	" *Tamerlane, Wickliffe, and Huss*
VIII	"	Edict of Nantes,	" 1598	" *The Reformation; Discoveries and Inventions.*
IX.	"	Death of Charles XII. of Sweden,	" 1718	" *The English Commonwealth and Wars of Louis XIV.*
X.	"	Battle of Waterloo,	" 1815	" *American and French Revolutions.*
XI.	"	present time (1865.)		" *European Revolutions, Literature and the Arts.*

MODERN CHRONOLOGY.—PERIOD 1st.—(*The Ten Persecutions.*)—

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Sacred.
		The BIRTH OF CHRIST:—(*see p.* 44.) Herod Antipas being at this time tetrarch of Galilee.
		8. Christ reasons with the doctors.
9	*Celsus* the physician; *Phædrus*, the fabulist; *Vellius Paterculus*, Roman historian.	
		25. *Pontius Pilate*, governor of Judea.
26	The *Druids* in Germany.	26. *John the Baptist* begins his ministry. 27. Christ baptized by John 28. —at the marriage in Cana. — Matthew called. 29 Twelve disciples sent abroad, "two and two."
30	*Philo*, Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato. *Seneca*, moral philosopher.	30. CRUCIFIXION of our SAVIOUR, Friday, April 3, at 3 P. M.; *Resurrection*, Sunday, April 5; *Ascension*, Thursday, May 4.
33	*Valerius Maximus*, historian.	33. *St. Peter* baptizes Cornelius.
37	*Appion*, of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."	34. *St. Paul* converted to Christianity. 39. *St. Matthew* writes his gospel. 40. The disciples first called *Christians* at Antioch.
		41. Herod's persecution; St. Peter imprisoned.
		44. *St. Mark* writes his gospel. —Death of *St. James.* 45. Barnabas and Paul preach in Cyprus.
48	A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are found to amount to 6,900,000.—(*Univ. Hist.*)—[More than three times the number of London at present.]	
50	*Columella*, born in Spain; left twelve books on husbandry.	50 Paul preaches in the Areopagus, at Athens.
		52. Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
		55. Paul preaches at Ephesus, and at Cæsarea.
		57. —pleads before Felix. 59. —pleads before Festus, and appeals to Cæsar.

306 *years.—From the Christian Era to the reign of Constantine.*

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
1	Caius Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians.	Tiberius returns to Rome.
		3. Cinna's conspiracy detected. —Caius Cæsar dies.
		6. Q. Varrus encamped on the Weser, governs Lower Germany like a Roman province.
		9. The Germans, under *Arminius*, defeat and kill Varrus. *Ovid* is banished to Tomos.
		14 Augustus dies at Nola, aged 76, and is succeeded by
		—— Tiberius. ——
17	*Germanicus* conquers Cappadocia.	
19	Germanicus poisoned at Antioch.	19. The Jews banished from Rome.—The Marcomanni conquered by Drusus.
		21. The theatre of Pompey destroyed by fire.
26	Thrace becomes a Roman province.	26. Tiberius retires to Capræa.
		31. Sejanus disgraced and put to death.
		33. Conquest of Mauritania.
		37. Tiberius dies, aged 78.
		——Caligula, —— (noted for his profligacy and folly.)
		41. Caligula assassinated by Chereas.
		—— Claudius —— succeeds to the throne.
		43. —invades Britain with his general, Plautius.
		45. Vespasian, general in Britain.
		48. Census of the city, 6,900,000.
		51. Caractacus, the chief of the Britons, conquered and brought to Rome.
		54.—— Nero, —— a profligate and bloody tyrant.
		55. —poisons Britanicus.
		56. *Rotterdam* built.
		59. Nero's mother, Agrippina, put to death by his order.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Sacred and Ecclesiastical.
		59. Paul is shipwrecked on the Island of Melita (Malta). 60. Paul imprisoned at Rome
		63. Paul set at liberty.
64	Nero's golden palace built; of great extent, inclosing fields, &c. The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.	64. *The first persecution of Christians by Nero.*
		63 to 66. Paul visits Jerusalem, and travels through the greater part of the known world.
66	*Pliny*, the elder, author of the first *natural history*; *Quintius Curtius*, historian; *Persius*, satirist.	66. Pope Linus.* The Jews at war with the Romans, and Paul beheaded *St. Peter crucified.*
67	*Josephus*, the Jewish historian.	67. The Jews massacred by Florus.—Josephus, governor of Galilee. Pope St. Clement.—Gamaliel.
		68. Vespasian invades Judea.
69	The *Coliseum* of Vespasian.	
		70. *The destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus.*
		77. Pope St. Cletus
78	The Capitol rebuilt. Circumnavigation of Scotland.	
79	Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.	
80	Very beautiful *paintings* in the Baths of Titus; the group of the *Laocoon.*	
81	*Quintillian*, orator; *Valerius Flaccus*, poet; *Martial*, Epigrammatist; *Apollonius*, Pythagorean philosopher; *Epictetus*, stoic; *Dio Chrysostom*, Greek rhetorician and philosopher; *Philo Byblius*; *Ignatius* and *Papias*, two of the fathers of the church.	83. Pope Anacletus.
		95. Second persecution of the Christians by Domitian. *St. John* writes his Gospel and Apocalypse, and is banished to the isle of Patmos.
96	*Tacitus*, historian; *Juvenal*, satirist; *Statius*, poet; *Aul. Gellius*, Latin grammarian; *Plutarch*, moralist and biographer; the younger *Pliny.*	96. Pope Evaristus.
		97. *Timothy* stoned. *St. John* returns from exile.
98	The *Ulpian library*; *Public schools* in all the provinces; *Jurisprudence* flourishes; the city adorned with the *Forum*; *Pillar of Trajan*, and *baths*; *bridge* built over the Danube.	98. Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan.

* The word Pope is used in accordance with the Roman Catholic usage, though the name was not adopted by their Pontiffs till several centuries after.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
60	Corbulo subdues Armenia.	61. Revolt of the Britons under queen *Boadicea;* they burn London. The queen, defeated by *Suetonius*, poisons herself.
		64. Nero sets Rome on fire, and accuses the Christians of the crime.
65	Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.	—persecutes the Christians—*Seneca, Lucian*, and others put to death.
		68.——— Galba, ——— reigns 9 months, and is put to death by
		69.——— Otho, ——— (2 months) defeated and killed by
		——— Vitellius, ——— who is defeated by the army of
70	Judea subdued and Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.	70.——— Vespasian. ———
73	Vespasian conquers Lycia, Rhodes, Thrace, Cilicia. Byzantium and Samos.	
77	Revolt of the Parthians.	77. A great plague at Rome, 10,000 dying in one day.
		79.——— Titus, ——— (beneficent.)
		Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an irruption of Vesuvius.
		80. *Julius Agricola*, conqueror and governor of Britain, reduces Wales, enters Caledonia.
		81.——— Domitian, ——— (a cruel tyrant.)
		86. Dercebal, leader of the German hordes, defeats Domitian, and compels him to pay a yearly tribute.
		88. Capitoline and secular games. War with Dacia 15 years.
		96. Domitian put to death by Stephanus.
		——— Nerva, ——— (well intentioned but enfeebled by age.)
		98.——— Trajan, ——— (a great sovereign and a warrior.)
		The Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
		J. Severus, general in Britain.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		100. *St. John* dies at Ephesus, æt. 94.
107	*The first credible historian* among the *Chinese.*	107. Third persecution of the Christians by Trajan. 108. St. Ignatius devoured by wild beasts. Pope Alexander I.
		118. Fourth persecution of the Christians by Adrian.
120	The great buildings of *Palmyra.*—*Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.* The *Roman mosaics.*	119. Pope Sixtus I.
		126. *Quadratus*, bishop of Athens. 127. Pope Telesphorus. 130. Heresy of Prodicus, chief of the *Adamites.*
132	*Jurisprudence* improved by the publishment of *Adrian's perpetual code.* *Ptolemy*, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer.—*Arrian*, *Appian*, *Maximus*, *Lysias* and *Pausanius*, Greek historians; *Lucian*, a satirical writer; *Hermogenes*, rhetorician of Tarsus.	134. Heresy of Marcion, who acknowledges three Gods. 135. *Polycarp* and *Aristides*, Christian fathers
		139. Pope Hygenus.
		142. Pope Pius I. Heresy of Valentine.
		150. Pope Anicetus. Canon of Scripture fixed about this time
		154. *Justin Martyr* publishes his apology for the Christians.
		162. Pope Soter.
166	*Tschang Heng*, the Chinese astronomer.	167. *Polycarp* and *Pionices* martyred in Asia
169	*Galen*, Greek physician; *Athæneus*, a grammarian; *Diogenes Laertius*, Greek historian.	171. Pope Eleutherus. 177. The Christians persecuted at Lyons. *Theophilus*, *Tatian*, and *Montanus.*
180	The *equestrian statue* of Marcus Aurelius.	
		185. Pope Victor I. *St. Irenæus.*

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
		100. The Huns emigrate westward.
		101. Trajan reduces Dacia.
102	Pliny, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.—Great victories of Trajan.	
114	Trajan's expedition against the Parthians.	
		115. Massacre of the Greeks and Romans by the Jews of Cyrene.
116	Seizure of Ctesiphon.	
117	Armenia Major again governed by its own kings dependent upon Rome.	117.——— Adrian. ———
120	Nicomedia and other cities destroyed by an earthquake.	120. —makes a progress through all the
		121. provinces.—visits Britain. builds there a wall from the Tyne to Solway Frith.—A wall built from the Rhine to the Danube.
126	Adrian in Asia Minor for seven years.	
130	Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of Ælia Capitolina, and erects there a temple to Jupiter.	
132	The rebellion of the Jews crushed after a war of five years.—The Jews banished from Judea.	
		138.— Antoninus Pius, ——— (eminent for his virtues and love of peace.)
		140. Lollius Urbicus extends the Roman dominion in Britain, and erects a second rampart, called the Wall of Antoninus.
		145. Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.
		146. —introduces the worship of Serapis into Rome.
		152. —stops the persecution of the Christians.
160	Embassy sent by Antoninus to China.	
		161.— Marcus Aurelius, (Antoninus,) (the stoic philosopher.)
		Escape of the thundering legion.
		158. Plague over the whole known world.
168	War with the Parthians, lasts 3 years.	
		169. The Marcomanni at war with Rome.
		180. The emperor dies at Sirmium: succeeded by
		——— Commodus, ——— (profligate and cruel;) makes peace with the Germans.
		GOTHS in Dacia.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		197. Pope Zephyrinus.
203	*Papinian*, the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity—*Julius Africanus*, chronologer.	202. Fifth persecution of the Christians under Severus.—*Tertullian*, an able defender of Christianity.—*Clemens*, of Alexandria, and *Minutius Felix*, C. F.*
215	Caracalla grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces, that they may become liable to the taxes, *inheritances*, &c.	217. Pope Calixtus I. The Septuagint found in a cask.
		228. Pope Urban I.
		234. Pope Pontianus.
235	*Ammonius*, founder of a new school of Platonic philosophy at Alexandria. *Dio Cassius*, Greek historian.	235. —— Anterus. *Origen*, C. F. Sixth persecution of the Christians, under Maximinus, in which *Leonidas*, *Irenæus*, *Victor*, *Perpetua*, and *Felicitas* are martyred.
242	*Censorius*, a critic and grammarian.	244. *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and *Dionysius* of Alexandria, C. F.
249	*Herodian*, Greek historian.	
250	*Longinus*, philosopher and critic	250. Pope St. Cornelius. Seventh persecution of the Christians.

* Christian Father.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
189	The SARACENS defeat the Romans.	189. The Capitol of Rome destroyed by lightning. 191. Rome nearly destroyed by fire. 192. Commodus assassinated by Martia and Laetus. 193.——— Pertinax, ——— proclaimed by the Prætorian guards—murdered after a reign of 3 months.—The empire bought by *Didius Julianus*, who is put to death by order of the senate. ——— Septimus Severus, ——— (governs with vigor.) —defeats his competitors, Niger and Albinus. 194. —besieges Byzantium. 202. —persecutes the Christians. 208 —his sons Caracalla and Geta go to Britain, where 50,000 Roman troops died of plague. The wall of Severus between the Forth and the Clyde built. 211. Severus dies at York, in Britain. —— Caracalla and Geta. —— Caracalla murders Geta. 212. —visits the provinces along the Danube. —Wars with the Catti and Alemanni. 217. Caracalla is assassinated. ——— Macrinus, ——— put to death by the soldiers. 218.—— Heliogabalus, ——— (a monster of vice and cruelty.) 222.– Alexander Severus, —— (a beneficent and enlightened prince.)
223	PERSIA; the new kingdom begun by Artaxerxes; (the dynasty of the Sassasidæ).	The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths, to prevent them from molesting the empire.
226	Parthia tributary to Persia.	226. The victory of Severus over the Persians at Tadmor. 235. Severus murdered in a mutiny of the army; succeeded by ——— Maximinus, ——— who defeats the Dacians and Sarmatians. 236. Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquilea. —Balbinus and Gordian, — 241. The FRANKS first mentioned in history; they invade Gaul.
242	Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor	244. —are repulsed at Moguntiacum. Gordian put to death by ——— Philip, (the Arabian,) ——— who makes makes peace with Sapor. 247. The secular games restored. 249.——— Decius ——— persecutes the Christians. 250. —slain by the Goths, who invade the empire by crossing the Danube.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
251	*Plotinus.* *Odin* in Scandinavia.	251. *St Cyprian*, bishop of Carthage.—Monastic life originates about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about *baptism.*
		259. Pope Dionysius.
		262. *Paul*, bishop of Samosatia, denies the divinity of Jesus Christ
268	*Paulus*, a Roman poet.	
270	Longinus at the court of Zenobia.	
		269. Pope Felix I. 272. Ninth persecution under Aurelian.
274	Rome surrounded with a wall. Longinus dies.	274. Pope Eutychianes. *Manes* originates the heresy of the Manichæans—rejects all the sacraments; refuses allegiance to temporal sovereigns, &c.
276	*Porphyry*, the Greek philosopher and opposer of Christianity.	
277	Extraordinary *naval expedition* of the Thracian Franks in the Mediterranean and Northern Seas.	
		283. Pope Caius. The Jewish *Talmud* and Targum composed. *Paul*, the Theban, the first hermit.—Religious ceremonies multiplied.—Pagan rites imitated by the Christians.
284	Diocletian's *Oriental form of government*—the monarchy considered hereditary—nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers. *Diocletian's baths*, containing 3,000 benches of white marble, while the walls were adorned with *paintings.*	286. *Hierax*, chief of the *Hieraxians*; asserts that Melchizedec was the Holy Ghost, and denies the resurrection.

A. D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
251	HUNS on the Caspian Sea.	251.——— Gallus ——— purchases a peace with the Goths.—Confederacy of the Franks between the Rhine and Elbe. —a great pestilence prevails in the empire.
		253.——— Emilianus. ———
		254.——— Valerian. ——— —is successful against the Germans and Goths.
	The Persians victorious in Asia Minor.	256-69. Four great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece.
259	Persia:—Sapor's victory over the Roman arms.	259. Valerian defeated and taken prisoner and flayed alive by the Persians.
260	The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.	
261	Sapor, the Persian, takes Antioch, Tarsus and Cæsarea.	——— Gallienus. ——— Period of the 30 tyrants. The Persians penetrate to Ravenna.
264	Odenatus, king of Palmyra—he is succeeded by his wife. *Zenobia*, who reigns with the titles of 'Augusta,' and 'Queen of the East.'	264. Alliance with Odenatus. 267. Cleodamus and Athenius defeat the Goths and Scythians. 268. Gallienus killed at Milan.
		——— Claudius II. ——— defeats an army of 320,000 Goths.
		269. —dies at Sirmium.
		270.——— Aurelian, ——— (a great warrior.)
269	Zenobia conquers Egypt, a part of Armenia, and Asia Minor.	271. —defeats the Goths and Alemanni.
273	Zenobia defeated at Edessa, by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital, and carries her to Rome.	273 —reduces Palmyra after an heroic resistance, and takes queen Zenobia prisoner. 274. France, Spain, and Britain reduced to obedience. The Temple of the Sun at Rome burnt.—Dacia given up to the barbarians. 275. Aurelian killed near Byzantium. *An interregnum of* 6 *months.*
		——— Tacitus, ——— (a descendant of the historian,) reigns with wisdom 6 months.
		277.——— Probus, ——— (a warlike prince.) —obtains several victories over the barbarians.—The Franks permitted by Probus to settle in Gaul.
280	The Persians defeated by Probus.	282. Probus slain by his soldiers.
		——— Carus ——— killed by lightning.
		Carinus and Numerianus, (effeminate and cruel.)
		288. Fingal, king of Morven, dies.
		284.——— Diocletian ——— sends ambassadors to China. "The *Era of Diocletian*," or of "the martyrs," August 29.
		287. Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants.—Maximianus, a colleague of the Emperor.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
290	The *Gregorian* code.	
		296. *Monks* in Spain and Egypt. Pope Marcellinus
304	*Gregory* and *Hermogenes*, lawyers; *Elius*, *Spartianus*, and *Vopiscus*, historians; *Trebellius Pollo.*	303. Tenth Persecution of the Christians. 304. *Arnobius*, of Africa, C. F., converted from idolatry.

MODERN: PERIOD SECOND.—170 *years*—

		306. Persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantius. 310. Pope Eusebius. Arius excommunicated. 311. Pope Melchiades.
312	The *prætorian guard* broken up by Constantine.	314. Pope Sylvester I. 319. Toleration of Christianity by Constantine the Great.
323	Foundation of *Constantinople* by Constantine the Great.—Celebrated dome of St Sophia: the splendor of the court so great that it cost more than the legions.	325. The *Council of Nice* (from June 19th, 325 to August 25th) consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn Arianism.—*Eusebius*, bishop of Cæsarea, C. F., and ecclesiastical historian. — *Lactantius*, *Athanasius*, *Arius*, *Ephraim* and *Basil*, C. F., flourish in the reign of Constantine.
330	Constantinople becomes the seat of art and literature.	336. Pope Marcus. 337. Pope Julius. Eleventh persecution. — Saints invoked, the cross reverenced, and incense used by the Christians.
340	*Ossian*, the Caledonian bard, supposed to have flourished about this time.	341. Christianity propagated in Ethiopia by Frumaintius.
357	*Eutropius* and *Marcellinus*, historians; *Jamblicus* and *Eunapius*, Greek historian.	356. Pope Felix II. *St. Hilary* and *Gregory Nazianzen*, of Constantinople, an eminent writer, C. F.—*Elius Donatus*, bishop of Carthage.—*Cyril*, bishop of Jerusalem.—Monasteries in Thebais.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
		291. The Franks make themselves masters of Batavia and Flanders.
		293. The Franks expelled from Batavia.
294	*Narses*, king of Persia, loses Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria.	
		296. Britain restored to the emperor.
296	Alexandria taken by Diocletian.	
301	Hormisdas, II., king of Persia, builds *Ormus*.	
		304. Diocletian and Maximian resign the Empire to *Constantius* and *Galerius*.
	From Constantine to Odoacer.	
		306.— CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, (first Christian emperor.) *Licinius*, *Maximian*, and *Maxentius*, his three colleagues.
		Constantine defeats the Franks.
		312. Maxentius defeated and killed.
		314. Civil war with Licinius.
		319. Constantine favors and tolerates Christianity.
		321. —appoints the observance of Sunday.
		322. —defeats and banishes Licinius, and becomes sole emperor.
325	The first general council at Nice.	325. —abolishes the combats of gladiators and assemblies.
328	The seat of government removed to Constantinople, which was solemnly dedicated on May 11th, 330.	331. Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
333	Great famine and pestilence in Syria.	
334	Revolt of Sarmatian slaves, 300,000 are dispersed over the empire.	
337	Death of Constantine, and the accession of his three sons,	
	——— Constantius, Constans, and Constantine.	
340	150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake.	340. Constantine, the younger, defeated and killed by Constans at Aquilea.
350	Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, founds an extensive empire.	350. Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius.
354	Gallus put to death by Constantius.	
		357. Six German kings defeated by Julian at Strasburg.
361	Constantius dies at Tarsus.	361.— Julian, the Apostate, —attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.
	A disadvantageous peace with the Persians.	363. —is slain in a war with the Persians.
		——— Jovian.
		364. Death of Jovian, and the accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the EMPIRE is DIVIDED:
	EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia.	WESTERN EMPIRE, extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		373. The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
380	*Aurelius Victor*, author of lives of celebrated Romans.	379. The prerogatives of the Roman See much enlarged. 381. The second general Council of Constantinople.
		384. Symachus pleads in the Roman Senate for Paganism against St. Ambrose. 385. Pope Syricius.
392	*Prudentius* and *Ausonius*, Latin poets; *Pappus* and *Theon*, of Alexandria, mathematicians.	392. *St. Chrysostom*, patriarch of Constantinople; *St. Ambrose*, archbishop of Milan; *St. Jerome*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Augustine*, 'Christian Fathers.' *Image worship.*—The Christian hierarchy begins.
395	*Claudian*, Latin poet.	401. Pope Innocent I.
412	*Macrobius*, Platonic philosopher.	412. *Cyril*, bishop of Alexandria; *Isidore* and *Socrates*, ecclesiastical historians; *Orosius*, a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine; and *Pelagius*, a British monk, who denied original sin, &c. 416. The *Pelagian heresy* condemned by the African bishops. 417. Pope Zozimus. 418. Pope Boniface I.
		422. Pope Celestine I.
425	Theodosius establishes *public schools*, and attempts the restoration of learning.	
		429. *Nestorius*, bishop of Constantinople, acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ. 431. Third general Council at Ephesus. 432. Pope Sixtus III. *St. Patrick* preaches the Gospel in Ireland.
435	The *Theodosian code* published.	435. *Nestorianism* prevails in the East.
		440. Pope Leo I. (the Great).
		443. The *Manichæan books* burned at Rome 445. *Flavian*, patriarch of Constantinople.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Empire.
364	Valens.	364. Valentinian I. elected by the army.
		368. The Saxons invade Britain, but are defeated by Theodosius.
376	HUNGARY, (ancient Pannonia,) invaded by the Huns, from whom it is named.—The Goths expelled by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.	375. Gratian gains a victory over the Germans; succeeds to the eastern empire on the death of Valens; Maximus is proclaimed emperor. —Gratian killed at Lyons.
378	Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople.	
379	Theodosius the Great, a zealous supporter of Christianity.	379. The LOMBARDS first leave Scandinavia, and defeat the Vandals.
		383. Valentinian II. —is dispossessed by Maximus, but is restored by Theodosius; makes Treves his capital.
		384. —is strangled at Vienna by Arbogastes, a Gaul, commander of the army.
388	Theodosius defeats Maximus, the tyrant of the western empire.	
392	Theodosius becomes sole emperor of the East and West. Complete down fall of Paganism.	
394	Theodosius defeats Eugenius, the usurper of the West, and Arbogastes, the Gaul. Final division of the empire between the sons of Theodosius.	
395	Arcadius.	Honorius.
		401. Europe overrun by the VISIGOTHS.
		403. Alaric defeated by Stillicho.
408	Theodosius II. a child; Athenius, minister.	406. The Vandals permitted to settle in Spain, Gaul, &c.
		410. Rome sacked and burned by the Goths under Alaric.
		412. Beginning of the Vandal power in Spain.
		413. Burgundian kingdom begun in Alsace.
414	Regency of the emperor's sister, Pulcheria.	414. The Visigoths plant themselves in Toulouse.
		417. The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths.
420	Persian War.	420. FRANKS:—Pharamond, their first king, on the lower Rhine.
		424. Valentinian III.
		426. Britain evacuated by the Romans.
		427. Pannonia recovered from the Huns.
		428. Ætius, the Roman general, defeated by the Franks and Goths.
431	Armenia divided between the Persians and Romans.	Franks:—Clodion, king, extends his conquests to the river Somme.
433	A great part of Constantinople destroyed by fire.	433. Attila, "The scourge of God," forms an immense empire from China to the Atlantic.
437	Pannonia, Dalmatia and Noricum gained from the western empire.	437. Ætius defeats the Goths.
		439. The kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, under Genseric, who takes Carthage and plunders Italy.
		441. The Roman territories invaded by the Huns, Persians and Saxons.
		445. The famous embassy from Britain, soliciting aid against the Picts.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		447. *Eutyches* asserts the existence of only one nature in Jesus Christ.
		449. Ibus, bishop of Edessa; and Eusebius, bishop of Doryleum, deposed.
450	*Zozimus* and *Olympiodorus*, Greek historians.	450. *Sozomen* and *Theodoret*, ecclesiastical historians.
		451. The fourth general Council at Chalcedon, at which Eutycheanism and Nestorianism are solemnly condemned.
		461. Pope Hilarius.
		465. Pope Simplicius.
468	The principle established that every accused person shall be *tried by his peers*, or equals.	
	Legislation of the Visigoths in Spain—Eric being king, and founder of the Gothic monarchy.	Oligarchy of the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—all striving for the supremacy.—The church now begins to assume a political aspect.
476	The tottering empire of the west was finally overthrown by Odoacer's sack of Rome, the great event which precedes the *middle* or "*dark ages*." The form of the old Roman government remained—the senate, the consuls, &c.—but Italy, ravaged by a succession of wars, plagues, famines, and every form of public tyranny and domestic slavery, was nearly a desert	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
		448. Franks:—Merovœus 1st, king of the Merovingians. Ætius defeats the Huns.
450	Marcian, a Thracian, refuses to pay the annual tribute to the Huns.	451. The arrival of the Saxons in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa. 452. The city of VENICE founded. 455. Valentinian assassinated by
		Petronius Maximus.
		Avitus.
457	Leo I., (the Thracian,) first emperor ever crowned by the patriarch. War with the Goths.	457. Majorian. 458. Franks:—Childeric I., conquers as far as the Loire and takes Paris.
461	Peace with the Goths; Theodoric is received from them as a hostage.	461. Severus.
		467. Athenius. (The last three emperors slain by Ricimer.) 468. Spain:—The Visigoths, under Eric, establish their kingdom.
		472. Olybius. Eruption of Vesuvius, seen at Constantinople.
		473. Glycerius.
474	Zeno. a turbulent reign: debaucheries and conspiracies.	474. Julius Nepos.
475	Theodoric becomes chief of the Ostrogoths, and invades the empire. He ravages Thrace.	475. Romulus Augustulus. 476. ROME taken by ODOACER, king of the Herulii: END of the WESTERN EMPIRE, 1228 years after the building of Rome; and commencement of the kingdom of Italy under Odoacer.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		483. Pope Felix III.
		—excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople.
		484. Christians persecuted by Huneric, king of the Vandals.
486	Rise of the *feudal system in France*, under Clovis.	
		492. Pope Gelasius I.
493	Theodoric introduces the *architecture of Greece* to improve the buildings of Italy.	494. *The Roman Pontiff asserts his supremacy.*
		496. Christianity introduced into France.
498	Publication of the Gemara or Talmud of Babylon.	
501	*Burgundian laws* published, being a collection of the rights and customs of the Burgundians.	
511	The *Salic law* established in France.	
513	*Boethius*, the Roman poet and philosopher.	513. Christianity embraced by the Persian king, Carbades.
514	Use of *burning glass* in warfare at Constantinople.	514. Pope Hormisdas.
516	*The Christian Era proposed and introduced by Dionysius*, a monk.	
		519. The orthodox bishops restored by Justin
		523. Pope John I.
		525. The Arian bishops deposed.
		526. Pope Felix IV.
		Extreme Unction introduced.
529	The schools of Athens suppressed.	529. *The Order of Benedictine monks* instituted at Monte Cassino, near Naples.
530	The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian.	530. Pope Boniface II.
531	Chess introduced into Persia from India.	
532	*Justinian's pandects and code of laws.*	533. Pope John II.
		535. Pope Agapetus.
		536. " Sylvester I.
		Separation of the *Armenians* from the Greek church.
538	Architecture: the church of *St Sophia* built at Constantinople.	538. Pope Vigilius.
	Proclus, a learned Platonist.	

—Odoacer to Mahomet. [*The "Middle or Dark Ages" begin here.*]

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, generally.
480	An earthquake, lasting 40 days, destroys the greater part of Constantinople.	
481	Zeno makes Theodoric general and consul.	481. FRANCE:—Clovis I., founder of the French monarchy.
		484. Alaric II., king of the Visigoths in Spain.
		485. France:—Battle of Soissons gained by Clovis.
		487. Britain:—The Saxons defeated by Prince Arthur and Ambrosius.
		490:—Italy:—ravaged by the barbarians. Britain:—kingdom of Sussex.
491	——— Anastasius I. ——— The Green and Blue factions. The emperor's persecution of the Catholics, and protection of the Manichæans, occasions a rebellion headed by Vitalianus.	491. France:—Clovis subdues Thuringia.
		493. Italy:—conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—Odoacer put to death.
		499. France:—Clovis concludes a peace with Theodoric in Italy.
		500. ——Burgundy becomes his tributary.
502	The empire ravaged and the imperial army destroyed by Carbades, king of Persia.	
507	Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.	507. ——Clovis defeats Alaric near Poictiers.
		510. France:—Clovis makes Paris his capital.
511	A great insurrection in Constantinople, 10,000 killed.	511. France:—Clovis dies.
		——— Childebert I. ———
		512. The HERULII settle in Thrace.
514	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is consumed by the *burning glass* of Proclus.	
		516. The Christian Era adopted.
		517. Getæ ravages Illyricum, Macedon, &c.
518	Anastasius killed by lightning.	
	——— Justin I., ——— a peasant of Dalmatia.	519. Britain:—Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, who begins the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.
518–565	Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire.	522. Spain:—Amalaric, the first Gothic king, who establishes his court in Spain—his capital, Seville.
527	——— Justinian I., ——— celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals, *Belisarius* and *Narses*.	
529	Belisarius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	
		530. Britain:—kingdom of Essex.
		531. Spain:—Theudis succeeds Amalaric.
532	—quells a conspiracy in Constantinople.	532. Burgundy conquered by Childebert.
534	—defeats the Vandals in Africa.	
535	—subdues Sicily.	
536	—takes Naples.	536. Vitiges, king of the Ostogroths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the French king.
537	—takes Rome, defeats the Ostrogroths in Italy.	537. Italy conquered by Belisarius.
538	—the Huns in Thrace, and	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		540. The *Monothelites*, who acknowledged but one will in Jesus Christ.
551	The *manufacture of silk* introduced from China by the monks.	552. The Fifth general Council at Constantinople 555. Pope Pelagius I.
555	*Procopius*, a Roman historian—the last of the classic writers.	557. The church of St. Germain de Pres, built at Paris.
559	*The Saxon laws;* the king's authority limited by the *Wittenagemot.* *Three orders;* the *noble*, the *free*, and the *servile.*—*Trial by ordeal.*	560. Pope John III. The *Tritheists* acknowledge three Gods, and deny the resurrection.
565	Christianity introduced among the Picts by Columbi.	
568	The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards—and the feudal system established.	
	Written laws compiled among the nations of German origin—first by the Visigoths in Spain.	573. Pope Benedict I.
	Semi-circular arches introduced in the architecture of churches, with much grotesque sculpture.	575. The first monastery founded in Bavaria. Great increase of *miracles.* 578. Pope Pelagius II.
580	The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy, while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.	
584	The origin of *fiefs.*	
586	The Roman Catholic faith established in Spain.	
588	*Gregory of Tours*, the father of French history.	590. Pope Gregory I. called The Great. The doctrine of *purgatory* first taught.—*Mass* introduced.
596	Bretwalda, king of England, converted to Christianity.	
597	*Agathus*, a Grecian historian. *Gildas*, the first British historian. *Evagrius*, ecclesiastical historian.—*Cassiodorus*, the historian of Ravenna, tutor to Theodoric. The Saxons, having conquered England, it relapsed, in a great measure, into the state of barbarism, from which it had been partially raised by the Romans.	598. *St. Augustine*, first archbishop of Canterbury, introduces Christianity into Britain. 604. Pope Sabianus, or Sabinian. 606. Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas.—The title of Universal Bishop assumed. The Waldenses refuse submission to Rome

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Europe, generally.
		539. Italy: War, famine, and pestilence. The City of Milan ravaged by the Goths.
540	Vitiges at Ravenna.—North Africa, Corsica and Sardinia, annexed to the Eastern empire.	
542	Plague at Constantinople—during three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily.	542. Britain:—Prince Arthur murdered in Cornwall.
548	The Lombards settle in Pannonia.—The Turkish monarchy founded in Asia.	
549	Siege of Petra.	
		550. POLAND a dukedom—Lech, its first duke and legislator. His brother, Zech, first duke of Bohemia. The Greeks form settlements on the Spanish coast, from the Straits to Valencia.
552	Narses defeats and kills Totila.	
554	Italy governed by Greek exarchs.	556. Civil wars in France.
558	A plague extending over Europe and Asia, and lasting nearly 50 years.	558. France:—Clotaire I.
		559. Britain:—the Saxon Heptarchy commences.
		560. Britain:—the kingdom of Northumbria, formed by the union of Bernicia and Deira.—Ethelbert, king of Kent, subdues most of the Saxon kings.
561	Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.	561. France:—Charibert I.
562	" restored:—he quells a conspiracy.	
563	Great fire in Constantinople—the city nearly destroyed.	
565	Justinian dies.	565. Europe ravaged by a pestilence.
	——— Justin II. ———	
	Belisarius dies in prison.	568. Italy conquered by the Lombards, under Alboin. He fixes his capital at Pavia.
569	The TURKS first mentioned in history.—They send embassies to Justin, and form an alliance.	571. Britain:—Bretwalda II., king of Wessex.
574	Tiberius associated with Justin in the government.	
576	Justin defeats Chosroes, king of Persia.	575. " East Anglia formed into a kingdom, and called Angle-land, whence the origin of the name England.
578	——— Tiberius II. ———	
582	Maurice, the Cappadocian, king; under his reign the empire extends to the Araxes, and almost to the Caspian Sea.	583. Spain:—the Suevi subdued by the Visigoths.
		France:—Clotaire II.
		586. Britain:—the kingdom of Mercia founded.
		Spain:—Recared, king.
		588. The city of Paris destroyed by fire.
570-600	The Avars flourish under Baian—invade the Eastern empire, and spread over Hungary, Poland, and Prussia.	589. Rome inundated by the Tiber.
		591. Britain:—Ethelbert, king of Kent, gains the pre-eminence, and becomes Bretwalda III.
		Italy:—the Lombards, under Autharis, successful against the Greeks and Franks.
		595. Istria, Bohemia, and Poland invaded by the Sclavonians.
		596. France:—Thierry II., king of Burgundy.
		597. Britain:—Christianity introduced by St. Augustine.
602	—Phocas, —a centurion, elected king. The empire invaded by the Persians.	600. Italy ravaged by the Sclavonians.
		607. Britain:—Supremacy of the Pope acknowledged.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
	The *aristocracy* acquire great power in France, somewhat restrained by the mayors of the palace. *Rites* and *superstitions* increase in all Europe.—*Relics* sought for, and worshipped.—*Litanies* addressed to the *Virgin*.—The burning of *canoles* by day.—*Exorcisms*, &c. *Hereditary fiefs*.—*Aristocratic class*.	606. Pope Boniface III. 607. Pope Boniface IV. The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints. 609. The Christians massacred by the Jews at Antioch.
615	*Secundus*, historian of the Lombards.	
617	Ethelbert publishes the *first code of laws in England*.	618. Pope Boniface V.

MODERN: PERIOD IV.—178 *years*.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
620	Isodorus, historian of Spain, grammarian and philosopher.	
		625. Pope Honorius I. He had a taste for splendid cathedrals and processions. Monks and monasteries increase.
632	*Islamism*, and the power of the Caliphs established in the East. In the Caliphs were united the highest spiritual and regal authority.	Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.
		640. Pope Severinus. 640. Pope John IV.
636	Christianity introduced into China. In England, some improvement in *ecclesiastical architecture; circular arches* introduced; churches built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, Winchester, &c. In civil architecture, forts and castles—Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire; Castletown in Derbyshire, &c.	
		642. Pope Theodorus. He assumes the title of "Sovereign Pontiff."
644	*University of Cambridge* founded.	644. Pope Martin I. He ordains *celibacy of the clergy*. Separation between the Greek and Roman churches.
	Some of the *monasteries* of Europe continue to be the repositories of *learning* and the *arts*. *Celibacy of the clergy* enjoined.	654. Pope Eugenius.
		657. Pope Vitalian. He established the universal use of the *Latin language in the service of the church*.
		672. Pope Adeodatus.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Europe, generally.
		604. Britain:—St. Paul's Church founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent.
610	Heraclius takes Constantinople, kills Phocas, and makes himself king.	
612	MAHOMET *publishes his Koran.*	612. Britain:—Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, defeats the Britons, and destroys the monastery of Bangor.
614	Syria ravaged by the Arabs. Jerusalem taken by the Persians.	615. War between Lombardy and Ravenna.
		617. Britain:—St. Peter's (now Westminster Abbey) founded by Sabert, king of Kent. Britain:—Bretwald IV.
618	Constantinople taken and pillaged by the Avari.	

—*From Mahomet to Charlemagne.* [*Dark Ages, continued.*]

	Eastern Empire, Asia, &c.	Europe, generally.
622	The HEGIRA; or Mahomet's Flight from Mecca to Medina. *Era of the Mahometans.* Heraclius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	628. France:—Dagobert I. —He builds the church of St. Deny, the burial place of the French kings.
632	Death of Mahomet. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph of the Saracens.	631. Samo, a merchant of France, makes himself king of Bohemia. 633. Britain:—Bretwald V.; he embraces Christianity.
633	Omar, caliph.	
634	" takes Jerusalem, which is held by the Saracens 463 years.	634. Britain:—Bretwald VI.
636	Omar takes Alexandria, and destroys another famous library.	
638		638. France:—Clovis II. 5 years old. The kingdom divided, Sigebert, (18 years old,) being king of Austrasia.
641	—— Constantine III. ——	
642	——Constans II., —— (11 years of age.)	642. Britain:—Bretwald VII.
647	The Saracens become masters of Africa and Cyprus.	644. Britain:—The University of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of E. Anglia.
653	The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus. Persia becomes a part of the empire of the Caliphs.	650. Britain:—Mercia converted to Christianity. 656. France:—Clotaire III.
659	The Saracens obtain peace from Constans, by agreeing to pay him 100,000 crowns yearly.	
661	Constans goes to Rome, and plunders the Treasury. Moawiah, caliph, makes Damascus his capital.	660. France:—Childeric II. 663. Lombardy conquered by Grimoald, duke of Beneventura.
668	Constantine IV. invades Sicily.	
670	Grand Cairo founded.	
673	Siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, whose fleet is destroyed by the *Greek fire* of Callinicus. The caliph compelled to purchase a peace of thirty years, by paying a yearly tribute.	672. The Saracens driven from Spain, by Wamba, king of the Goths.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
674	*Stone buildings* and *glass* come into use in England.	
	The abbey of Whitby, and the monastery of Gilling founded.	676. Pope Domnus. The popes become independent of the Greek emperor.
	The *Anglo-Saxons* advance in *civilization* and *power*, by the introduction of *Christianity*.	679. Pope Agatho.
	In France, the *Teutonic language* supersedes the Latin.—National assemblies established, though confined to the aristocracy.	680. The sixth general Council at Constantinople, called by the emperor Constantine, who presides.
		682. Pope Leo II. He usurps the right of investiture.
		684. Pope Benedict II.
	In Persia, the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.	685. " John V.
687	Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain.	686. " Conon.
		687. " Sergius.
691	*Julian*, of Toledo, historian and moralist.	
697	The venerable *Bede*, Ecc. historian.	
698	A king first elected in Poland.	
	Adhelm, the first British writer in prose and verse.	701. Pope John VI.
	Sclavonian republics in Bohemia.	704. The first province given to the pope.
		705. Pope John VII.
		708. " Sissinius (20 days).
	Christianity greatly extended among the German nations and other people in the north of Europe; but almost exterminated in Africa, by the progress of Mohammedanism.	708. " Constantine.
709		
		711. Custom of kissing the Pope's foot introduced.
		714. Pope Gregory II.
716	The *art of making paper* brought from Samarcand by the Arabs.	
	George Syncellus, a Grecian chronologist.	
718	Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ina.	
		Leo (Eastern Emperor) attempts to procure the assassination of the Pope. The Romans defend him.

A.D.	Eastern Empire, Asia, &c.	Europe, generally.
		673. France:—Thierry I.
		675. Spain:—Wamba gains a naval victory over the Arabs, who attempt to invade his kingdom.
680	The kingdom of Bulgaria founded. Yezid, caliph of the Saracens.	
		682. Spain:—Wamba abdicates and turns monk.
683	Moawiah II., caliph.	
684	Abdallah, caliph.	
685	——— Justinian II. ———	
	Abdulmelek, caliph. He discontinues the tribute to the Greek emperor	
		690. France:—Pepin d'Heristel, mayor of the Palace and duke of Austrasia, defeats Thierry, and becomes king.
		691. France:—Clovis III. ———
695	Justinian II. deposed, and his nose cut off by Leonitius, who is also deposed by	
697	Absimerus Tiberius. Armenia and the provinces between the Black and Caspian Seas subdued by Caliph Abdulmelek.	695. " —Childebert II. ——
698	Carthage rased, and the north coast of Africa completely subjugated.	698. Poland:—Cracow founded.—An elective monarchy established. Venice:—Luc Anafetto, first Doge.
		700. Britain:—Anglo-Saxon Octarchy. France:—Aquitaine, Burgundy and Provence become separate dukedoms.
705	Justinian II. restored. Syria recovered, 200,000 Saracens slain.	705. Britain:—Alfred the Wise, in Northumbria.
709	Africa subdued by the Saracens.	
		710. Spain:—Roderic, king, (the *last of the Goths.*)
711	Justinian put to death by Philip Bardanes, who reigns under the name of Philippicus.	711. France:—Dagobert II. ——
713	———Anastasius II. ———	713. Spain conquered by the Saracens under Muca. By the marriage of Abdallah, the Moor, with the widow of the Gothic king, the two nations are united in interest.
714	——Theodosius III. ——proclaimed by the revolted army of Anastasius.	714. France:—Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia.
716	——Leo III., (the Isaurian,) ——son of a shoemaker.	715. France:—Childeric II. —— 716. Britain:—Ethelbald, king of Mercia.
		718. Spain:—Pelagius founds the kingdom of Asturias.
		720. France:—Thierry II. ———

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
	Increasing power, spiritual and temporal of the Popes. Dark period of European literature.	726. Image worship being forbidden by the emperor Leo, causes great disturbance. 727. *Peter's pence* first collected in England. 728. Leo orders the pope to be seized.
		730. Gregory excommunicates the emperor. The *Iconoclasts*, or image breakers.
731	*Winifred*, an Anglo-Saxon, preaches the gospel to the Frisons.	731. Pope Gregory III.
735	The venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, philosopher, historian, and theologian.	
740	The Abassidae, caliphs of the Saracens, encourage learning.	736. The images throughout the empire destroyed by order of the emperor. Monks persecuted. 741. Pope Zachary.
742	*Fredegaire*, a French historian.	
743	*Virgilius*, a priest, is condemned as a heretic, for believing in the existence of antipodes.	752. The Pope dethrones Childeric, king of France, by a papal decree. 752. Pope Stephen III. at war with the Lombards, assisted by Pepin.
		754. —he journeys to Pepin to implore his protection. 755. Commencement of the Pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin, who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna.
757	An *organ* sent by Constantine to France.	757. Pope Paul I.
760	*John of Damascus*, a founder of the scholastic philosophy. *Fredegaire* continues the history of Gregory of Tours. The schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova, promoted by the Abassidae caliphs.	768. —— Stephen IV. 769. Council of the Lateran. 770. The Eastern monasteries dissolved by the emperor. 772. Pope Adrian I., on whom the Ecclesiastical state is conferred by Charlemagne.
	Ignorance, profligacy, and misery, characterized the age preceding Charlemagne.	
783	The first palm-tree planted in Spain.	779. *Imposition of Tithes* enforced by Charlemagne, for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.
785	Golden period of learning in Arabia, under the caliph Haroun al Raschid.	785. Forcible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
788	Pleadings in courts of justice first practised.	787. The *seventh general Council at Nice*, in which the doctrine of the Iconoclasts was condemned.
793	Foundation of schools in monasteries and cathedrals, by Charlemagne. The Gregorian chant.	
794	The Synod of Frankfort. George, the monk.	794. Pope Leo III. sends to Charlemagne for confirmation. *Masses said for money.*

A.D.	Eastern Empire, Asia, &c.	Europe, generally.
	The Arabs invest Constantinople by land with 120,000 men, and by sea with 1800 ships. The city is saved by the Greek fire—the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed. Leo confiscates Calabria and Sicily.	725. France:—Charles Martel crosses the Rhine, and subdues Bavaria.
	The Greek possessions in Italy are lost in consequence of the edict forbidding image worship.	727. Britain:—Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax called Peter's pence, to support a college at Rome.
		732. France:—Charles Martel gains a great victory over the Saracens near Tours.
		740. Spoletto taken by the Normans, but recovered by the Pope.
741	Constantine V. (Copronymus).	742. France:—Childeric III.
746	The Arabs defeated by Constantine.—Rhodes, Cyprus, and Antioch captured.	752. France:—End of the Merovingian line of French kings.
		——Pepin le Bref, first of the Carlovingian line.
		753. Pepin le Bref aids the Pope with a large army against the Lombards. Italy:—Ravenna a dukedom.
		756. Spain:—Separated from the Caliphate. Abderhama.
762	Almanzor, caliph; builds Bagdad and makes it his capital.	761. Spain:—Froila, grandson of Pelagius, builds Oviedo, and makes it the seat of his kingdom.
766	Asia Minor ravaged by the Turks.	768. France:—CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, reigns with his brother, Carloman, until 771.
774	Great victory over the Bulgarians.	774. Charlemagne invades Italy; defeats Didier, king of Lombardy, and annexes Italy to his empire. End of the Lombard kingdom.
775	——Leo IV. ——	778. A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncesvalles.
		779 Charlemagne conquers Navarre, Sardinia, and the Saxons.
781	Constantine VI. (Porphyrogenetus). Irene (Queen mother) restores image worship.	
785	The empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid, caliph of Bagdad.	Charlemagne conquers the Avari. —attempts to unite the Rhine and the Danube.
786	Constantine imprisons his mother, Irene, for her cruelty.	787. Britain:—First recorded invasion of the Danes:—The *Sea Kings* and *Vikings*.
788	——Irene —— puts him to death, and assumes the sole power.	
793	—proposes to marry Charlemagne —is dethroned by Nicephorus. The Saracens ravage Thrace.	794. Charlemagne extirpates the Huns. Sweden conquered by Iva Viafamo.

PERIOD. V.—*The Middle Ages.*—266 *years*

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	New Western Empire.
800	*Agriculture* and *horticulture* encouraged by Charlemagne; both flourish in Spain under the caliphs.	800. *The Pope separates from the Eastern Empire, and becomes supreme Bishop of the Western.*	800. NEW EMPIRE of the WEST founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome, by the pope, king of Italy, Germany, and France
	Gold mines worked in Spain.		
801	*Paul Warefredus* (Diaconus) the historian.	Charlemagne reforms the church.	
802	Haroun al Raschid, courting his alliance, presents Charlemagne with a *striking clock.* This clock was adorned with automaton figures, which moved and played on various musical instruments.	Many bishoprics founded. —Great increase of monastic institutions.	802. Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus and from Haroun al Raschid.
	Fine *Arabian breed of horses* introduced into Spain.		
804	*Alcuin*, of York, a pupil of Bede, forms schools at Tours —patronized by Charlemagne.		806. Charlemagne divides the empire between his three sons.
	Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne.		808. First descent of the NORMANS upon France.
	Eginhard, historian, secretary to Charlemagne.		
813	The reign of Mamun (caliph) is regarded as the Augustine age of Arabian literature.	813. Insurrection at Rome against the pope.	813. Charlemagne dies, Jan. 28.
			814. —Louis I. (Debonaire) an inglorious and turbulent reign.
		816. Pope Stephen V.	817. Louis divides the empire between his three sons.
		817. " Paschal I. The *College of Cardinals* founded.	820. Invasion of the Normans.
		824. Pope Eugenius II. Christianity in Denmark and Sweden.	
		827. Pope Valentine.	
828	St. Mark's Church at Venice built.	828. " Gregory IV. Missionaries sent from France to Sweden.	
829	Turpin, archbishop, to whom is attributed the famous "*De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi.*"	831. Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbey, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation. This doctrine disowned by the English Church.	833. Lothaire, a fourth son of Louis, associated in the government.
		Ratramus and *Scotus Erigena*, theologians, holding much the same opinions as Luther.	840. —Lothaire. — 841. —defeated by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the *battle of Fontenoy.*
			Division of the empire.
			France:—Charles I. —(the Bald).
			Ger.:—Louis I. —surnamed the German.
			Italy:—Lothaire —with imperial dignity.
			The Normans plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris

(A. D. 800–1066.)—*Charlemagne to William the Conqueror.*

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
			801. DENMARK become a kingdom under Gotricus
802 803	—Nicephorus. The Saracens ravage Asia Minor, capture Cyprus, and compel Nicephorus to pay a tribute.		
811	—Michael I. (Caropaltes); at war with the Bulgari.		
813	—Leo V. (the Armenian).	813. Egbert, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons.	
816	Earthquakes, famine, fire, &c. ravage the empire.		
			818. Al Mamun (caliph) a patron of learning. 820. First dismemberment of the Arabian monarchy. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan.
821	—Michael II. (Balbus or the Stammerer).		
822	Constantinople besieged by the Saracens. The Bulgarians raise the siege. The Saracens obtain possession of Crete, and name it Candia.		826. The Danish prince, Harold, is baptized at Ingelheim.
		827. The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex, under the name of ENGLAND, or the Land of the Angles.	
829	—Theophilus. 		833. Motassim, caliph. He builds Saumora, which he makes the seat of government.
		—Egbert. Invasion of the Danes.	
		838. —Ethelwolf, a weak prince. Scotland:—Kenneth, king of the Scots, defeats and extirpates the Picts, and becomes sole monarch. The Danes return, and ravage the country unmolested, and burn the city of London. Ethelwolf makes a pilgrimage to Rome.	
842	—Michael III. (the Drunkard).		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Spain, Germany.
		844. Pope Sergius III. (*Bucca Porci*).	
	The *aristocratic Feudal system* in all its power. *Hereditary nobility*, which, with the clergy, was the dominant order in the state.	Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. Persecution of the Christians in Spain. 847. Pope Leo IV.	
	The *barons independent* of the king. Gradual introduction of the *Roman* and *common law*.	850. Christianity propagated by Auscharius in Denmark and Sweden.	
		855. Pope Benedict III.	855. Lothario retires to a monastery and dies. New division of the empire at Mersen.
			856. Germ.:—Louis II. ——has Italy with the imperial dignity. —establishes his court at Pavia.
	First *inclosure of lands* at Spalding, where Richard de Rules does much to improve agriculture.	858. Pope Nicholas I. First coronation of a pope.	858. France invaded by Louis the German, who is finally compelled to retire.
		859. Eulogius, archbishop of Cordova, martyred. 860. The schism of the Greeks begins.	
		864. The Bible translated into Slavonian	
		867. Pope Adrian II. 8th Council at Constantinople—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed.	868. Lorraine annexed to France.
872	Clocks brought to Constantinople from Venice.	872. Pope John VIII.	
	The Faroe Isles, and Iceland discovered in this century.		877. Fr.:—Louis II.—(the Stammerer).
			879.——Louis III. and Carloman reign jointly.
		882. Pope Martin II.	
		884. " Adrian III.	884. France:—Charles the Fat, an usurper.
		885. " Stephen VI.	885. Paris besieged by the Normans; gallantly defended by archbishop Goslin.
			886. Charles makes a disgraceful peace with the Normans.
			887. Germany:—Arnold, emperor, ——(the imperial dignity transferred from France to Germany).
			888. France:—Eudes—

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
844	Decline of the Caliphate begins.—Jews and Christians persecuted.—Frequent wars between the Greeks and Saracens.		845. The Normans plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany. 846. The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome.
		849. Alfred the Great, born.	849. —defeated by the Pope's allies.
851	——Bazil I. (the Macedonian), defeats the Saracens.	852. Ethelwolf defeats the Danes in the Isle of Thanet.	851. Sardinia and Corsica ravaged by the Saracens.
			856. The coasts of Holland plundered by the Normans.
	Crete and the Sicilies recovered from the Arabs.	857. Ethelbald and Ethelbert —reign jointly:—increase the influence of the clergy.	
			860. Gorm the Elder, (descended from Odin,) unites Jutland and the Danish Isles, and becomes king of Denmark. 861. Iceland discovered by the Normans. 862. RUSSIA:—Ruric, first grand Prince, builds the city of Lagoda.
867	Basil commences the Macedonian dynasty.	866. —Ethelred.—— 867. The Danes conquer Northumberland.	
868	Publication of the Basilica.		868. Egypt throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed.
		872. ALFRED THE GREAT ——defeats the Danes.	874. Iceland, a republic, founded by the Normans. 875. NORWAY:—Harold Harfrage, first king.
		879. Alfred abandoned by his subjects, retires to the Isle of Athelney, but soon draws together his friends and conquers the Danes.	
886	——Leo VI (the philosopher		886. The Scythians seize Croatia.
			889. Hungary:—Arpad lays the foundation of the kingdom.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, &c.
890	*Oxford University* founded.—Alfred the Great establishes a regular *militia* and *navy*, and the mode of *trial by jury*; institutes *fairs* and *markets*. — *Johannes Scotus Erigena*, a learned philosophical writer.	891. Pope Formosus. 896. " Boniface VI. " Stephen VII. 898. " John IX. Veneration for saints and a passion for relics prevail.	890. Arnold, emperor of Germany, takes Rome. 898. Fr.:—Charles III. (the Simple).
900	England divided into *counties, hundreds*, and *tithings*. The county courts, held monthly, become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. *Hired troops* substituted for the feudal.	899. Ger.:—Louis III. 900. Pope Benedict IV. 903. " Leo V. 905. " Sergius III.	899. Ger.:—Louis III. Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests between the nobles and bishops
		912. The Normans in France embrace Christianity. 914. Pope John X.	912. France:—Robert, duke of Normandy. The Normans, under Rollo, establish themselves in Normandy. Ger.:—Conrad I. (the empire becomes elective).
915	The *University of Cambridge* founded.		
	The Anglo-Saxon monarchy rises into importance.	921. The Bohemians embrace Christianity.	919 Ger.:—Henry I. (the Fowler), first of the Saxon line. 921. France:—Robert I. defeated and killed by his brother at Soissons. 923. France:—Rudolph elected duke. Italy:—Hugo, count of Provence, oppresses the aristocracy, who call to their aid Berenger. France:—Civil wars.
929	*Azophi*, Arabian astronomer.	928. Pope Leo VI 929. " Stephen VIII. Eudes, monk of Cluni. 931. Pope John XI. Mere children elevated to the highest offices in the church.	929. " —Charles dies a prisoner at Peronne.
933	Printing invented among the Chinese (?)		
		936. Pope Leo VII.	936. Ger.:—Otho I. (the Great).
939	Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce. Its celebrated schools of geometry, astronomy, chemistry and medicine, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world. *Luitprand*, the historian.	939. " Stephen IX.	Fr.:—Louis IV (the Stranger).
940	*Mints* established in Kent or Wessex.	943. Pope Martin III.	940. Burgundy, a fief of the empire.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England.	The World, elsewhere.
890	Southern Italy subject to the Greek empire.		
897	War with the Bulgarians, Lombards, and Saracens—the latter take the island of Samos.	891. Invasion of the Danes. The first *land tax*.	
			900. Scotland: — Constantine III.
		901. —Edward— (the Elder), the first who takes the title of "Rex Anglorum." War with the Danes.	901. Italy:—The republics of Venice and Genoa founded.
904	Russian expedition under Oleg, against Constantinople.		
			908. The race of Fatimites in Egypt.
910	—Constantine VII.— associates his four sons, so that there are five emperors.		910. Spain:—Kingdom of Leon founded by Garcia.
			912. Spain:—Abderrahman III the greatest Arab prince of Spain—builds the splendid city and palace of Zehra.
			914. Spain:—Ordogno II., king of Oviedo, makes Leon his capital.
917	Constantinople besieged by the Bulgarians.		Commencement of the heroic age in Spain.
919	Romanus, general of the fleet, usurps the empire, with his three sons, Christopher, Stephen, and		
	—Constantine VIII.—		921. Poland:—Lesko IV. " —Zemormysl.
			923. Spain:—Fruela, king of Leon.
		924. —Athelstan.—	924. " —Alphonzo IV.
			927. " —Ramiro II.
			930. Denmark:—Harold VI., first Christian king.
			932. Arnolf of Bavaria, defeated near Verona.
		934. —by the victory of Brunanburgh, he becomes king of all Britain.	933. Norway:—Eric, king—his cruelty leads the people to revolt.
937	Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, who, led by Igor, enter the Black Sea with 10,000 ships or canoes.		
942	Naples annexed to the empire.	940. —Edmund I.— brother of Athelstan.	940. Spain:—Ramiro, king of Leon, defeats the Moors, under Abderrahman, in the battle of Simancus.
945	The empress Helen usurps the throne.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, &c.
	The mercantile character raised by a law of Athelstan, that a merchant who made three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of his own, should enjoy the rank and privileges of a thane.		
941	The *figures of arithmetic* brought into Europe by the Saracens.	946. Pope Agapetus II.	
	Silver mines in the Hartz Mountains.		950. Germany:—Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho.
	Manufactories of *linens* and *woollens* in *Flanders*, which becomes the seat of western commerce.		953. The Hungarians subdued.
			954. Fr.:—Lothaire I. —confers the dukedoms of Burgundy and Aquitaine on Hugh the Great.
		955 Baptism of Olga, and conversion of Russia to Christianity.	
		956. Pope John XII. Quarrel with the emperors respecting investiture.	957. Germany:—Otho defeats the Slavonians in Saxony.
		959. St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, attempts to reform the church—enforcing clerical celibacy. The influence of the monks greatly increased.	
961	*Geber*, Arabian astronomer. *Suidas*, grammarian and lexicographer. *Rhazes*, Arabian physician.	963. Pope Leo VIII. elected by Roman citizens.	
		964. Benedict V. elected by a council.	964. Italy united to the empire of Germany. Tuscany becomes a dukedom.
	The *Saxon fleet*, consisting of 360 sail, in three squadrons, makes the circuit of the island, under the command of king Edgar.	965. John XIII. Poland receives Christianity under Miecislus.	
		972. Pope Benedict VI.	
		973. Boniface VII.: deposed and banished for his crimes.	973. Ger.:—Otho II. —subdues the Bohemians.
		974. Domnus II.	
		975. Benedict VII.	
978	*Abbo*, monk and astronomer.		
			979. Otho at war with Lothaire.
981	*Albirunius*, Arabian geographer.		
982	Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.	984. Pope John XIV.	983. —Otho III., —(3 years of age).
	Aimoin, historian.	986. " John XV.	986. Fr.:—Louis V., ("the Slothful,") last of the Carlovingian race.
	Dublin much frequented for trade, also many places on the Baltic.	989. Christianity propagated in Russia by Waldimir—they hold to the Greek church.	988. Fr.: Hugh Capet, —*founder of the third or Capetian line* of French kings.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, &c.	The World, elsewhere.
		946.——Eldred ——— governed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury.	
		952. Scotland:—Malcolm I., king.	950. Spain:—Ordono III. king of Leon.
	Constantine III. retires into a cloister.		
		955. Scotland:—Indulf, king.	955. Spain:—Sancho I., king of Leon.
		955. ——Edwy ——— insulted by Dunstan, and deposed—his queen, Elgiva, put to death.	
959	—Romanus II. — poisoned by his wife, Theophano.	959.——Edgar ——— marries the beautiful Elfrida, after the violent death of Athelwold, her lover.	958. Italy:—War between the Normans and Saracens.
		960. Scotland:—Duff, king.	
963	—Nicephorus II. —	Wolves expelled from England and Wales, in consequence of a reward being offered for the purpose by the king.	961. Candia recovered from the Saracens.
		Violent disputes between the monks and the clergy.	962. Poland:—Miecislas establishes Christianity.
967	—he recovers Cyprus and Antioch from the Saracens.		967. Spain:—Ramiro III., king of Leon.
969	—is murdered by		968. The Northmen devastate Galicia, but are defeated and almost exterminated.
	—John Zimisces. —		
			973. Hungary:—St. Stephen, first hereditary king, extends the kingdom eastward; gives it a constitution and written laws.
975	Basil and Constantine VIII. ——	975. ——Edward ——— (the martyr), murdered by his stepmother, Elfrida.	976. Spain:—Hixem, caliph of Cordova.
			Almansor, regent, obtains many victories over the Christians.
		978. —Ethelred II., — ("the Unready.")—Dunstan still minister.—The people become discontented.	
980	Apulia and Calabria recovered and united to the empire.		980. Russia:—Waldimir I; marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II.
			983. Italy:—Venice distracted by violent commotions.
		985. Danish invasion, under Sweyn.	985. Sweyn I., or Sweno, king of Denmark, invades England.
		The king purchases their retreat.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, &c.
		993. First *canonization of saints.*	
	Venice and Genoa carry on a flourishing trade between Asia and Western Europe.		
997	Stephen, duke of Hungary, propagates Christianity among his subjects.	996. Pope Gregory V. 997. " John XVI.	996. Fr.:—Robert II., —(the Wise,) succeeds his father Hugh.
		999. Pope Sylvester II.	998. —is excommunicated by the pope for marrying his cousin Bertha.
		Hungary a fief of the Romish church.	
1002	*Paper made of cotton rags.*		1002. Ger.:—Henry II., —(duke of Bavaria). Italy:—Ardoin, margrave of Ivrea, elected king.
		1003. Pope John XVIII.	
	Spain, the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning.		1004. Italy:—Henry invited by the German party —Ardoin loses most of Italy and resigns. — Pavia burnt in a quarrel between the troops and people.
		1009. Pope Sergius. 1012. " Benedict VIII.	
	Churches first built in the *Gothic style.* Foundation of the House of Wisdom at Cairo. The *French language* first begins to be *written.* *Leo*, the grammarian. The arts faintly revive in Italy —paintings in fresco and mosaic.	Persecution of the Albigenses in Languedoc.	1015. Germany:—The emperor receives an annual tribute from Poland.
	Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghizni.		
1024	Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by Guido Aretino. *Avicenna*, a famous Arabian chemist and physician. *Glaber Rud*, historian. *Campanes*, of Navarro, astronomer. *Hermannus Contractus*, monk and mathematician.	1024. Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome.	1024. Ger.:—Conrad II. —(the Salic,) first of the Franconian line. 1025. Expedition into Italy. 1029. War with the Poles. 1031. Fr.:—Henry I. —
		1033. Pope Benedict IX., (ten years old). "Peace of God," published by the bishops.	1032. Burgundy annexed to the empire.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, &c.	The World, elsewhere.
		994. Scotland: — Constantine IV. slain by	
		995. Kenneth IV., (the Grim).	995. Norway:—Olaf I. Christianity introduced.
			997. Drontheim founded.
			Mahmud Sultan of Ghizni, adds Transoxiania, Cabul, and part of India to his dominions; patronizes literature.
			998. Spain:—Division of the Mohammedan kingdom of Cordova.
1000	Basil drives the Bulgarians from Thessaly.		1000. Sancho III., (the Great,) king of Navarre, takes the title of emperor.
			1000. Savoy:—independent under Bervald, its first count.
		1002. Dreadful massacre of all the Danes in England—upon which Sweyn lands a large armament, and brings war and all its miseries upon the country.	Poland: — Boleslas I., (the Lion-hearted).
		1003. Scotland:—Malcolm II., an able, renowned prince.	
			1006. Pestilence in Europe for three years.
			1012. Spain:—Suleiman, caliph.
		1012. An annual tribute promised to the Danes.	
		1013. The Danes, under Sweyn, become masters of England.	
			1014. Denmark:—Harold III., king.
			1015. Norway:—Olaf II.
		1016.—Edmund II., (Ironsides.) fights six battles with Canute, king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom.	1016. Denmark:—Canute II., (the Great).
		1016. — Canute the Great, patronizes literature and the church.	
1018	Bulgaria again reduced to a Grecian province.		
			1019. Norway conquered by Canute.
			Venice, Genoa, and Pisa rise into importance.
			1025. Poland:—Miecislas II.
1028	—Romanus III., (Argyrus).	1027. Ireland: — Brian Boru, sole monarch.	
1031	—expels the Saracens from Syria. —poisoned by his wife Zoe.	1031. Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Malcolm.	
		1032. —performs a pilgrimage to Rome.	
1034	—Michael IV.	1034. Scot'd:—Duncan, king.	
		1035. —Harold I., (Harefoot,) cruel and unpopular — ruled by Earl Godwin.	1035. Spain:—Ramiro I, king of Arragon.
			1037. Ferdinand I., of Castile, in right of his wife succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans.
			1036. Denmark: — Hardicanute III.
			1037. Norway:—Magnus I., (the Good).

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany. &c.
		1038. The Pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome, but re-established by the emperor, Conrad.	1039. Ger.:—Henry III. —defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians—claims the right of nominating to the papal chair.
	Ferdusi, the Persian Homer.	1044. —again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III. After three months Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tusculum. But finding the people will not tolerate his crimes, he sells the papal chair to Gregory.	1046. France:—Dispute between William the Conqueror and William of Arques, for the duchy of Normandy.
	Franco, mathematician.	—deposed for simony, by a council called by Henry III.	
	George Cedrenus, historian.	1046. Pope Clement II.	
		1048. Damascus II., 23 days.	
		" Leo IX., the first who kept a regular army.	
		1053. —is defeated and taken prisoner by the Normans.	1053. Germany:—Henry III. causes his son, Henry, to be proclaimed king of the Romans. This title was applied, for several centuries, to the king's eldest son.
		1054. The papal chair vacant one year.	
		Excommunication of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Greeks.	
1055	*Michael Psellus*, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian.	1055. Pope Victor II.	
		Hildebrand, the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline.	
	English parents prohibited by law from selling their children.	1057. Pope Stephen IX.	Ger.:—Henry IV. —(the Great), aged six years, under the tutelage of his mother.
		1058. Nicholas II.	1058. Roger, duke of Apulia, becomes a vassal of the pope.
	First age of scholastic philosophy.	Benedict X., (antipope).	
		The election of pope transferred to a conclave of cardinals.	
		1059. Quarrel between the popes and the German emperors, respecting investitures and nomination to the Holy See.	1060. Fr.:—Philip I —.
		1061. Pope Alexander II.	
		1062. Berenger, a celebrated French ecclesiastic.	
		Alexander forbids the massacre of the Jews.	
		1066. Alexander deposes Harold, and gives England to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, &c.	The World, elsewhere.
1038	Earthquakes and famine at Constantinople.		
		1039. —Hardicanute.— Scot'd. :—Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne. The Saxon line restored under	
1041	——Michael V.,—— (Calaphates).		
1042	—Zoe & Theodora.—	1042. ——Edward—— (the Confessor). The country prospers under his mild sway.	1042. Denmark: — Magnus, (the Good,) of Norway, king.
1042	—Constantine X.,— (Monomarchus). First invasion of the Seljuk Turks.		
1043	The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men, and are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.		
			1047. Denmark:—Sweyn Estritson, or Suenon II.
		1051. Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward.	1050. The Pisans and Genoese take Sardinia and Corsica from the Saracens.
		1053. The Dane-gelt abolished. Earl Godwin dies The Welch and the Irish several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin.	
1054	——Theodora,—— the last of Macedonian dynasty.	1054. Macbeth defeated and killed at Langfanan, by Siward, earl of Northumberland.	1055. The Turks reduce Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the caliphs.
1054	The Greek church becomes independent.		
1056	——Michael VI.,—— (Stratiotichus).		
1057	——Isaac—— (Comnenus).	1057. Scotland:—Malcolm III.	
			1059. Sweden: —Ingeldus or Ingo I., the first Christian king.
			1060. Robert Guiscard, the Norman, is created by the pope, duke of Apulia.
059	—Constantine XI.,— (Ducas).		1062. 70,000 Europeans are killed, or made prisoners by the Turks in Palestine.
			1065. Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
			1065. Castile and Leon:—Alphonzo, king.
		1066. —Harold II.,— elected king; killed at the BATTLE of HASTINGS.	
		——WILLIAM I.,—— duke of Normandy, styled "the Conqueror." End of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Edgar Atheling flies to Scotland.	

PERIOD. VI.—*The Middle Ages.*—(Continued.)—

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, & Spain
			1066. William. Duke of Normandy, claims the crown of England, and makes war upon Harold to obtain it
	Feudal System introduced in England by the Normans.	*Popery at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over all the states of Christendom.*	1071. Philip engages in a war with Robert, count of Holland.
1062	*Surnames* first used among the English nobility.		1072. Henry IV. of Germany, summoned before the pope, for selling *the investiture of bishops.* Treats the mandate with contempt.
1073	*Knights errant* in Spain.	1073. Pope Gregory VII., (Hildebrand,) who attempts to free all the clergy from the civil jurisdiction. He quarrels with the emperor.	1073. —summoned again by Gregory VII.
	Ingulphus, historian, secretary to William the Conqueror.	1074. Simony and celibacy forbidden.	
	Marianus Scotus.	1075. The pope sends legates to the various courts of Europe.	
	Booksellers first heard of.	to depose the pope—is excom	1076. —sends an ambassador to municated by Gregory. Goes
	London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.	barefoot to his holiness, makes his feet. 1076. Tuscany and Genoa be the Empress Matilda.	humble submission, and kisses queathed to the Holy See by
			1076. Spain:—The Cid.
		1078. The pope sets up Ru	dolph, of Bavaria, as anti-emperor. Rudolph dies in 1080. Ger.:—Henry IV. de-
1081	*Lanfranc*, archbishop of Canterbury. *Doomsday Book* compiled by order of William the Conqueror.	grades Gregory for his in an expedition into Italy, and elected. The war continues over Gregory, who flees to Sa	trigues against him, and makes procures another pope to be till 1084, when Henry triumphs lerno, and dies in exile in 1085.
1083	*William of Spires*, mathematician. A rigid *police* established in England.—The *curfew.* *Norman French* taught in all the schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings. Literature patronized in the East by Melek Shah.	1084. The order of the *Carthusians* instituted by Bruno. 1086. Pope Victor III. 1088. " Urban II.	1085. Spain:—Toledo taken from the Moors, by Don Rodrigo, the Cid, assisted by Raymond, count of Toulouse. 1086. Spain:—The battle of Zalaca. 1087. France:—War with England; Robert, duke of Normandy, opposes William Rufus.
1090	Fortress of Newcastle and of		
1092	Carlisle built.		

1066–1299.—*William the Conqueror to Othman I.*

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1066. —William I., —— "the Conqueror," first of the *Norman line.*	
1067	——— Eudocia. ——— She marries		1067. Poland : — Boleslas II —he conquers Russia.
	——Romanus III., —— (Diogenes.) He valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks — is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, Emir of Omrah.	1068. Edgar Atheling, heir of the Saxon line, takes refuge in Scotland. His sister, Margaret, marries Malcolm III.	1068. Poland :—Romanus Diogenes.
1071	——Michael VII., —— (Parapinaces).	1070. The feudal system introduced by the king All the offices of the government placed in the hands of Normans. The Norman language introduced.	1070. Norway : —Bergen built.
	—— Andronicus I. ——	Malcolm III. of Scotland, ravages Durham.	
	——Constantine XII. ——	1072. Peace between the Normans and the Scots	
1074	Syria and Palestine subdued by Melek Shah.		1074. Syria : — Melek Shah, (Emir,) extends his dominions from the Jaxartes to the Mediterranean.
		1076. Robert, the king's son, raises a rebellion in Normandy.	1076. Denmark :—Harold IV.
			Palestine invaded and subdued by Melek Shah.—Jerusalem taken.
			1077. Hungary: — Ladislas I.
1078	——Nicephorus, —— (Botoniates).		1079. Poland :—Stanislas, bishop of Cracow, murdered. The king excommunicated and dethroned.
1081	—— Alexius I. ——(Comnenus). The empire invaded by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, who defeats Alexius at Durazzo.		1079. Poland :—Uladislas I.
			1083. Italy : — Rome taken after a siege of two years, by Henry IV.
			1084. BOHEMIA erected into a kingdom by the empereor Henry IV.
	After the capture of Jerusalem, by the Turks, the Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed and oppressed, which gives rise to the crusades. —Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism.	1087. William invades France, and is killed at Mantes.	
		1087. — William II., (Rufus).	
		Revolt of the Norman nobles.	1090. Sicily conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty years with its masters, the Saracens.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany & Spain
			1093. Conrad, son of the emperor, rebels.
		The popes continue to struggle against the empire.	
			1094. Spain:—Pedro I., k. —of Navarre and Arragon.
1095	The Crusades:—Peter, the Hermit, preaches against the Turks in all the countries of Christendom.		
		The Council of Clermont.	
1096	The FIRST CRUSADE:—Peter the Hermit, and Walter, the Pennyless, set out with a vast rabble, 300, 000 of whom perish before the warriors are ready to start.		
		The chieftains of the first crusade were,	1. Godfrey of Bouillon or Boulogne. 2. Hugh of Vermandois. 3. Robert of Normandy 4. Robert of Flanders. 5. Stephen of Chartres. 6. Raymond of Toulouse. 7. Bohemond. 8. Tancred. 600,000 warriors, 100,000 cavalry.
	Nathan Ben Jechiel, learned Jew.		
1099	*Knights of St. John* instituted.	1099. Pope Paschal II.	
	Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius I., Eastern emperor, historian.		
1100	*William of Poitou*, first troubadour.		
			1104. Spain:—Alfonzo I., king of Navarre and Arragon.
			1106. Ger.:—Henry V. —maintains the right of investiture.
	Abelard, French scholastic.		
	Jeffrey of Monmouth, historian.		1108. Fr.:—Louis VI., —Le Gros. Abbé Sugar, minister.
			1109. Germany:—Henry enters Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him.
			1114. Henry V. marries Matilda, of England.
1118	*The Knights Templars.*	1118. Pope Gelasius II.	1118. Spain:—Alfonso I. captures Saragossa.
		1119. " Calistus II.	
1120	*Tograi, Hairi*, and *Abdallah Sharfuddin*, Arabian poets.		1120. Rivalry between England and France commences.
		1123. First Lateran, or ninth general council.	
	Scholastic Philosophy attains its highest point by the writings of *Peter Abelard.*	1124. Honorius II.	
	Peter, the Lombard, (master of sentences).		1125. Germany:—Lothaire II. ——opposed by Frederic, and Conrad, duke of Suabia.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1093. Scotland:—Malcolm III. invades England, and is slain near Alnwick Castle by Roger de Mowbray.	
		1094. Scot.:—Donald Bane, king. William again invades Normandy. Sct'd.:—Duncan usurps the crown. William quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.	1095. Hungary:—Coloman
	Order, learning, and commerce revive. By the courage and talents of the Comneni, the empire is feared or respected by the nations of Asia and Europe.		1096. Egypt:—Mustali, the eighth Fatimite caliph. He takes Jerusalem. 1097. Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa.
1099	Invasion by the crusaders: great numbers pass through Constantinople.	1098. Scotland:—Edgar puts out Donald's eyes and dethrones him.	1099. Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey who is elected king.
	Battle of Dorylæum, which secures the march of the crusaders through Asia Minor.	1100. William II. accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrel. —Henry I., —(Beauclerc,) grants the English a charter, and marries Maud, a Saxon, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests. 1101. Robert, duke of Normandy, invades England.	1102. Poland:—Boleslas III.
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.		1105. Denmark:—Nicholas
		1106. Henry invades Normandy; takes Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai. Scotland:—Alexander I. 1107. Henry quarrels with Anselm.	1106. Italy:—Venice, Genoa, and Pisa greatly enriched by the crusades.
1109	Tripolis taken by crusaders.		1109. Norway:—Segurd's expedition to Palestine.
1111	Berytus and Sidon taken by the crusaders.		
1118	—John I., —(Comnenus), a noble prince: reforms the manners of his people.		1117. Persia:—Sanjar subdues Khorasan and Samarkand. 1119. War between Pisa and Genoa.
	Tyre taken by the crusaders.	1120. Shipwreck and death of Prince William and 140 noblemen. 1124. Insurrection in Normandy suppressed. Scotland:—David I. promotes civilization.	1120. Italy:—Rise of the house of Guelph. Zengi, governor of Mosul, a great prince

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany & Spain.
			1112. Spain:—Alfonzo VII., king, Leon and Castile.
	Aristotle's logic comes into repute.	1127. —makes war against Roger, king of Sicily. 1130. Innocent II. and Anacletus, rival popes.	
			1134. Spain:—Garcia IV., king of Navarre. Ramiro II., king of Arragon. 1135. Lothaire in Italy—capture of Amalfi.
1137	*Pandects of the Roman law*, (Justinian,) discovered at Amalfi, and the *study* of the *civil law* revived.	1137. A pretended Messiah in France. 1138. —another in Persia.	1137. Fr.:—Louis VII. —(le Jeune). 1138. Germany:—House of Suabia: —Conrad I. —
		1139. Second Lateran, or tenth general council.	1139. Portugal becomes a kingdom.—Henry of Besançon, king.
1140	Gratian collects the canon law. *William of Malmsbury*, English historian. *Vacarius* teaches civil law at Oxford. Otho, bishop of Friesengen, historian, introduces the peripatetic philosophy into Germany. *Benjamin of Tudela*, a Jew, travels from Spain to India, by Constantinople, and returns through Egypt.	1143. Pope Celestin II. 1144. " Lucius II. 1145. " Eugenius III.	1141. Germany and Italy:—Dissensions of the Guelfs and Ghibelines.
		1147. The Second Crusade excited by St. Bernard, and joined by the emperor Conrad and his nephew Frederic Barbarossa, and Louis VII. of France.	
			1149. France:—Louis divorces his queen, Eleanor, who marries Henry of Anjou, afterwards king of England; thus Guienne and Poitou are lost to France.
1150	The *magnetic needle* known in Italy. *Suidas*, lexicographer. *Eben Ezra*, of Toledo, Jewish historian.	1153. Pope Anastasius IV. 1154. Pope Adrian IV. (an Englishman, Nicholas Breakspeare).	1150. Spain:—Sancho V., king of Navarre. 1152. Germany and Italy:—Frederic I., —(Barbarossa).
1155	*Arnold, of Brescia*, condemned and burnt. *Eustathius*, commentator on Homer and Dionysius Per.		
			1157. Spain:—Castile and Leon divided under Ferdinand II and Sancho II.
1158	*Bank of Venice* established.—*Fairs* at Leipsic. London contains 40,000 inhabitants		1158. Germany:—The emperor Frederic receives the title of king of Bohemia at the diet of Ratisbon:—conquers Poland, and makes it tributary.
	Poem of the *Cid*.	1159. Pope Alexander III. *Victor* IV., antipope. 1160. Order of the Carmelites instituted.	
	Colleges of theology, philosophy and law at Paris. English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.—A woollen manufactory established at Worsted, and soon after at Norwich.	The Waldenses and Albigenses begin to appear. 1164. Pascal III., antipope.	1162. Frederic destroys Milan. Spain:—Alfonso II., king of Arragon.
		1167. Rome taken by Frederic Barbarossa.	
		1168. Calistus III., antipope.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		Kelso, Melrose, and Holyrood house founded.	
		1127. Matilda, the king's daughter, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet.	
			1130. Sweden:—Ragwald I
			1133. " Magnus I.
		1135. —Stephen of Blois.	
		1136. Matilda asserts her right to the throne; David, king of Scotland, assists her.	
		1138. —is defeated in the "battle of the Standard."	
			1139. PORTUGAL becomes a kingdom, under Alfonso I.
		1141. Stephen made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.	
1143	—Manuel Commenus.—		Sweden:—Suercher II.
	Edessa being retaken by the Turks, gives rise to the second crusade.	Civil war: Stephen and Matilda.	1147. Russia: — the city of Moscow founded.
1148	The Normans, under Roger, arrive before Constantinople; are repulsed by Manuel.	1149. Henry Plantagenet invades England.	
			1150. Denmark:—The coasts infested with pirates.
			1150. Sweden:—Eric X.
		1154. —Henry II. (Plantagenet).	
1155	The Greeks reduce Apulia and Calabria.		
1156	Manuel forms the design of conquering Italy and the western empire, but fails.		
			1157. Denmark: Waldemar I.
		1158. *Thomas a Becket* introduced to the king's notice by Theobold, archbishop of Canterbury—becomes chancellor and preceptor of the prince.	1158. Venice a great maritime power.
		1159. Becket sent as ambassador to France.	
		1162. —made archbishop of Canterbury — opposes the king.	1162. Sweden:—Charles VII.
		1164. —resists the constitutions of Clarendon — flies to France.	
		1166. Scotland:—William.	
			1167. Italy:—League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, & Spain.
			1170. France:—The Waldenses. They derived their name from *Peter Waldo*, a merchant of Lyons.
			1171. Frederick's fourth expedition into Italy.
1175	Foundation of the military order of Santiago.		
			1176. Frederick defeated at the battle of Legnano.
1177	Circuit Judges appointed in England.		
		1178. *Innocent* III., antipope.	1178. Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, deposed, and Saxony divided.
1178	The pope Alexander, by a special act, relieves the clergy of Berkshire from keeping the archdeacon's dogs and hawks during his visitation.		
	The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the Sacred Scriptures. They were the forerunners of Protestantism. Condemned by the Eleventh General Council, and severely persecuted.		
		1179. Third Lateran, or *Eleventh General Council.*	
	Robert Wace, first French poet. Translation of his *Hist. des Rois d'Angleterre*, by Layamon, the first English composition.		1180. Fr.:—Philip II., (Auguste).
		1181. Pope Lucius III.	
	John Tzetes, Greek grammarian.		1183. The *Peace of Constance* re-establishes the independence of Italian republics.
	Maimonides, of Cordova, one of the most learned of the Jews.		
		1185. Pope Urban III.	
	Henry, of Huntington, and *William, of Newbury*, historians.		
	Rainulph de Glanville makes a digest of laws and customs of England.	1187. Pope Gregory VIII. 1187. " Clement III.	
1189	Dreadful massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.		1188. Spain:—Alfonzo IX. king of Leon.
1190	*Teutonic order* instituted.	1190. Third Crusade led by Philip Augustus, of France, and Richard, of England, and Frederick Barbarossa.	
	Boahoddi Ibu Shadad, author of a Life of Saladin, in Arabic.		1190. Ger.:—Henry VI. emperor and king of Italy and the Sicilies.
		1191. Pope Celestine III.	
			1196. Richard Cœur de Lion seized and retained in captivity.
	The Jews become the principal *bankers* of the world.		
1198	Order of the Holy Trinity instituted in Germany.	1198. Pope Innocent III.	1198. Philip, of Suabia, and Otho, of Saxony, dispute the crown; the former supported by the Ghibelines, and the latter by the Guelfs.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1170. Becket returns to England, and is murdered at the altar.	1171. Egypt:—Saladin, sultan.
		1172. Henry conquers Ireland.	—He extends his dominions in Egypt, and conquers Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia.
		1174. Treaty of Falaise, in which William agrees to do homage for Scotland.	1174. Poland:—Miecislaus III.
		Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket.	1175. Portugal—a fief of the Holy See.
			1178. Poland:—Casimir, (the Just.
1180	——Alexius II.——		
			1182. Denmark:—Canute.
1183	—— Andronicus I. ——		1183. Saladin takes Aleppo, and deposes the sultan of Mosul.
1185	——Isaac II. (Angelus).——		1185. Portugal:—Sancho I.
			1186. Saladin directs all his efforts against the crusaders.
	The empire invaded by the Bulgarians.		
			1187. —gains the victory of Tiberias, and takes Jerusalem, which leads to
		1189.—Richard I.—— (Cœur de Lion). He engages in the third crusade.	1190. The third crusade.
1190	Iconium taken by Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards restored.		
			1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
			1191. Acre taken by the crusaders.
1195	——Alexius Angelus, usurper and tyrant.——	1193. Richard defeats Saladin in the battle of Ascalon; but, abandoned by his associates, concludes a truce of three years.	
		1193. John attempts to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.	1193. Saladin dies.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany & Spain
	The power of the pope supreme—Rome mistress of the world, and kings her vassals.		
1200	The University of Bologna contains 10,000 students.	1200. The pope excommunicates Philip of France.	
1203	*Ville Hardouin*, historian. *Saxo Grammaticus*, historian.	1202. The fourth crusade by the French, Germans, and Venetians under the Marquis of Monserrat. They take Constantinople.	
		1204. The Inquisition in France.	Normandy reunited to France.
1206	*University of Paris* founded.		
1209	The order of *Franciscan friars* instituted.		
	The works of Aristotle, imported from Constantinople, condemned by the council of Paris.	Bitter persecution of the Albigenses.	1210. Germany:—Otho placed under the ban of the pope.
			1212.—Frederick II.
	Period of the *Troubadours* in France; the *Minstrels* in England; and the *Minnesingers* in Germany.	The doctrine of transubstantiation and auricular confession established.	Spain:—The Christians gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa.
		1215. Fourth Lateran, and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses, and all heretics.	1215. Otho loses the battle of Bovines.
		1216. Pope Honorius III.	
		1217. The fifth crusade by Andrew II., king of Hungary.	1217. Spain:—Ferdinand, king ——of Castile.
1222	*University of Padua* founded.		
			1223. Fr.: Louis VIII. ——(The Lion). Crusade against the Albigenses.
	Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury.	1227. Pope Gregory IX.	1226. Fr.: Louis IX. ——(Saint).
			1227. Germany:—Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated.
		1229. The Inquisition at Toulouse. The *Scriptures forbidden to all laymen.*	1230. Spain:—Castile and Leon united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, &c. from the Moors.

A.D	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		Richard, returning home in disguise, through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks. —declares war against France. 1199. Richard dies.	
		1200.—John, (Lackland.)	
		1201. Prince Arthur supported by France.	1202. Denmark: — Waldemar II. Poland: — Lesco, (the white). Livonia:—Institution of the order of short swords to conquer the Prussians.
1204	—Alexius IV.— The crusaders plunder Constantinople. Baldwin, count of Flanders.		
1206	—Henry II.—		1206. Genghis Khan subdues the north of China.
		1207. The kingdom laid under an interdict. 1208. John excommunicated. London obtains the right to elect its own Lord Mayor.	
			1210. Italy:—First war of Venice and Genoa.
		1213. The pope declares John a usurper. John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the pope.	1213. Russia:—Jurje II.
		1214. Scotland:—Alexander II.	1214. Frederick cedes to Denmark all the provinces beyond the Elbe and Eiser.
		1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede.	
1216	—Peter—	1216.—Henry III.— (4th Plantagenet.) Earl of Pembroke, protector.	1216. Tartary:—Overrun by the hordes of Genghis Khan. 1217. Norway:—Haco V.
1221	—Robert—		
		1224. Henry's province of Poitou seized by the king of France.	1222. Two Greek kingdoms in Asia. Nice and Trebizond. John Ducas, emperor of Nice. Hungary: — Charter of Andrew II. Foundation of the national liberty.
1228	—John of Brienne,— king of Jerusalem, and emperor.	1229. First expedition of Henry into France for the recovery of his estates.	1234. Italy:—War of the Lombard cities with Frederick of Germany.
1237	—Baldwin II.—	1233. First discovery of coal at Newcastle.	1236. Dreadful invasion of Europe by the Mongols, under Batu Khan.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany & Spain.
			1238. Germany: — Frederic again excommunicated.
	Robert, of Gloucester, the first English writer in rhyme.	1241. Pope Celestine IV.	
		1243. Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederic.	1243. The Hanseatic league—the chief towns are Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick, and Dantzic.
		Sect of the *Flagellants*.	1246. Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the pope, and
1247	First war fleet in Spain at the conquest of Seville.		1247. William, of Holland.
	Foundation of the *Alhambra* near Granada.		1248. France:—Louis sets out on the seventh crusade.
1249	St. Edmund, of Canterbury, dies.		
1250	The *University of Salamanca* founded.		1250. Germany:——Conrad IV.—
		1254. Pope Alexander IV. The Jews every where persecuted.	1252. Spain:—Alfonso X.—king of Castile and Leon.
	Silk manufactory in *Lucca; woollen* in *Milan* and *Tuscany*.		
	Peter, of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.		
	Rubruquis travels among the Mongols.		
1261	Private war and judicial combats suppressed in France by the laws of St. Louis.	1261. Pope Urban IV. The popes claim the right of presenting to every benefice in the world.	1261. France:—Burgundy falls to the crown.
1261	*Parliament* in England.		
	The monastic orders, by their wealth, rigid discipline, and popular influence, become powerful aids to pontifical ambition.	1265. The pope succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.	
		1265. Pope Clement IV.	
		1266. Henry of Castile, a Roman senator.	
			1268. Pragmatic sanction.—foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church.
		1268. No pope for about three years.	
		1271. Pope Gregory X.	1270. France:—Louis IX. sets out on the eighth and last crusade, and dies before Tunis—succeeded by
			—Philip III.— (The Hardy).

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1240. Richard, earl of Cornwall, heads the sixth crusade, and redeems Jerusalem.	1241. Denmark:—Eric VI
		1242. Second expedition into France—defeated and compelled to make peace.	
		1246. Henry marries Eleanor, of Provence.	
		1249. Scot.: Alexander II. —Repulses Haco, king of Norway — obtains the Scottish Isles.	1249. The Hanse towns capture Copenhagen. 1250. Egypt:—The Mamelukes rule.—take Damascus and Aleppo.
			1255. Nice:—Theodore Lascaris, emperor.
			1256. Hulaku enters Persia, becomes sultan—takes Bagdad, and puts an end to the caliphate.
		1258. Famous parliament at Oxford.——Simon de Montfort. 1259. Peace with France.	1258. Italy:—Dreadful naval war between Venice and Genoa. 1259. China:—Kublai Khan builds Pekin, and makes it his capital.
1260	—Michael Palæologus.		
1261	—recovers Constantinople.		1261. Norway:—Iceland subjected. Italy:—Charles I.—— 1262. —becomes a papal fief. Greenland tributary to Norway. Norway:————
	The Mongols in Asia Minor.		——Magnus II.———
		1265. *First regular parliament.*—Civil war—the king made prisoner at Lewes—is released, and gains the battle of Evesham.	1265. Abaka Khan of Persia.
			1266 Magnus, of Norway, cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
1268	The Mongols take Antioch		
		1270. Prince Edward joins the eighth crusade.	1270. Hungary:——— ——Stephen V ——

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, & Spain
1272	*Marco Polo* travels in the East as far as Pekin.		1272. Languedoc falls to the crown.
1273	First *patent of nobility* granted to his goldsmith by the king of France. This was designed as an attack upon the feudal barons, and all the landed and hereditary aristocracy.		1273. Ger.:—Rodolph. founds the house of Hapsburg.
		1274. 14th General Council at Lyons; first re-union of the Eastern and Western Churches.	
	Literature and science flourish in Spain, under Alfonzo, the learned.		
1276	Chivalry and the tournaments introduced into Sweden.	1276. Pope Innocent V., 4 mos. " Adrian V., 1 mo. " John XXI., 8 mos.	1276 France at war with Castile.
1279	University of Lisbon founded.	1277. Nicholas III., enriching his family at the expense of the church—he introduces Nepotism.	
	Roger Bacon, of Oxford, the most learned man of the middle ages.	1281. Pope Martin IV.	
			1283. Germany.—Rodolph makes his son, Albert, duke of Austria.
1285	Institution of the three great courts of law in England.	1285. Pope Honorius IV.	1285. Fr.:—Philip IV. —(the Fair.)
			1286. Spain:—Alfonzo III. king of Arragon.
		1288. Pope Nicholas IV.	
	Nicholas IV. patronizes civil and religious literature, and improves and embellishes Rome.		
	Albert, the mathematician, and Provençal poet.		

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1272.—Edward I.—	1272. Hungary:— —Vladislas VI.—
1273	—— Andronicus, —— (the Elder.)		
1274	Union with the Latin church.		
		1276. War between England and Wales.	1276. Sweden:—Magnus I. —— Russia:—Hanseatic settlement at Novogorod.
1277	Persecution of the Greeks.		1279. China:—Kublia Khan subdues the southern kingdom, and becomes the Great Khan. China visited by Marco Polo. 1279. Poland:—Lesco II.— 1279. Portugal:—Dennis —the father of his country. 1280. Norway:—Eric II.—
1281	Othman establishes an independent rule, as chief of 400 families, in the north of Asia Minor.		1282. *Sicilian vespers.* 1282. Denmark:—Parliament at Wurtemburg. First Handveste.
		1283. Edward has a son born at Caernarvon, from which the title, Prince of Wales, descends to the eldest son of the king. Scotland:—Robert Bruce and John Balliol contend for the crown.	
			1286. Denmark:—Eric VI.
		1289. Last payment of tribute to the pope.	1289. The Mongols invade Hungary and Poland. 1290. Hungary:—Andrew III. —— the Venetian. Poland:—Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, takes Cracow, and becomes duke o Lesser Poland.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany & Spain.
	Peter, of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.		1291. Germany:——— —Adolphus, —of Nassau.
	John Holywood, of England astronomer.	1292. Celestine V.—he abdicates.	
		1292. The papal chair vacant two years and three months. Institution of the order of the Celestines.	Spain:—James II. k. of Arragon.
	Richard Middleton.		
	Cimabue, the first of modern painters at Florence.		
		1294. Pope Boniface VIII.	
	Arnolf di Lapo, the father of modern Italian architecture.		1295. Spain:—Ferdinand IV. in Castile and Leon.
	The Influence of the crusades was great——expanding the mind of Europe—refining the general manners—exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure—and promoting improvement in the arts and sciences—thus undermining instead of strengthening the power of papal Rome, by advancing liberal ideas and freedom of thought.	1296. Struggles with France.	
		1297. Canonization of Louis IX.	Philip successfully invades Flanders.
			1298. Germany:—Adolphus deposed by a Diet, which elects —Albert I. —son of Rodolph.—Adolphus slain in the struggle which ensues.
1299	First letters of marque granted by Edward III. against the Portuguese.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1291	Capture of Acre by the Mamelukes—end of the kingdom of Jerusalem.	1291. Edward decides the Scottish dispute in favor of Baliol.	
1292	The Mongols drive the last sultan of Iconium from his throne.	1292. A piratical warfare between England and France. —Philip gets possession of Guienne.	1292. Hungary: — The pope sets up Charles Martel, crown prince of Naples, as king.
	The Genoese obtain the trade of the Black Sea, and rise to great power		
			1294. China:—Tymur Khan.
			1295. Poland:———— —Premislas II.—
		1296. Baliol defeated; submits to Edward.	1296. Poland:—Less II.—
		1297. Scotland:—Sir William Wallace.—Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce, and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English.	
1299	Othman invades Nicomedia, and establishes the Ottoman empire.	1299. —they are defeated at Falkirk by king Edward I.	1299. Foundation of the OTTOMAN or TURKISH EMPIRE in Bythinia, under Othman I.

PERIOD VII.—*The Middle Ages.*—1299 to 1453.—

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, & Spain.
1300	University at Lyons founded.—Rapid advances in civilization.—Revival of ancient learning.—Improvements in the arts and sciences—and progress of liberty.		1302. First convocation of the States-general in France. Guienne restored to England.
1302	The Mariner's Compass invented at Naples, by *Gioia*, native of Amalfi.		
1303	University at Avignon. *Dante*, the father of modern Italian poetry, flourishes. Amid the struggles of the Guelfs and Ghibelines, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.	1303. Pope Boniface VIII. Council of Paris. Bull unam sanctum. Pope Benedict XI. Vacancy in the papal chair nearly eleven months. —*The papal power declines.*	1304. France at war with Flanders. Germany:—The Swiss towns rise into importance—oppressed by the House of Hapsburg.
1305	University at Orleans.	1305. Pope Clement V.	
		Seat of the popes transferred to Avignon.	1306. Persecution of the Jews in France. Germany.—Rudolf of Austria.
1307	University at Perugia.		1307. Persecution of the Knights Templar. Ger.:—William Tell shoots Gesler.
1308	University at Coimbra.		1308. Germany:—Henry of Luxemburg. General insurrection in Switzerland.
			1309. Spain:—Ferdinand IV. takes Gibraltar.
1310	*Knights of St. John at Rhodes.*		
1311	Order of Knights Templar abolished.—The barons in England extort from Edward II. a reformation of abuses. Parliaments are to be held every year, and to appoint to all important offices.	1311. General Council at Vienna. Another vacancy in the papal chair of more than two years.	1311. Lyons united to France.
			1312. Spain:—Alfonzo XI. —of Castile and Leon.
			1314. Fr.:—Louis X.—(Hutin.) Ger.:—Louis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria, contend for the crown.
			1315. Fr.:—Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves. Battle of Morgarten—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss.
		1316. Pope John XXII. Taxes imposed upon all the countries of Europe, to enrich the treasury of the church.	1316. Fr.:—Philip V.—(the Long.) He succeeds by virtue of the Salique law now first established.

154 *years.—Othman to the Fall of the Eastern Empire.*

A D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
			1301. Hungary :—Andrew, the Venetian. —— Extinction of the house of Arpad. —Wenceslas III. of Bohemia. ——
1303	War of the Catalans, under Roger de Flor. Othman increases his possessions; abandons the pastoral life, and fortifies towns and castles.	1303. Edward invades Scotland. —Wallace betrayed and beheaded. —Scotland submits. Edward recovers Guienne.	1304. —Otto V., of Bavaria. ——
			1305. Poland :—Vladislas IV., in Little Poland, and Duke Henry, of Glogau, in Great Poland. Russia subject to the Khan of Tartary.
		1306. Scotland :—Robert Bruce proclaimed king —is obliged to flee; but, Edward dying, resumes his position.	
		1307. Eng. : Edward II. Scot. :—Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages and prudent conduct.	1307. Switzerland :—Wm. Tell escapes from Gesler : SWISS Republics founded, Nov. 7.
			1308. Hungary :—Carobert, of Anjou. ——
			1309. Poland united into one monarchy under Vladislas IV. Naples :— Robert, the Good. He aspires to the dominion of Italy.
1310	The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, established at Rhodes.		1310. Italy :—The Council of Ten established at Venice.
			1313. Italy ;—Matteo Visconti.
		1314. Edward invades Scotland, and is defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn The Scots invade England and Ireland.	1314. Tunis made tributary to Spain.
			1316. Italy :—Castruccio, Lord of Lucca and Pisa.
			1317. Robert, the Good, a senator of Rome, and
			1318. —lord of Genoa.
			1319. Final establishment of the oligarchy at Venice.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, & Spain
1321	*Dante*, dies.		
1322			France:—Charle IV. —(the Fair.) Germany:—Frederic, of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
1323	*John de Muris* introduces notes of different length into music—and the method of distinguishing them. Romance poetry of the middle ages flourishes.		
1324		1324. Contest of the popes with Louis of Bavaria.	1324. Germany:—Louis excommunicated by John XII. —appeals to a general council.
1325	Mayronis commences the celebrated disputations in the Sorbonne.		
1326	*Clock* constructed on mathematical principles, by Richard Valgiort.		
1328	*Linna*, a monk, and astronomer of Oxford, constructs a *map* of the northern seas. Thomas, of Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury.	1328. Crusade preached against Louis, who sets up Nicholas V. as anti-pope.	1328. France:—Philip VI of Valois. ——
1332			1332. France:—The Flemings revolt and acknowledge Edward III. as king of France.
1334	*Giotto*, a shepherd boy, the first who drew portraits from life.	1334. Pope Benedict XII.	
1335	*Greek literature* revives.—*Barlaam* teaches *Petrarch*.—*Leontius* lectures on Homer at Florence.		
1337	First comet, whose course has been accurately described.		1338. France:—War with England. Germany:—Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort, that the pope had no temporal power in the empire. Louis sides with the English against France.
1339		1339. Struggles in Rome between the Colonna and the Ursini.	
1340	*GUNPOWDER* in use at the battle of Cressy. Lippo Memmi *Giotino*, Florentine painter.		
1342		1342. Pope Clement VI.	
1345	First *bank* at Genoa.		
1346			1346. France:—Normandy overrun by Edward, with his son, the Black Prince.—French defeated at Cressy. Germany:—Charles IV., king of Bohemia. The empire offered to Edward III., who declines.
1347	Democracy at Rome, under Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes.		
1350	*Manufactures* improve in England. — *Commerce* increases. *Bartolus* and *Baldus*, celebrated jurists.		1350. France:—John, —(the Good.)
1352		1352. Pope Innocent VI.	
1354	*Merino sheep* introduced into Spain, by Peter IV. of Aragon.	1354. Rienzi killed.—Albernoz, cardinal legate, restores the papal dominion.	1355. Germany:—Promulgation of the *golden Bull*.
1356	*Sir John Mandeville's* Travels, the first English book in prose.		1356. France:—King John defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers.—Charles the dauphin regent. Insurrection in Paris.
1360			1360. France:—John regains his liberty—cedes much territory to England

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
1320	Disputes and civil war between the emperor and his son, Michael.		1320. Russia: — The grand duchy of Wladimir conferred on Ivan Danilovitsch.
		1322. Lancaster executed.	
		1323. Conspiracy against the king.	
1326	Orkhan, sultan of the Turks, makes Prusa his capital.		1326. Tartary:—Tamerlane born at Kesh.
1328	——Andronicus, (the younger.)——	1327. Peace between Scotland and England.—The independence of Scotland acknowledged.	1327. Italy:—Invaded by Louis, emperor of Germany.
		—Edward III.—	
		1329. Scotland:—David II.	
		1332. Edward invades Scotland.—Balliol crowned, but soon expelled.	
		1333. Battle of Halidon Hill. —Balliol restored—does homage to Edward.	1333. Poland: — Casimir the Great.——
		1338. Struggle for the French crown, which lasts 120 years.	1339. Italy:—Simon Bocanegra, doge of Genoa.
1341	—John Cantacuzene.——	1340. The victory of Helvoet Sluys — gives spirit to the English navy.	1340. Denmark: — Waldemar IV. restorer of the kingdom.
		David, of Scotland, invades England.	1342. Hungary: — Louis the Great.
			1343. Italy: —— Commercial treaty between Venice and the sultan of Egypt and Syria.
		1346. Battle of Cressy.	
		1347. Siege and capture of Calais.	1347. Italy:—Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, rules at Rome.
1348	War with the Genoese, defeat of the Greeks and Venetians.		
		1350. Victory over the Spanish fleet. — Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal.	1350. Italy:—Naval war between Venice and Genoa.
			1353. Establishment of the Ottomans in Europe.
1354	——John Palæologus.——		1354. Italy:—Rienzi killed—papal power restored.
		1356. Edward, the Black Prince, gains the battle of Poitiers.—John made prisoner.—Two years' truce. —Edward again invades Scotland—is obliged to retreat.	1356. First war between Hungary and Venice.
		1358. —again invades France.	
1360	Amurath I., Sultan of the Turks.	1360. Peace of Bretigni.	1359. Hungary:—Conquest of the principalities lying on the Danube.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany & Spain.
	Petrarch and Boccacio.	1362. Pope Urban V. at Avignon—beautifies the city of Rome—presents the right arm of Thomas Aquinas to Charles V. of France, as an object of worship.	1364. Fr. :—Charles V. ——(the Wise.)
1364	Charles V. founds a college of *medicine* and *astrology* at Paris.		
1365	Foundation of the *University of Vienna.*		1365. War with Navarre—battle of Amoy.
	Geof. Chaucer, father of English poetry.	1370. Pope Gregory IX.	
		1378. "*Schism of the West:*" Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the empire and England. Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain, and Scotland.	1378. Germany :—Wenceslas, (king of Bohemia), emperor.
1380	*Mysteries* played in France.		1380. Fr. : Charles VI. ——(the Maniac).
1382			Battle of Rosbecq—the Flemings defeated —*Artevelde* killed.
1383	*Wickliffe's translation of the Bible.*		
1386	*University of Heidelberg* founded. *Froissart's* Chronicles. *John Van Eyck*, invented *oil painting* — founder of the *Flemish school.*		1386. France :— Fruitless attempt to invade England.
		1389. Pope Boniface IX. at Rome.	
1390	The first mill in Germany for the manufacture of *linen paper.*	1391. The English clergy forbidden to cross the sea for benefices.	
1392	Chaucer's Astrolabe written.		1392. —Charles seized with madness.
	Revival of Greek literature in Italy.	1394 Pope Benedict XIII.	1394. Germany :—The emperor imprisoned by the people of Prague.
1400	Chaucer dies.		1400. Ger. :—Robert, —(Count Palatine).
1402	*John Gower*, English poet.		

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1362. The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel, of Castile, to recover his throne.	1362. Italy:—War between Pisa and Florence.
		1369. A new war with France; unsuccessful.	1369. Tartary:—Tamerlane makes Samarcand the capital of his new empire.
		1371. Scotland:—Robert II.—the House of Stuart.	1370. Poland:—Extinction of the royal race of Piasts.
		1376. Death of the Black Prince.	
1373	Treaty with Murad, the Ottoman emperor.	1377.—Richard II. —First Speaker of the House of Commons.	
		1378. Fruitless invasion of France. Insurrection of Wat Tyler.	1378. Italy:—Silvester de Medici, gonfaloniere of Florence.
			1380. Russia:—Dimitri Ivanovitsch victorious over the Tartars, near the Don.
		1382. The king marries Anne, daughter of Charles IV.	1382. The Tartars sack Moscow.
		1384. The Scots, assisted by France, invade England.	1384. Persia:—Invaded by Tamerlane; Ispahan taken.—Pyramids of human heads.
		1385. The English burn Edinburgh.	1385. War between Austria and Switzerland.
			1386. Battle of Sempach:—the Austrians defeated.
			1387. Denmark & Norway:—Margaret, —the Semiramis of the north.
1389	Bajazet I., sultan of the Turks.	1388. Battle of Otterbourne.	1391. Italy:—Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.
1391	——— Manuel II. ——— emperor.	1390. Scotland: Robert III. Persecution of the Wickliffites.	
1396	Victory of Nicopolis.—Sigismond, of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I.	1398. Henry, of Lancaster, banished. House of Lancaster:——	1395. Tamerlane overruns Kipchak and Russia
		1399. —Henry IV. —Richard II. deposed.	1397. Union of Calmar, forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy.
		1401. Rebellion of Owen Glendower, and	1399. Invasion of India by Tamerlane.
1402	Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Tamerlane, at the battle of Angora.	1403. of the Percys, who are defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, & Spain.
		1404. Pope Innocent VII.	
		1406. " Gregory XII.	
1407	*Rodrigo, of Zamora*, Spanish historian.		1407. France: — Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans.
1409	*University of Leipsic* founded.	1409. The council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V.;—neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once.	Spain:—John II., king of Castile.
	Thomas à Kempis.		
	John Huss.	1410. Pope John XXIII.	1410. Spain:—Ferdinand, king of Arragon. — Yusef III., king of Granada.
	Jerome, of Prague.		1410. Fr.:—Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy.
			Germany: — Death of Robert.
			1411. Sigismund, (king of Hungary), —emperor.
			1413. France: — The French defeated by Henry V., of England, at Agincourt.
		1414. *Council of Constance.*	
		1416. John Huss, and Jerome, of Prague, burnt by the Council of Constance.	1416. Spain:—Alfonzo V., king of Arragon and Sicily.
		1417. Pope Martin V.	
1420	First *Portuguese colonies* on the coast of Africa, Madeira, &c.		1419. Sigismund succeeds to the Bohemian crown.
1423	*George of Peurbach*, astronomer at Vienna.		1422. France:—Death of Charles VI — Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England.
1425	*Peter d'Ailly*, theologian.		—Charles VII. — at Poitiers.
	The arts promoted in Italy by *Cosmo de Medici.*		1427. Orleans besieged by the English.
		1429. Pope Clement VIII. at Avignon, resigns, and ends the "Schism of the West."	1429. —saved by Joan of Arc.
			Charles crowned at Rheims; makes a vain attempt to gain Paris.
1430	England increases her trade with the Mediterranean.		
		1431. Pope Eugenius IV. *Council of Basle.*	1431. Joan of Arc taken prisoner and burnt as a witch.
			1431. Germany: — Sigismund
1431	Michael Walhgemuth, German painter, (teacher of Durer).		visits Italy, and is crowned emperor by Pope Eugenius IV.
	Fra. Filippo Lippi, painter.		1435. Peace of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
	INVENTION OF PRINTING at Mayence.		1436. France:—Recovery of Paris.
	John Müller Regiomontanus, German astronomer and mathematician.	1438. Pragmatic sanction of Bruges, establishes the liberties of the French church.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
1403	Solyman I., Sultan of the Turks.		
		1406. Scotland:—James I.	1406. Italy:—Pisa conquered by Florence.—Subjugation of Padua and Verona by Venice.
1413	Mohammed I., Sultan of the Turks.	1413. —Henry V.—	1412. Italy:—Sack of Rome by Ladislas, king of Naples. Denmark, Norway, &c.: Eric VII., of Pomerania.
		1414. —claims the French crown.	
		1415. —gains the battle of Agincourt.	1415. Conquest of Ceuta, by the Portuguese.
			1419. Bohemia:—Hussite war.
1421	Amurath II., Sultan of the Turks.	1420. Treaty of Troyes.—Henry marries Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., and is declared heir to the French crown.	1420. Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.
		1422. Death of Henry V. —Henry VI.—	
1425	—— John VII. —— emperor.	1424. The Duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil.	1424. Bohemia:—Death of John Ziska, the Hussite leader. Italy:—War of the Duke of Milan against Florence.
		1427. —besieges Orleans.	
		1429. The siege raised by the Maid of Orleans.	1429. Florence:—Cosmo di Medici, patron of the *arts and sciences.*
		1431. —she is taken prisoner and burnt.	1431. Italy:—Second war of Venice and Milan.
			1434. Poland:—Vladislas III.
		1435. Death of the Duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France, except Calais.	
		1436. War with Scotland.	1436. Italy:—Third war between Venice and Milan.
1438	The emperor visits Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits to the pope.	1437. Scotland:—James II.	1437. Portugal:—Expedition into Africa.
			1438. Portugal:—Alfonso V., king. ——

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany & Spain.
			1438. Germany: —House of Austria: —Albert II.— (king of Bohemia and Hungary.)
			1440. Ger.:-Frederic III. —
			France:—The dauphin, (Louis XI.), rebels—but is pardoned.
1444	*Leonardo da Vinci*, sculptor, architect, and painter—discovers perspective.		1444. —establishment of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army.
1446	*Pet. Perugino*, founder of the *Roman school of painting*, teacher of Raphael.		1446. Germany: — War with Hungary, for refusing to give up the young prince, Vladislas.
1447	Library of the Vatican, founded.	1447. Pope Nicholas V.	
1448	*The Azores discovered.* *Alain Chartica*, French poet.	1448. Concordat of Aschaffenberg, by which the liberties of the German church are compromised.	
1450	Flourishing period of *Flanders' trade.*—All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.—*Book trade* at *Mayence.*		1451. Expedition of Frederic to Rome.
			1453. Austria made an hereditary duchy by Frederic. End of the French and English wars.
	ler.		

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
			1440. Hungary:—Vladislas chosen king.—
1443	Insurrection of Scandeberg—victory over the Turks near Nissa.		1441. Italy:—Peace of Martinego. 1443. Alfonso V., of Arragon, unites the crown of the Two Sicilies.
1444	Battle of Varna—Vladislas, king of Poland, defeated and killed by the Turks.	1444. Truce with France.—Marriage of Henry to Margaret, of Anjou.	1445. Poland: Casimir IV.
			1446. Tartary:—Ulugh Beg, patron of astronomy and geography.
		1447. Gloucester arrested for treason—dies suddenly.	
1448	—Constantine XII. (Palæologus,) the last of the Greek emperors.		1448. Denmark:—Christian I. of Odenburg.— Sweden:—Charles VIII.
		1450. *Insurrection of Jack Cade*—calling himself Mortimer.	1450. Italy:—Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan.
1451	Mohammed II., Sultan of the Turks.	Civil Wars of "the Roses:" Richard, duke of York, claims the throne.	Norway:—Christian crowned at Drontheim. Delhi:—Behol Lodi enlarges the kingdom.
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks: END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.	Scotland:—Struggles between the king and aristocracy for power.	1453. Poland:—Confirmation of the national liberty in the Diet of Petrikan.

PERIOD VIII.—1453-1598.—

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England.	Scotland.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
	Philip de Comines, French historian.	1455. Battle of St. Albans.			1454. Spain:—Henry IV. of Castile.
1460	*Wood engraving* invented.	House of York:	1460. James III.		
1461	*Post-Offices* in France and England.	1461. —Edward IV. —gains the battle of Towton.		1461. Louis XI. —Civil war.—Peace of Conflans.	1469. Marriage of Ferdinand, of Aragon, with Isabella, of Castile.
1466	*Faust dies at Paris, whither he journeys twice to sell his Latin Bible.*				
1470	Beerhard invents the pedal to the organ.				
1471	*Printing in England—Caxton.*	1469. Warwick banished.			
1473	*Printed musical notes.* Hungary:—Mathias patronizes literature and the arts. Large library at Ofen—300 copyists of manuscripts.	1471. Battle of Barnet:—Warwick slain.—Henry VI. dies in the Tower.			
1476	German ballads—war songs of Veit Weber.	1483.—Edward V. —.	1479. War with England.—Conspiracy of the nobles;—they take the king prisoner.	1475. War between Louis and Charles of Burgundy, 1476.—who is defeated at Granson and Morat, and	1479. Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella.
1477	*Watches* first made at Nuremburg. Mikrond and Rondemir, great Persian historians.	Richard, Protector.—The king & his brother murdered in the Tower.		1477.—slain at Nancy.—Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.	1480. The Inquisition.—Ximenes, bishop of Toledo.
1481	*Lady Juliana Berners*, one of the earliest female writers of England.	—Richard III. —.			1481. Port.:—John II.
	Hans Holbein, painter.				
1484	Franchino Gafurid, teacher in the *first public school of music* at Milan.	1485.—Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven.		1483.—Charles VIII. —.	1484. First auda-fe at Seville.
	Josquin de Prez, greatest musical genius of his age.	Battle of Bosworth Field:—Richard defeated and slain.			

Othman to the Edict of Nantes.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1454. Struggle between Cosmod da Medici and the aristocracy.	1455. Turks repulsed at Belgrade.	1454. Poland:—War with the Teutonic Order.
		1458. The French rule in Genoa. Pope Pius II.		1458. Hungary:—— Mathias Corvin, ——:makes his country formidable to her neighbors.
1462	The emperor besieged in his court at Vienna—delivered by G. Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1463. War of Venice with the Turks.		1462. Russia:—Ivan I. —— the Great—takes the title of Czar.
		1464. Pietro de Medici at Florence. Pope Paul II.	1464. War with Hungary.	1466. Peace of Thorn.—East Prussia a fief of Poland.—West Prussia ceded to Poland.
		1466. Galeazzo, duke of Milan.		1468. Uzun Hasan, master of all Persia.
1469	Invasions of the Turks.	1469. Lorenzo de Medici, succeeds Pietro.		1470. —forms an alliance with the Venetians and the duke of Burgundy against the Turks—conquers Bagdad.
1472	University of Ingoldstodt.	1471. Sixtus IV. pope. Power of the Medici increases. Learning flourishes.		1472. Russia:—Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor.
				1474. —shakes off the Tartar yoke, and captures Novogorod.
1477	Marriage of Maximilian and Maria of Burgundy.			1477. Hungary:—War with Frederic III.
		1478. Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence.—Giulio, brother of Lorenzo de Medici, slain.	1479. Fruitless attempt upon Rhodes.	
			1480. —capture and destroy Otranto.	1481. Denmark:—John, —— partially acknowledged in Sweden.
			1481. Bajazet II. —— the first unwarlike sultan.	
		1484. Innocent VIII., pope.		1488. Hungary:—— Mathias takes Vienna.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England.	Scotland.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		House of Tudor:— —Henry VII. 			
1490	*Martini Behaim*, (Nuremburg,) publishes a *map of the world.*	1486. Imposture of Lambert Symnel. The Star Chamber established.	1487.:—James IV.		
1492	*DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.*			1491. Bretagne united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.	1492. Conquest of Granada, by Gonzalo de Cordova. Discovery of America, by Columbus.
1493	First printing press at Copenhagen. *The second voyage of Columbus.*—A Spanish colony at Hispaniola.	1493. Perkin Warbeck, pretends to be Richard, duke of York—defeated on Blackheath.		1494. Invasion of Italy.	
1497-8	*The discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot.*	1497. Cabot makes discoveries in America.		1498.—Louis XII. —	1498. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and reaches India.
1498	*Third voyage of Columbus.* He discovers Trinidad and the Continent. Lisbon, the great seat of trade.—Venice declines. *Maritime enterprises* greatly extended. *Sir Thomas More's Utopia*, published. *Nicholas Machiavelli*, statesman and historian.	1499. Earl of Warwick, last of the Plantagenets, executed.		1499. ——invades Italy—conquers the Milanese Duchy.	
1499	Amerigo Vespucius's voyage.			1500. Treaty with Ferdinand, of Aragon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	
1502	*Fourth voyage of Columbus.* *Raphael. Michael Angelo, Titian, Corregio*, painters. *St. Peter's*, and other magnificent churches built.	1509. ——Henry VIII. —— joins the League of Cambray.	1503.:—James marries Margaret, of England.	1510. The Council of Tours, to support the king against the Holy League.	1506. Columbus dies at Valladolid. 1507. Cardinal *Ximenes.* Board of American trade at Seville.
1513	The celebrated *tapestry*, after Raphael;—Cartoons woven in the Netherlands.	1513. Invasion of the Scots. — Battle of Flodden—the king and chief Scots killed.			
1517	*LUTHER*, Erasmus, Melancthon, and other reformers. *Roger Ascham*, tutor of queen Elizabeth. Hans Sachs, founder of German drama. Copernicus, discovers the *true system of the Universe*—his great work, De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus.	1515. Wolsey, chancellor and cardinal. 1520. The Emperor visits England.—Meeting of Henry and Francis at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." 1521. The Reformed doctrines opposed by Henry, in his book on the Seven Sacraments — he receives the title of "Defender of the Faith."	1513.:—James V.	1515.—Francis I. — —invades Italy—victory of Marignano—Genoa and Milan submit. 1516. Concordat with the pope, instead of pragmatic sanction. 1521. First war with Charles V.	1516.—Charles, —king of all Spain, and the Netherlands. 1519. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
1522	*First complete circumnavigation of the globe*, by *Magellan*				

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1488. India :—Sekander Lodi, king of Delhi.
				1492. Poland :—John Albert.
				——
				AMERICA discovered by Columbus.
		1492. Pietro II. succeeds his father, Lorenzo, in Florence.		
1493	—Maximilian I. —	Pope Alexander VI., (Borgia.)	1493. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.	1493. Spanish colony at Hispaniola.
		1494. Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy.		
		1499. Amerigo Vespucius's voyage to America.		1499. Voyage of Amerigo Vespucius.— South American coast explored.
		1500. Partition of Naples between France and Spain.		
		1502. Florence: *Machiavelli*, Secretary of State.		1501. Poland :—Alexander.
502	University of Wittenburg.	1503. Naples annexed to the Spanish Crown.	1503. Peace with Venice.	1502. Ismail Shah Soofi makes himself sole sovereign of Persia.
		Pope Pius III.	1505. War with Persia.	
		Pope Julius II.		1506. Poland :—Sigismund I.
508	Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the pope.	1508. *League of Cambray* against Venice.	1512. Selim I., —— dethrones and puts to death his father.	——(the Great.)
	—joins the League of Cambray.	1510. Holy League to expel the French.	1514. The Persians defeated at Kalderoon.— Mesopotamia and Kurdistan added to the empire.	1509. Bohemia :—Louis, — 3 years old.
1512	—divides the empire into ten circles.	1511. Council of Pisa.	1516. Cairo taken by storm.—Mameluke dominions annexed to the empire.	1510. America : — Settlement at Darien.
		1513. Pope LEO X. (de Medici.) *patron of literature and arts.*		1511. America :—Cuba conquered.
				1512. America :—Florida discovered.
				1513. South Sea first reached by Balboa.
1517	COMMENCEMENT OF THE REFORMATION.	The building of St. Peter's commenced.		1516. Hungary and Bohemia :
1518	Luther summoned before the diet of Augsburg.	1519. Cardinal de Medici holds rule in Florence.	1520. Soliman, ——(the Magnificent.)	—Louis II. ——
1519	— CHARLES V. — of Spain.	1522. Pope Adrian VI.	1521. Belgrade taken by storm.	1517. India :—Ibrahim Lodi, king of Delhi
1521	The archduke Ferdinand, marries Anne, sister of Louis—whence the accession of Bohemia and Hungary to the House of Hapsburg.		1522. Rhodes capitulates.	1517. America :—*First patent* for *importing Negroes*—granted by Spain.
	Diet of Worms.			1518. Corsairs in Algiers.
				1519. MEXICO conquered by the Spaniards, under Cortes.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England.	Scotland.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
	Xavier plants Christianity in India.				
	Ariosto, Italian poet.				
				1525. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia.	
1527	*Albert Durer.* First work on military architecture.			1527. Second war with Charles V.	
		1529. *Sir Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor. — Rise of *Cranmer*, archbishop of Canterbury.		1529. Treaty of Cambray.—Great encouragement given to arts and sciences. —The Louvre commenced.	
1530	Jörgens invents the spinning wheel for spinning flax. *Rabelais*, French humorist.				
		1532. The king marries Anne Boleyn.		1532. Calvin preaches. Third French war. —Siege of Marseilles.	
1533	Botanic Gardens at Padua.				
1535	*Ignatius Loyola founds the order of the Jesuits.*	1535. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded. Henry excommunicated by the Pope			
1537	Papal bull declaring the American natives to be rational beings.	1536. —marries Jane Seymour.— Suppression of the smaller monasteries.	1536. :— Spread of the Reformation. —Protestants persecuted.		1536. Acquisition of Milan.
1538	The *diving bell* invented.			1538. Truce of Nice—for 10 years. Attempt to recover power in Italy; hence the	
1539	CALVIN founds the University of Geneva. Pins first used by Catharine Howard, queen of England. *John Knox*, Scottish Reformer.				1540. Portugal: — Lisbon, the market of the world.
1542	A commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.	1543 Henry invades France — takes Boulogne.	1542. :— Mary. —👑— Earl of Arran, regent.	1542. Fourth French war.	1542. Commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.
1545	*Needles* first made. Vasalius's work on Anatomy.	1544. French fleet gain a victory over the English, off the Isle of Wight.		1544. Peace of Crespy. France gives up Italy.	
1547	Revival of Stoicism, by Justus Lipsius. Palestrina, founder of Italian church music. Giacomo Carisimi.	1547. — Edward VI. 👑 — Somerset invades Scotland —defeats the Scots at Pinkie.		1547. Henry II. 👑 — The famous Catharine de Medici, queen.	
1548	Orange trees introduced into Europe.	Formal establishment of Protestantism.			

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1523. Clement VII., pope.		1523. Sweden:—Revolt under Gustavus Vasa.—The Danes expelled.—Union of Calmar dissolved.
				Denmark and Norway. —Frederic I. ——
1525	General insurrections of the peasantry, under Thomas Münzer.	1525. Spain acquires the ascendency by the victory of Pavia.		1525. Albert, duke of Prussia.
1526	Charles marries Isabella, of Portugal. Death of Frederic, of Saxony.	1527. The Medici expelled from Florence.	1526. Invasion of Hungary.	
1529	The Turks invade Germany. —Diet of Spires.—Lutherans first called Protestants. League of Smalcald.	1530. Medici restored. — Charles V. crowned at Bologna.	1529. Invasion of Germany. —Siege of Vienna. The Ottoman navy formidable under the command of Barbarossa:	1530. Malta given to the knights of Rhodes.
				1532. Union of Norway and Denmark.
				1533. Conquest of Peru, by Cortes.
		1534. Paul III., pope.	1535. —who seizes Tunis. — The emperor, Charles V., restores the Moorish king.	Russia:—Ivan IV., (the Terrible).
		1537. Cosmo de Medici, duke of Tuscany.		1536. Cortes discovers California.
1538	Congress of Nice between the Emperor, the Pope, and the king of France.	1540. Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on Philip.		
			1541. Destruction of an armament, led by Charles V. against Algiers.	
1543	War in alliance with England against France.			1543. First standing army in Sweden.
1545	Diet of Worms.	1545. *Council of Trent.*		1545. South America:—Mines of Potosi discovered.
1546	War of the Smalcaldists.			
1547	Duke Maurice, elector of Saxony.		1547. The Turks invade Persia, and capture Ispahan.	
				1548. Poland:—Sigismund II. ——(Augustus).

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England.	Scot. land.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
	Scaliger, Philologist.	1549. The *English Liturgy* completed and established by act of Parliament.			
	Montaigne, French Essayist.	1553. Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law.		1552. Fifth war with Charles V.	
		—Mary.— Catholicism restored.			
		1554. The queen marries Philip, of Spain.—Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey executed.			1554. Ceylon, in India, lost.
		1555. Bloody persecution of Protestants.			1556. Charles abdicates— Philip II.
	Cardan, Italian philosopher.	1557. War with France to support Spain.—Calais lost.	1560. Catholicism abolished by parliament.	1557. The French defeated at St. Quentin.	1557. Portugal:—Sebastian.—
1558	*Sealing wax* comes into use in Europe.	1558.— Elizabeth.—		1558.—at Gravelines.	
	Foundation of Jesuit Colleges in opposition to Protestant Schools. The first at Coimbra, in Portugal.	Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State.	1565.:—Mary marries Lord Darnley.	1559. Peace of Chateau-Cambresis. —Francis II.—	
1559	Only two carriages in Paris—horses and litters generally used.	*Protestantism established.* The *Puritans* begin to rise.	1565.:—Revolt of Protestants.	Duke of Guise, minister.	
1560	Snuff first brought into France.—Knives first made in England.		1567.:—Darnley murdered—the queen marries earl of Bothwell—is dethroned and imprisoned at Lochleven.	1560.—Charles IX. 1562. Religious liberty granted to the *Huguenots*. First civil religious war—Huguenots supported by England—defeated at Dreux.	1564. Acquisition of the Philippines.
	Torquato Tasso Guarini, poets.		James VI.	1567. The second war.—Huguenots defeated at St. Denys.	1567. Duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands.
	Camoens, Portuguese poet.	1568.—Mary, queen of Scots, takes refuge in England—and is imprisoned.			
	Thomas Tallis, English musician.	1570. Civil wars of the Desmonds in in Ireland.	1570.:—Lennox, regent.	1569.—routed at Jarnac.—Condé killed.	1570. War with the Turks.—Naval victory at Lepanto.

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1551	Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants. Fruitless siege of Mentz.	1550. Julius III., pope.	1551. Tripoli taken from the Maltese knights. 1552. Invasion of Hungary. 1553. War with Persia. Building of the mosque of Solymanyah, at Constantinople.	1553. New Mexico discovered by the Spaniards.
1556	Charles abdicates.	1555. Marcellus II., pope. Paul IV., (Caraffa) pope.		1556. India:—Jelaleddin Akbar, a patron of science and literature, aided by his ministers, Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi. —raises the Mogul empire to its greatest splendor.
1558	—Ferdinand I.—king of Hungary and Bohemia. Coronation by the pope relinquished.			
1564	—Maximilian II.—	1559. Pius IV. (Medici) pope. Peace of Chateau — Cambresis terminates the French wars in Italy. Tranquillity for 66 years. 1562. Council of Trent reassembled. 1566. Pius V., pope. 1569. Florence, a grand duchy. Cosmo de Medici, declared grand duke of Tuscany, by Pius V.	1559. Naval victory of Galves, gained by Dragut. Military power of the Turks at its greatest height, under Soliman. 1565. Unsuccessful siege of Malta. 1566. Death of Soliman at the siege of Sigeth. Selim II.——	1559. Denmark and Norway—Frederic II.—— Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns. 1560. Sweden:—Eric XIV. 1562. War with Russia and Poland.—An English ambassador in Persia. 1564. Coligny sends a colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards. 1568. Prussia:—Albert Frederic.—— Sweden:—John III.—
		1570. War of 1571. Cyprus	Venice with the Porte reduced by the Turks. Battle of Lepanto.	1270. Peace of Stetin, between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. 1571. Russia devastated by the khan of Crim Tartary.—Moscow burnt.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England.	Scotland.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
				1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew.	
1573	*Cervantes*, author of Don Quixotte. *Titian*, and *Paolo Veronese*, painters.			1573. Peace of Rochelle. 1574. —Henry III. Fifth war with the Huguenots. 1576. The Catholic League.	
1577	*Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world.* *Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia.*	1578. The queen sends help to the revolted Netherlands.		1577. Sixth religious war.	1578. Port. :—Henry.
1580					1580. Portugal falls under Spanish dominion.
1582	*Gregorian* Reformation of the Calendar.	1583. Levant Company chartered. 1584. *Raleigh's* colony in Virginia.	1581. :—Gowrie's conspiracy against the king.		
1585	Greenland discovered by Sir Francis Drake.	1585. War with Spain.			
1586	*Tobacco* first brought to Europe.	1586. *Sir Philip Sidney* killed at Zutphen. 1587. The Queen of Scots beheaded.			
1588	First *newspaper* in England.	1588. The Spanish armada destroyed. 1589. Alliance with Henry II. in aid of Protestantism. —Troops sent to France.		1588. Revolt of Paris. 1589. House of Bourbon: —Henry IV.	1588. Defeat of the Spanish armada. 1589. English volunteers under Drake and Norris, repulsed from Lisbon.
1590	*Telescopes* invented by Jansen, a German.		1590. :—The king marries Anne, of Denmark.	1590. Siege of Paris, raised by the Spaniards.	
	Tasso, Italian poet. The *Carracci*, celebrated painters.	1593. Act for religious conformity. 1594. *Sir John Hawkins's* Voyages.		1593. Henry abjures Protestantism. 1594. Jesuits banished.	
	In England :—*Spenser*, Shakspeare, *Beaumont & Fletcher*, *Ben Jonson*.—*Napier* invents *logarithms*.	1596. Cadiz taken, and the Spanish fleet burnt, by the earl of Essex.		1595. War with Spain continued. 1598. Peace of Vervius.	1593. Philip III. —.
	Lord Bacon, celebrated philosopher.	*Sir Robert Cecil*, minister.		Ministry of Sully:—restoration of order.	
	Lope de Vega, dramas and novels.	1599. Troubles in Ireland : — Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.		Edict of Nantes —granting toleration to Protestants.	
	Kepler, *Tycho Brahe*, astronomers.				

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1572. Gregory XIII., pope.		
		1573. Cyprus yielded to the Porte;	peace with Venice.	
		1574 Florence:—Frances Maria succeeds Cosmo.	1574. —Murad III. ——	1574 Poland:—Henry, of Valois. ——
				1575 Poland:—Stephen Bathori. ——
1576	——Rodolph II.—— king of Bohemia and Hungary.		1576. War with Persia.	
				1578. Alliance of Sweden and Poland against Russia.
				1579. Commencement of the Republic of HOLLAND, by the union at Utrecht: William, Prince of Orange, stadtholder.
		1580. Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy.	1580. War with the Druses in Syria.	
			1583. First trade with England.	
				1584. North America:—First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh.
		1585. Sixtus V., pope, active and energetic—corrects abuses in the church;		1585. Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great.
	The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the empire, who wage war among themselves.			Holland:—Maurice, of Orange, stadtholder.
				1586. Battle of Zutphen: death of Sir Philip Sidney.
		restores the Vatican library.	1589. Predatory incursions of the Cossacks. Revolt of the Janizaries.	1588. Denmark:——Christian IV. ——
			1593. War with the Empire in Hungary.	
		1590. Urban VII., pope. Gregory XIV., pope.	1594. The Grand Vizier takes Raab.	1592. Sweden:——Sigismund, king of Poland.
		1591. Innocent IX., pope, two months. Clement VIII., pope.	1595. Mohammed III. Turkish power in Hungary declines;	India:—Mizam Shah, repulsed from Choul, by the Portuguese.
1594	Union of Protestants at Heilbronn.	1592. The Rialto and Piazza di San Marco built at Venice.	defeated at Gran—revolt of Wallachia.	1594. The Falkland Isles discovered by Hawkins.
			1597. Mohammed leads his troops, and defeats the Germans at Agria.	1595. The Dutch first in India. Sweden:—The regent assumes independent authority.
				1598. Russia:—Boris Godunov, ——begins a new dynasty. Sigismund lands in Sweden, to re-establish his power—but is defeated, and returns to Poland.

PERIOD IX.—120 *years.*—

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England.	France.
1602	English East India Company founded.		1601. Earl of Essex beheaded.	
	Exportation of English wool prohibited.	1604.—Acadia colonized by the French.	1603.—James I.—Union of the English and Scotch crowns.	
1603	Conference at Hampton Court.		1605. The Gunpowder Plot.	
1604	*New Translation of the Bible begun:* (published 1611).			
1606	Dr. Gilbert discovers the power of electricity, and of conductors and non-conductors.	1606. — Discovery of Hudson's Bay.		
		1607.—English settlement at Jamestown, (1st permanent one in N. America.)		
		1608. — Quebec founded.		
		1609.—Jesuit missions in Paraguay.		
1610	*Telescopes* invented by *Galileo.*		1612. English factories at Surat.	1610. Assassination of Henry IV., by Ravaillac.——Louis XIII, (9 years old). *Mary de Medici*, regent.
1615	Coffee at Venice.			
1616	*Tobacco* in Virginia.	1616.—The Tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.	1616. Ministry of Villiers, duke of Buckingham.	
	Bacon's Inductive Philosophy.		1617. *Sir Francis Bacon*, lord chancellor.	1614. Last assembly of the States-general.
1618	*Harvey* discovers the *circulation of the blood.*		1618. Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful voyage to America—he is beheaded on his return.	
1620	*Thermometers* invented by *Drebel.*	1620.—Negro slaves first imported to Virginia.		1615. The king marries Anne, of Austria.——Civil war:—Conde heads the Huguenots.
	Inigo Jones, celebrated architect.	Emigration of Puritans to New England.		
	Martin Opitz, German poet.	1621. —John Carver, 1st Governor of N. E.		
	Negro Slavery commenced in Virginia.			
1624	*Peter Paul Rubens*, painter.	1624. New Amsterdam settled by the Dutch.	1625.—Charles I.	1624 Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu.
1625	*Massinger*, the dramatist.		Buckingham, prime minister.	
1626	*Kepler's* "Astronomia Nova Celestis."			
	Torricelli invents the barometer.			
1627	The *Parian marbles* brought to England by the earl of Arundel.	1627. Boston founded.	1627. War with France,	in support of the Huguenots. Rochelle reduced by famine—after a siege of ten months.
		1629. Wouter Van Twiller, governor of New Amsterdam.	1629. No parliament for eleven years.	
1630	*Gazettes* first published in Venice.		1630. Peace with France.	

1598–1718.—*Edict of Nantes to the death of Charles XII., of Sweden.*

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
					1604. Sweden: Charles IX.
			1605. Leo XI., pope. Paul V., pope.	1605. Revolt in Syria and Caramania, under the pasha of Aleppo.	1605. India:—Jehangir, sultan.
		1606. Truce of Comorra, for twenty years, with the Porte.		1606. Commercial treaty with France and Holland.	
		1608. *Protestant union*, under Frederic, the elector palatine.		Tobacco first brought to Turkey.	
1609	Expulsion of the Moors.	1610. The Catholic League, under the duke of Bavaria.	1609. Tuscany:—Cosmo II.		1609. India:—Arrival of Hawkins, first English envoy from the East India Company.
		1612. Matthias.			Sweden:—Gustavus Adolphus.
1613	War of the Montferrat succession in Italy.	——	Leghorn, the emporium of the Levant trade.		1611. Sweden:—War with Denmark.—Calmar and Risby lost.—Axel Oxenstiern, minister.—Russia devastated by Poles and Tartars. Russia:—Michael Romanoff, czar.
		1615. Truce of Comorra confirmed.		1617.—Mustapha I.—	
		1618. The Thirty Years' War begins.			1615. Denmark:—First standing army
		1619.—Ferdinand II.——	1618. Conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to reduce Venice under subjection to Spain.		1616. India:—Sir Thomas Roe ambassador from James I. of England. Sweden predominates in the north.
1621	Dutch war.—Spain supports Austria. Philip IV.	1620. Victory of the White Mountain, near Prague.—Massacre of Prague.—The Protestant religion totally suppressed.		1618.—Osman II.—Great Persian victory at Shibli.	1618. *The Synod of Dort—Arminius* condemned. Settlement of Tanquebar, in Coromandel.
			1621. Gregory XV., pope. Tuscany:—Ferdinand II.	1620 War with Poland, and unsuccessful invasion of Poland.	
1625	Defeat of Spanfleet off Lima, by the Dutch.	1626. Victory of Tilly over Christian IV., of Denmark, at Lutter.	1623. The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg, sent to Rome.	1623. Murad IV.—restores tranquillity.	1621. Dutch West India Company incorporated. 1622. Persia:—Ormuz gained from the Portuguese by the help of the English.
1625	Naval war with England.	1628. Wallenstein recovers all the shores of the Baltic, except Stralsund.	1628. General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua.		1625. Netherlands:—Henry Frederic.—Breda, taken by Spinola.
1630	Peace with England.	1629. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.—Diet of Ratisbon.—Wallenstein dismissed, succeeded by Tilly.		1625. Truce with the empire renewed.	1627. Persia:—Shah Soofi I. 1629. Peace of Lubeck.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England.	France.
1630	*Lotteries* for money first mentioned.	The Dutch sole masters of Brazil.	1630. *Wentworth*, earl of Strafford, minister.	
1631	*Calico* first imported into England.	1632. *Maryland* settled by a colony under *Lord Baltimore*.	*Laud*, archbishop of Canterbury.	1631. Treaty with Sweden and the popular princes against the emperor.
			1633. The king visits Scotland — is crowned at Edinburgh.	
		1635. *Connecticut* settled. —Guadaloupe and Martinique, by the French.		1635. Alliance with Holland against Spain, for the partition of the Austrian Netherlands.
	Edward Coke, the great jurist.			
1636	*Pedro Calderon de la Barca*, Spanish dramatist.	1637. *Maine* and *New Hampshire* colonized.	1637. Troubles in Scotland, caused by Charles's plan to overthrow the Scotch presbyterian church, and enforce episcopacy.	1636. Alliance with Sweden against Austria.
	Flourishing period of *flower trade* in the Dutch cities.	Harvard College founded.	1639. War with Scotland.	Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards, and of Picardy, by the Imperialists, who threaten Paris.
	Rembrandt, *Van Dyke*, painters.		1640. Parliament assembled — dissolved without effecting any thing.	
			The Scotch invade England —take possession of Newcastle.	
1638	The *Jansenists*, founded by Jansenius, bishop of Ypres.		The *Long Parliament*, Nov. 3.	1638. Invasion of Spain, siege of Fontarabia.
1639	*Printing in America.*	1639. *First printing office in America*, at Cambridge, by Sam. Green.	Impeachment of Strafford and Laud.	
1640	First Swedish manufactories. *Persin*, *Caspar*, *Daghet*, and *Claude Lorraine*, French painters.	1640. Whole number of emigrants to New England previous to this, 21,000.		1640. Turin taken by the French.
				The first *Louis d'ors* struck.
1641	*Coffee* brought to England by Nat. Conopius.		1641. Strafford beheaded. —Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished.—Rebellion of Roger Moore in Ireland. — Massacre of Protestants by Irish Catholics.	1641. Alliance with Portugal against Spain.—Catalonia and Rousillon revolt, and submit to France.
			1642. Civil War and Revolution.— Rise of *Roundheads* and *Cavaliers*, both of the popular party.— Battle of Edgehill, indecisive.	1642. Cinq Mars and de Thou beheaded.
				1643. Louis XIV. (the Great.) — *Anne, of Austria*, regent.
1643	Condé and Turenne, the greatest generals of the age.	1643. *Confederation of the colonies of New England*, for mutual defence.	1643. Royalists victorious at Carlsgrane—defeated at Newbury.—Solemn league and covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments.	Victory of Rocroi over the Spaniards, by Condé.
				Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine.

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1631. Sack of Magdeburg, by Tilly. —Gustavus Adolphus takes Mayence.	1631. Peace of Chierasco.—The influence of France increases.		1632. Sweden: — Christina, queen —
		1632. Defeat and death of Tilly, at Lech. — Gustavus takes Munich.— Wallenstein again in command.—Battle of Lutzen.—Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.		1634. Murad invades Persia — takes Falreeze.	1632. Sweden:— Oxenstiern, regent. Russia:—War with Poland; two years' siege of Smolensko. — Russian army capitulates, and the Polish king advances to Moscow.
		1635. Peace of Prague with Saxony.			1634. Peace of Wiasma, disadvantageous to Russia.
		1636. Swedes victorious at Wittstock.		1636. Peace with Poland renewed.	
		1637.—Ferdinand III. — Galas successful against the Swedes.		1637. Troubles on the Tartar frontier; Azoph taken by the Cossacks. Bagdad taken by the Turks.	
		1638. Bernhard, of Saxe Weimar, defeats the Imperialists at Rheinfield—takes Brisac.			
1639	Loss of the Japanese trade.	1639. Battles of Olnitz and Brandiez, gained by the Swedish general, Bauner.		All the conquests of Abbas recovered.	1639. Holland. —Great naval victory by *Van Tromp*, over the Spanish fleet in the Downs.
1640	Portugal regains her independence, under John IV. duke of Braganza	1640. Prussia — Frederic William.		1640. Ibrahim. —	1640. India:—Madras founded by the English.
		1642. The Swedes defeat the Austrians at Leipsic.		1642. Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks.	
		1643. —invade Holstein, and compel the Danes to desert Austria.			

A.D	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
	Des Cartes, French philosopher.		1644. Battle of Marston Moor—royalists defeated.	
1646	*Air guns* invented.	1646. *Thomas Mayhew*, preacher to the Indians, shipwrecked.	1645. Battle of Naseby. 1646. The king seeks refuge in the Scottish camp.	1645. :— Marshal Turenne takes Treves.
		1647. *Peter Stuyvesant*, governor of New Amsterdam.	1647. —is delivered up to parliament for £100,000.	
1648	*Engraving in mezzotinto*, improved by Prince Rupert.	1648. Cambridge platform adopted.	1648. Cromwell routs the Scotch, under Hamilton.——The presbyterians expelled from parliament, which receives the name of "the Rump."	1648. Factions of the Fronde; dissensions fomented by Cardinal de Retz.
		1649. *J. Winthrop*, governor of Connecticut.	1649. Trial and execution of the king.	1649. Court removes to St. Germains.—Siege of Paris.
			The Commonwealth.	
1650	*Railroads with wooden rails*, near Newcastle.	1650. Settlement of North Carolina.	1650. Cromwell subdues Ireland.	1650. Condé, Conti, and Longueville, imprisoned.—Turenne flees to the Spaniards.
	Jeremy Taylor, *Algernon Sidney*, English writers.		The Scots proclaim Charles II. He 1651. enters England—is defeated at Worcester, and escapes to France.	
		1652. *John Cotton* died.	1652. Naval war with Holland.—Blake, Ascough, and Penn, English admirals.	1652. Mazarine retires to Sedan. Condé flies to Spain.
	Le Seur and *Le Brun*, French painters.			
			1653. Long parliament dissolved by Cromwell.—"Barebone's parliament" summoned.	1653. Mazarine enters Paris in triumph.
			Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.	
			Milton, private secretary to Cromwell.	
1654	*Air pumps* invented.		1654. Peace of Westminster.——Alliance with Holland.	
1655	About this time flourish *Moliere*, *La Fontaine*, *Corneille*, Madame *de Sevigne*, *Rochefoucault*, *Racine*, *Boileau*, and *Pascal*, in France.	1655. *E. Winslow* died.	1655. War with Spain.—Jamaica conquered by Penn.	
	Velasquez and *Murillo*, Spanish painters.		1658. Death of Cromwell.—Richard Cromwell, Protector.	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees.—Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, of Spain.

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1644. Invasion of Hungary, by Racoezi—the emperor forced to yield to the demands of the protestants.	1644. Innocent X., pope.		1644. Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet.
				1645. War with Venice. Candia, the theatre of war.	1645. Sweden:—Peace of Brömsebro with Denmark.
			1646. Revolt of Naples, under Massaniello.		1647. Netherlands:—William II.
					China:—The Tartars place a prince of their own on the throne—the first of the present dynasty of Tsing.
		1648. Peace of Westphalia, signed at Munster, between France, the empire, and Sweden.—The principle of a *balance of power* in Europe first recognized.		1648. Mohammed IV.	1648. Poland:—The Ukraine Cossacks revolt, and cut the Polish army to pieces.
					—John Cassimir.—
				1650. Mohammed Rioprili, grand vizier.	
				1653. Naval defeat by the Venetians in the Archipelago.	1653. Holland:—John de Witt, Grand Pensionary; De Ruyter, admiral.
1654	Brazil recovered from the Dutch.				1654. Defeat and death of Tromp.
					Sweden:—Christina resigns.—Charles X., 1st of the House of Deux Ponts.
1655	War with England.		1655. Alexander VII., pope.		Poland:—War with Russia.
		1657.—Leopold I.—		1657. War with Racoezi, for aiding Sweden against Poland.	1657. Denmark:—War against the Swedes, who overrun Denmark, and menace Copenhagen.
					1658. Denmark:—Naval victory over the Swedes.
					Denmark:—Peace of Roskilde.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England.	France.
			1659. Richard resigns.—Rump parliament called, but soon expelled. Restoration of the Stuarts.	1661. Death of Mazarine. Colbert, comptroller-general of finance. Lyonne, Le Tellier.
			1660.—Charles II. Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor and prime minister.	1662. Disputes with the pope.—6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.
1662	Logwood first cut in the bay of Honduras.		1661. New parliament.—Alliance with Portugal. 1662. Marriage with Catherine, of Portugal. Act of Uniformity. Dunkirk sold to France.	1664. French East India Company.
	Salvator Rosa, landscape painter.	1663. Canada made a royal colony.		1666. Academie des Sciences Louvois.
	Huygens, Dutch astronomer.	1663. *Elliot's Indian Bible* printed. 1664. New York occupied by the English.	1664. War with Holland. 1665. Naval victory by the duke of York. *Great Plague* in London.	1667. War with Spain. Louis claims Spanish Netherlands for his wife—invades Belgium.
1665	Persecution of *Jansenists* in France.			1668. Peace of Aix la Chapelle with Spain.
1666	*Chain shot* invented by De Witt.		1666. *Great Fire* in London.	
1666	*Canal* of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.			
1667	*Gobelin tapestry* manufactory in Paris.	1667.—ceded to them by the peace of Breda	1667. Peace of Breda.—New York ceded to England. Banishment of the earl of Clarendon. 1668. Triple league—England, Sweden, and Holland, against France.	1672. War with Holland. 1673. French ambassador at Ispahan. 1674. The Dutch defeated at the battles of Sinsheim and Mulhausen.—Turenne ravages the Palatinate.
1670	*Bayonets* invented at Bayonne. *Orrery* invented.	1670. Conclusion of the 'American treaty' between England and Spain.	1670. The *Cabal* ministry.—Secret treaty with France.	
1671	Foundation of the *Academy of Architecture*, and the *Hôtel des Invalides*, at Paris.			1675. Death of Turenne at Sasbach. Influence of Père la Chaise, the king's confessor.
	Cassini, Italian astronomer and mathematician.		1672. War with Holland in conjunction with France. 1673. Ministry of Danby. *Test Act* passed. 1674. Peace with Holland.	
	D'Herbelot, *Pascal*, *Bourdaloue*, *La Bruyère*, *Malbranche*, French writers.			
1675	*Christopher Wren*, architect, commences St. Paul's.	1675. King Philip's War in New England.		1677. Victory over the Prince of Orange at Mont-Cassel.
	Ruysdael, celebrated Dutch painter.			1678. Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain—restores tranquility to Europe.
	William Temple, historian.			
	Butler, *Waller*, and *Dryden*, English poets; *Henry More*, *Leighton*, *Baxter*, *Boyle*.	1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.	1678. The Popish Plot.	
	Mansart, architect; *Giradon*, sculptor, of France.			

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1661	Invasion of Portugual.			1661. War with Austria.	1660. Demark:—Peace of Copenhagen. — The Swedes restore Bornholm, and Drontheim. Revolution in Denmark. Sweden:—Charles XI. Peace of Oliva. Prussia acknowledged independent.
				1662. Invasion of Hungary.	1660. Poland:—Great victory of Marshal John Sobieski over the Tartars
1663	Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards at Estremas.	1663. The Diet permanent at Ratisbon. 1664. Montecuculi victorious over the Turks at St. Gothard.			
665	Spain:—Charles II.——	1665. The Tyrol united to Austria.			
1667	Portugal:—Revolution at Lisbon. King deposed. —Pedro II.		1667. Clement IX., pope. 1669. Candia taken from Venice by Kioprili. Peace with the Porte. 1670. Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany.—War between Genoa and Savoy.		1667. Holland:—Peace of Breda: loss of New Netherlands. 1668. First embassies from Russia to France and Spain. India:—Rise of the Mahratta power.—Sevajee takes and sacks Surat. 1670. Den.:—Christian V.
1668	Peace of Lisbon with Spain.			1672. The Sultan invades Poland.	1672. Sea fight between the Dutch fleet, under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated.
1669	Nitard, the Jesuit, driven from Spain.	1673. War of Austria and France.	Clement X., pope. 1674. Revolt of Messina in favor of France.	1673. —defeated by Zobriski, at Choezim.	Den.:—William III.
1673	War with France to protect Holland.	1675. Turenne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine. —Victory of Consarbruck over the French, under Crequi.—Treves taken. 1676. General revolt of Hungarians under Emeric.	1676. Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. Death of De Ruyter. Innocent XI. pope. Death of the atheist, Spinoza.	1676. Peace of Zurawno with Poland. 1678. First war with Russia, on account of the Cossacks.	1674. Poland:—John Sobieski.—— 1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg. 1677. Battle of the Lund, between the Swedes and Danes.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
	Bernini, Italian sculptor.		Rise of the names of *Whigs* and *Tories*.	France, the most formidable power in Europe.
1681	Museum for Natural History, at London.			
	Jardin des Plantes, at Paris.		1683. "Ryehouse Plot." Execution of Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney.	1683. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands.
683	*Penny post* established in London.			
	Kempfer's travels in Japan.		In this reign the *Royal Society* of London was instituted by Wilkins, bishop of Chester.	1684. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain.
	John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."		—Bombay ceded to England.	
		1686. Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New England.	1685.—James II.	1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
		1688. General suppression of charter governments.	Rebellion of Monmouth, in England, and Argyle, in Scotland, both defeated and executed.	
		1689. Montreal destroyed by the Five nations.	Judge Jeffries.	
1686	*Otto Von Guericke*, inventor of the *air-pump* and *electrical machine*, died.	*Leisler* usurps the government of New York.	1686. The king favors the Catholics.	
1687	*Telegraphs* invented.	1690. The English settlements of Schenectady, N. York, Casco, Me. and Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by a party of French.	1687. —re-establishes the Court of High Commission.	
	Newton's Principia, published.		1688. "Revolution of 1688."—The Whigs and Tories unite in applying to the Prince of Orange, who lands in England with 15,000 men—the king flees to France.	1688. War of Spain—the Empire, Holland, Savoy, and England against France.
	G. Batt. Lully, from Florence, founder of French *opera music.*	Port Royal, Nova Scotia, reduced by Sir William Phipps.—Expedition against Canada, unsuccessful.		
	Arch. Corelli, celebrated violinist and composer at Rome.			1689. Grand alliance against France, headed by William III.
1690	*White paper* first made in England.		1689.—William III. and Mary II.—War with France.	
	Leibnitz, German philosopher, founds the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.		James II. lands in Ireland—besieges Londonderry.	
1692	*First opera in London.*		1690. William in Ireland. —*Battle of the Boyne.* James defeated, returns to France.	1690. Naval victory over the Dutch and English off Dieppe.
	Purcell, English musician.			Victory of Luxemburg, at Fleurus.
1693	*Bank of England.*		1691. Limerick taken, and William acknowledged.	1692. Marshal Luxemburg defeats William at Steenkirk, and
1692	*Telescopes, first reflecting one* made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton.	1691. Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie.	1692. Invasion of England undertaken by the French in favor of James.—Naval victory by the Dutch and English.	1693. —at Neuvinden. Institution of the order of St. Louis.
	Witchcraft superstition in	*New-England.*	1693. Bank of England incorporated.	
		1692. New Hampshire purchased by Allen.	1694. Death of queen Mary.	
	John Locke and *Sir Isaac Newton* in England.	N. York: Leisler executed.	1697. General peace of Ryswick —between France and the allies.	
	Boileau, Fenelon, and *Bayle*, in France.	1693. N. York:—*Episcopacy* introduced.	1698. First partition treaty, between France, England, and the Empire to dispose of the crown of Spain.	
1693	*Bank of England.*	William and Mary's College founded.	1699. Visit of Peter the Great.	
		1697. Kidd's piracies.		
1699	*Phosphorus* discovered.	1699. French colony in Louisiana. —Gold mines in Brazil.		

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1680. Great part of Alsace seized by France.		1682. War with Austria.	1680. Sweden :—Diet of Stockholm. 1682. Russia :—Ivan and Peter, ——their sister, Sophia, regent.
		1683. Turkish war, siege of Vienna by the Turks—victory of the Germans and Poles, under Charles, of Lorraine, and John Sobieski. Treaty of the Hague against France.	1684. Alliance of Venice with Poland, and the Empire against the Porte.	1683. Total rout before Vienna.	1683. Denmark :—The Code of king Christian published.
		1686. *League of Augsburg* against France. 1686. Buda taken after being held by the Turks 145 years. 1687. Decisive victory of Mohaez : Croatia and Transylvania subdued. Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary.		1686. Russia declares war. 1687. Revolution in Constantinople, Mohammed dethroned. Solyman II. ——	1686. India :—The Deckin conquered. Golconda and Besapore. 1687. —The English factories in Bengal suppressed—afterwards restored. 1688. Prussia :—Frederic III —— Russia :—Ivan resigns—Sophia is confined in a convent :
1689	Revolt of Catalonia in favor of France.	1689. Grand alliance ratified at Vienna. The Palatinate desolated by the French.	1689. Alexander VIII., pope.	1689. Defeat at Nisa. 1690. Mustapha Kioprili drives the Austrians across the Danube—recovers Belgrade.	1689. —— Peter the Great —— 1692. Russia :—First trade with China. India :—Height of the Mogul power, annual revenue £32,000,000. China :—Great influence of Jesuits.
		1690 Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Diet of Augsburg.—		1691. Ahmud II ——	1693. Sweden :—The king declared absolute.
1691	Incursion of the French into Aragon.	Victories over the Turks.	1691. Innocent XII., pope.	Defeat and death of Kioprili. 1694. Chio taken by the Venetians.	1695. Holland :——Bombardment of Brussels by the French, under Villeroi. 1696. Poland :—Death of Sobieski—succeeded by
			1693. Battle of Marsaglia—the allies in Italy defeated by the Marshal Catinat.	1695. Mustapha II. —— 1696. ——leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	1697. —Frederic Augustus I. Sweden :—Charles XII. —(15 years old.)
1697	Peace of Ryswick. Intrigues for the succession.	1697. Victory over the Sultan Mustapha at Zenta, by the Prince Eugene.		1699. Peace of Carlowitz. The Ottoman power broken.	Russia :—Introduction of various manufactures—equipment of a fleet, etc. 1699. Den. :—Frederic IV. Alliance of Denmark, Russia, and Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1700	First manufactories in Russia and Denmark *Fenelon*, *Bossuet*, *Masillon*, in France.		1700. A British fleet sent to assist Charles XII., of Sweden. Foundation of the *national debt* in this reign.	
	National Debt of England commenced.	1701. *Yale College* founded.	1701. War of the Spanish succession.	
	Godfrey Kneller, English painter.	1702. *Rice* introduced into Carolina from Madagascar.	1702. The French invade Holland, under Boufflers—repulsed by Marlborough.	
1703	First *Russian newspaper*.—St. Petersburgh founded.	1703. Apalachian Indians subdued. Maine ravaged by French and Indians.	——Anne.—— 1703. Methuen treaty of commerce with Portugal.	1702. Revolt of the Huguenots suppressed by Marshal Villars.
		1704. Captain Church's expedition against the Indians. *Boston News-Letter, first American periodical.*	1704. Marlborough enters Germany, gains the battle of Blenheim. Gibraltar taken by Rooke.	
	Flourishing period of *French literature*.—Great splendor in the French court.		1706. Treaty of union with Scotland. Battle of Ramillies, Villeroi defeated.	
1704	*A newspaper in America.*	1706. Carolina invaded by the French and Spanish.	1707. Victory of Almanza over the English and Portuguese. The first United Parliament of Great Britain meets.	
		1707. Unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal.	1708. Battle of Oudenarde, —French defeated. Sardinia and Minorca captured by the English.	
1708	Incorporation of the United British *East India Company.*	1708. The *Saybrook platform*, formed.	Unsuccessful attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland.	
1709	*Prussic acid* discovered by Diesbach.	1709. First *paper money* in New-Jersey.	1710. Victory of Vendome at Villaviciosa Dr. Sacheverell's trial.—Collision of Whig and Tory principles.	
1710	*A post-office in America.*	1710. *First post-office* at New York. Fruitless expedition against Canada.	1713. Peace of Utrecht. Perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain—England acquires Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay, also Minorca and Gibraltar. The Rhine is the boundary between Germany and France.	
1713	The famous *bull* "*Unigenitus*" against the French Jansenists.	1713. "Queen Anne's War" closed by the treaty of Utrecht.		
1714	Rise of commerce in Austria; first manufactories. *Law's bank at Paris.*		1714. Factions at court—disgrace of Harley, chancellor of the exchequer. Death of the queen.—House of Hanover:— ——George I.—— Robert Walpole, premier.	1714. Peace of Radstadt: the Emperor acknowledges Philip on the cession of Lombardy, Naples, and Sardinia. 1715. Louis XV.——Duke of Orleans regent.—Dubois, minister.
1715	The monastery of Mafra, 'the wonder of Portugal,' built. *Prior*, *Steele*, *De Foe*, *Addison*, flourish in England.	1715. Indian war in South Carolina. 1717. *New-Orleans* settled by the French.	1715. Insurrection of Jacobites.—Battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston. War against Sweden.	
1716	First *standing army* in England.			
1718	The *coffee tree* brought from Java to Surinam.		1718. Quadruple alliance: the Emperor, England, Holland, and France against the designs of Spain.	

A D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1700	Death of the king, who names the duke of Anjou as his successor.	1701. Grand alliance between England, the Empire, to pre	of the Hague, Holland, and vent the union		1700. Russia:—Peter the Great invades Ingria—defeated by Charles XII., at Narva. War of the Northern Powers.
1701	Philip V.	of France and Spa	in.		1701. PRUSSIA erected into a kingdom under ——Frederic I.——
1704	The archduke Charles lands at Lisbon, and enters Spain.	1702. Battles of Stolhafen, Hochstedt, and Spires, gained by the French.	1702. Victory of Luzzace gained by the French over the Imperialists.	1703. Ahmed III.	Charles XII. invades Poland—is victorious at Riga. 1702. —enters Warsaw—takes Cracow. 1703. Victory of Pultusk.—Poland:—The throne declared vacant, and 1704. Stanislas Leetzinski elected king.——
1705	Barcelona taken by the allies.	1705. —Joseph I.——	1706. French driven from Italy by prince Eugene.		1706. The Swedes victorious over the Saxons and Russians at Traverstadt.
1706	Port.:—John V.—English and Portuguese enter Madrid.	1710. Treaty of the Hague between England, Holland, and the Empire.	1707. All the Spanish possessions in Italy abandoned to the allies.	1709. Charles XII. takes refuge at Bender—hence war with Russia.	1707. Russia:—Revolt of the Cossack Mazeppa. 1708. Charles invades Russia, crosses the Dnieper, and is 1709. defeated at Pultowa. Sweden at war with Denmark. Poland:—Frederic Augustus re-ascends the throne.
1711	Charles leaves Spain on becoming Emperor.	1711. —Charles VI.—— Ministry of Count Linzendorf. 1713. *Pragmatic sanction*, vesting the succession to Austria in the daughters of Charles.			1712. Victory of the Swedes at Gadebusche. 1713. Prussia:—Frederic William I.——
1714	Barcelona taken by Berwick. Alberoni, prime minister of Spain.	1714. Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France.	1714. War of the Porte. 1715. Corinth taken by the Turks—the Venice—siege of Corfu raised on the	Venice with	1714. Russia:—Naval victory over the Swedes.—Aland and Finland conquered. 1715. Netherlands.—Barrier treaty of Antwerp with Austria. Sweden:—Return of Charles—Prussia and England join the alliance against him. 1716. defeat at the battle of Peterwarden. 1717. Defeat of Crusca—loss of Belgrade.
		1718. Quadruple alliance against Spain.	1718. Peace of between the and Hungary.	Passarowitz, Porte, Venice,	1718. Charles XII. invades Norway; is killed at the siege of Fredericshall. Sweden:—Ulrica Eleonora.——

PERIOD X.—97 *years.*—

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England.
	Cotton Mather, "*Magnalia*," and *Increase Mather*, Hist. of War with Indians.	1719. First Philadelphia newspaper.	1719. Unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland by the Spaniards. "The South Sea Scheme." 1720. "Bursting of the South Sea bubble."
1721	Inoculation introduced by Lady Montague. The same year introduced into Boston by Dr. Boylston.	1721. First New-York newspaper. 1723. Vermont settled. *Increase Mather*, died.	1721. Sir Robert Walpole's ministry continues.
1724	Academy of Sciences at Petersburg.	1724. Trenton, N. J., founded.	
1725	The "*Appellants*," in France, headed by the Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull "Unigenitus," to a general council; but without effect.	1727. Great earthquake in New-England.	1725. League of Herrenhauser., 1727. George I. dies at Osnaburg. —George II.—
1728	Behring's Strait discovered.	1728. *Cotton Mather*, died. Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil.	1728. Peace of Pardo with Spain
1729	*Balloons* invented by Gusmac.	1729. The Carolinas separated.	1729. Treaty of Seville, be
	In England: *Pope*, *Swift*, *Young*, *Thompson*, *Watts*, Lord *Bolingbroke*, *Doddridge*, *Chesterfield*. *In France:* *J. B. Rousseau*, *Le Sage*, *Rollin*, *Montesquieu*.		1731. Treaty of Vienna with Holland and the Empire.
	Halley, astronomer.	1732. Birth of Washington. 1733. Savannah founded.	
1733	First Lodge of *Freemasons in America, at Boston.*		1739. War with Spain.
1740	*Irish linen manufactories*, and English *steel* and *cutlery* flourish.	1740. Tennessee first explored. 1742. Invasion of Florida by Indians and Spaniards—repulsed.	1740 Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon.—Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the Manilla galleon.
	L. Holberg, Danish dramatist.		

1718-1815.—*Death of Charles XII. to Battle of Waterloo.*

A.D.	France.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
				1719. Italy:—Sicily invaded by the Spanish.
				1720. Peace of Stockholm.—Tranquillity restored in the north
				Sweden:—The queen abdicates in favor of her husband.
				1721. Italy:—Innocent XIII., pope.
				——Frederic. ——
				Peace of Nystadt with Russia
				Russia:—Peter assumes the title "Emperor of all the Russias."
1723	The king assumes the government. Duke de Bourbon, minister.			1721. Turkey:—Mahommed Effendi, ambassador to Paris.
				1723. China:—Christians expelled.
				1723. Italy:—John Gaston, (de Medici), grand duke of Tuscany.
				1723. Turkey:—The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia.
				1724. Italy:—Benedict XIII., pope.
1724	Congress of Cambray			1725. Russia:—Catharine I., widow of
	between England, France, Prussia, and Holland.	1725. Alliance 1734. Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos.	of Vienna, Spain, and Austria.	Peter. ——
1726	Ministry of Cardinal Fleury.			1725. Turkey:—Partition treaty for seizing the north and west provinces of Persia.
				1726. Russia:—Alliance with Austria.
				1726. Turkey:—First printing press brought from Paris to Turkey.
				1727. Russia:—Treaty with China.
				——Peter II. ——
				1727. Turkey:—Peace of Bagdad.
1728	Congress of Soissons dissolved, without effecting any thing.			1728. Denmark:—Fire at Copenhagen, destroys the public library.
				—colony of Danes in Greenland.
				1730. Denmark:—Christian VI. ——
	tween England, France, and Holland.		1733. War of the Polish succession; Austria, Russia, and Denmark.	1730. Italy:—Clement XII., pope.
				Russia:—Anne. ——
				1733. Poland:—Frederic Augustus II
				The diet elect Stanislaus, but are compelled by the Russian army to elect Frederic.
			1735. Preliminaries of Vienna not concluded till 1738	1734. Stanislaus besieged in Dantzic, escapes to Koningsberg.
			1740. War of the Austrian succession. Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States.	1734. Turkey:—Turks driven from Persia by Nadir Shah.
733	War of the Polish succession: France, Spain, and Sardinia.			1736.—war with Russia and Austria.
				1737. Italy:—Francis, of Lorraine, grant duke of Tuscany.
1734	Conquest of Lorraine.		1741. The French, Saxons, and Bavarians, overrun Austria, take Prague, and crown Charles	1739. India:—Invaded by Nadir Shah who takes and plunders Delhi.
1741	War of the Austrian succession —Marshals Belleisle and Broglio:	1739.—War with England, for infractions of the Asiento treaty.	VI. emperor.	1739. Turkey:—Turks defeated nea Choezim.
			Treaty of Breslau with Austria.	1740. Italy:—Benedict XIV., pope
1743	—defeated by the allies at Dettingen.		1743. The French driven across the Rhine.	Turkey:—The Turks invade Persi —are repulsed by Ashraf.
				—peace of Belgrade.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.
	Frederic the Great makes great improvements in *military tactics*—introduces *flying horse artillery.*		1744. Naval victory over the French and Spanish fleets in the bay of Hieres.
	Durante and *Leo*, celebrated musicians.	1745. Louisburg and Cape Breton taken from France by the English.	1745. Scotch rebellion—Charles Edward lands in Scotland.
	Handel, and *Seb. Bach*, musical composers.		1746. he is defeated at Culloden.
1747	Indigo first produced in Carolina.	1747. *David Brainerd* and *Benjamin Coleman*, died.	1747. Victories over the French off Belle-isle and Cape Finisterre.
1748	*Mosheim*, ecclesiastical historian.		1748. Peace of Aix la mutual restitution of con
1750	*Dr. Franklin's discoveries in electricity.*	1749. English settlement in Nova Scotia.	
1752	England introduces the "New Style" Calendar.		1752. The new style introduced; the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.
1753	*British Museum founded.*		
		1752. Hostilities between Eng	land and France on the boun
		1754. Washington's mission to the French.	
		1755. Defeat of Braddock.	
	British.	1756. Oswego and Ft. Granby taken by the French.	1756 "Seven Years' Subsidiary alliance with Prussia.
	Allan Ramsay, Shenstone, Gray, Collins, Akenside, Churchill. — *Helvetius, Fr. Racine, Fr. Gellert, Ger. Winckelmann, Ger.*		Ministry of William Pitt, the elder.
		1757. Fort Wm. Henry captured.	1757. Victory of Plassey, in India.
		1758. Repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga.	
		Fort Du Quesne taken.	
		1759. Invasion of Canada—death of Wolfe—Quebec taken.	1759. Naval victories over the Lagros, and off Brest.
		Capture of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga.	Surat, in India, taken from the Dutch.
	John Rysbrach, sculptor.		1760.—George III.—
	Hogarth, Wilson, & Joshua Reynolds, painters.		1761. Earl of Bute, premier.
1761	Potatoes first planted in France, by Turgot.		1762. War with Spain.
	Niebuhr's travels in Arabia.		Conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manilla.
		1763. End of the "Old French War."	1763. Peace of Paris
	Wesley & Whitefield preach.	1765. "American *Stamp Act*" resisted in Massachusetts and Virginia.	
1764	Philadelphia Medical School, first in America.		1765. Bengal ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Allahabad.
1766	Wallis and Carteret's voyage of discovery in the South Seas.	First Colonial Congress at New-York.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1744	War declared against England and Austria.			1740. Prussia:—FREDERIC II. (the Great,) Prussia increases in importance.—War with Austria. Russia:—Ivan V.
1745	Battle of Fontenoy, allies defeated.		1745. Charles dies at Munich. House of Lorraine:	
1746	The French victorious by land, but unsuccessful by sea.	1746.:—Ferdinand VI.	—Francis I. husband of Maria Theresa.	1741. Sweden:—War with Russia. Swedes driven out of Finland.
1747	War with Holland.	——		Russia:—Elizabeth. ——
				1743. —Peace of Abo with Sweden.
				1743. Turkey:—War with Persia. —Defeat near Erivan.
				1744. India:—Hostilities between French and English.
				1744. Italy:—Savoy occupied by French and Spaniards, who take
				1745. —Parma, Milan, and Placentia. —Genoa bombarded by the English.
				1746. —French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy.
				1746. Denmark:—Frederic V. ——
				1747. Netherlands:—William IV. Persia:—Revolution: Nadir. Shah murdered.
				1751. Holland:—William V. stadtholder. Denmark:—Ministry of Count Bernstorff. Sweden:—House of Holstein Gottorp:—
	Chapelle — quests.	1748	Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Spain, and Prussia the only gainers by the war.	——Adolphus Frederic. ——
	daries of Nova Scotia.		1756. Seven Years' War of Austria and Prussia. Invasion and conquest of Saxony, by Frederic II. Alliance with France.	1754. Italy:—The Corsicans, under Paoli, revolt against Genoa.
1753	Influence of Madame de Pompadour.			1754. Turkey:—Othman III.
	War."			1755. First Prussian embassy to Constantinople.
	Capture of Minorca from the English.			1756. India:—Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal.
1757	Invasion of Hanover.		1757. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen.	1757. Turkey:—Mustapha III.
				1757. Prussia:—Russian invasion.
1758	Defeat at Crefeldt, on the Rhine.		1758. French defeated at Crefeldt.	1758. —victory of Londorf.
			1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden retaken.	1758. Italy:—Clement XIII., pope.
	French off Cape	1759:— Charles III.		1759. Prussia:—The king defeated at Kunnersdorf.
	Attempt to invade Ireland.			1760. —Battle of Liegnitz.—Berlin taken. India:—Shah Alim II. Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali.
1760	Loss of all Canada.		1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic.	
1761	The Bourbon Family Compact.		1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg.	1762. Russia:——Peter III. ——(six months).
	Siege and capture of Belleisle, by the English.		1763. Peace of Hubertstrug.	——Catharine II. ——
			1765. Joseph II. ——	1764. Poland:—Stanislaus Poniatowski.
	between France, Spain and England.			1765. India,—Treaty of Allahabad. —Establishment of a British empire
1764	Expulsion of the Jesuits.			1765. Italy:—Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany.
				1766. Denmark:—Christian VII. ——
				1766. Power of the Mamelukes in Egypt revived under Rodvan and Ali Bey.

A.D	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain
			1766. American Stamp Act repealed.—New ministry under the Earl of Chatham.
1767	*First spinning machine* in England.		1767. First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore.
1768	Cook's first voyage of discovery. *Bruce* discovers the source of the Nile. *Royal Academy of Arts* in England; Joshua Reynolds, first president.	1768. Boston occupied by the British troops.	
1769	Letters of *Junius*.	1769. *Daniel Boone* explores *Kentucky*.	
1770	Whitefield dies at Newburyport.		1770. Lord North, prime minister.
		1772. Hancock, S. Adams, and Patrick Henry, promote the revolution.	1771. The Falkland Islands ceded by Spain to Great Britain.
		1773. Tea destroyed at Boston.	
1774	Captain Cook discovers New California.	1774. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.	1774. The Boston Port Bill passed.
1774	The Spinning-jenny, invented by *Robert Arkwright*.		1774. Warren Hastings, governor general of India.
1774	The Improved Steam Engine, by *Watt* and *Bolton*.		
		1775. AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR: April 19, Skirmish at Lexington. June 17, Battle of Bunker's Hill Prescott, Putnam, & Warren. WASHINGTON, commander-in-chief.	1775. Lord North's "conciliatory measures" rejected by the colonies.
	In England. Goldsmith, Warburton, Johnson, Littleton, Lowth, Garrick, Hume, Robertson, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horne Tooke, Priestley, Horsley, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Cooper, Sheridan, McPherson, Burns, Kaimes, Reid. *France.* Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Condillac, Jussien, Lavoisier, La Harpe, Barthelemy, Buffon. *Ger.* Moshcim, Zimmerman, Kant, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, *Sw.* Linnæus, *It.* Metastasio, *Rus.* Kheraskov, Kostrov, Deerhavin, Bogdanovich, Khemnitzee.	Montgomery takes St. Johns and Montreal, and falls at Quebec. 1776. The British troops evacuate Boston.	1776. The city of London remonstrates against the American war.
		Moultrie defeats the English at Sullivan's Island. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4. Americans (Sullivan) defeated at Flatbush, Aug. Battle of White Plains. Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26-7.	The British army takes possession of New-York. Hessians hired for service in America.
		1777. Arrival of Lafayette. Capture of Ticonderoga by the British, July 5.	

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
			Discipline of the Ottoman troops improved by Baron de Tott.
			1767. Spain :—Jesuits expelled. India :—Hyder Ali resists the English.
1768	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.		1768. War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
1769	Ministry of Duc d'Aiquillon.		1769. Pope Clement XIV. The Russian army occupies Wallachia and Moldavia.
770	Marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette.		
			1771. Sweden :—Gustavus III. ——
		1772. Joseph II. with the Emperors of Russia and Prussia, dismember Poland, dividing it between themselves.	1772. First Partition of Poland.
1773	Madame du Barri rules the king.		1773. Ottoman Empire :—The Russians crossing the Danube, are repulsed by Ghazi Hassan. Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits.
1774	——Louis XVI. —— *Marie Antoinette*, queen :— Maurepas, prime minister.		1774. India :—Warren Hastings, first British governor-general. Russia :—Revolt of the Cossack Pugatscheff, calling himself Czar Peter.
			Ottoman Empire :—Abdul Hamid. —
			1775. Pope Pius VI. Spain :—Able ministry of Florida Blanca.
1776	Necker, comptroller-general. Franklin in Paris.		1776. Bassora surrendered to the Persians. East Indies :—Lord Pigot, governor-general, imprisoned by his own council.
			1777. Portugal :—Maria, queen.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
		Battles of Bennington, Aug. 16; Brandywine, Sept 11, and Stillwater. Philadelphia taken by the English, under Cornwallis.——Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4.—Gates receives Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17. Articles of confederation, adopted Nov. 15.	
		1778. Alliance with France. Battle of Monmouth, Washington victorious, June 28. Arrival of the French fleet under D'Estaing. Massacre of Wyoming. Savannah taken by the English.	1778. Capture of Pondicherry, in India.
		1779. Wayne recovers Stoney Point. Paul Jones's Victory off Scotland.	
		1780. Battle near Camden: De Kalb killed. Treason of Arnold.	1780. War with Hyder Ali in India. War with Holland.
1781	*Herschel's* discovery of the *Georgium Sidus.*	1781. Battle of Cowpens, gained by Morgan. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 17.	1781. Victory off the Doggerbank.
1782	*Prussic acid* obtained in a separate state, by *Scheele.*	1782. Treaty with Holland, by J. Adams, Jay, Franklin, and Laurens.	
1783	*Air balloon* of Montgolfier.	1783. PEACE OF VERSAILLES: INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES acknowledged by Great Britain.	
1784	First American vessel in China. *Institution for the deaf and dumb* at Paris, by the Abbé de l'Epee. *Sunday schools* established in England, by *Robert Raikes.*	1784. New-York Chamber of Commerce founded.	1784. Pitt, the younger, premier. Peace with Tippoo Saib.
1785	Herschel's Telescopes.	1785. John Adams, 1st ambassador from the United States of America to Great Britain.	
1786	*Stenography*, by Taylor.	1786. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.	1786. Pitt's Sinking Fund.
1787	*Panoramas* in London. First *spinning machine* in *France.*	1787. General Convention at Philadelphia. FEDERAL CONSTITUTION of the United States, adopted.	1788. The king insane.—Death of Charles Edward, the last pretender.
	Talma, the celebrated tragedian.	1788. *Cotton* planted in Georgia. 1789. GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President: Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph, and Jay, form the cabinet.	Trial of Warren Hastings.
		1791. First United States Bank. 1792. Kentucky admitted to the Union. United States *Mint* established.	1792. Provision for the gradual abolition of the slave trade.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1778	Alliance with America	1778. War of the Bavarian succession.—Bavaria seized by Germany.	
1779	Scheme to invade England from Normandy.	1779. Congress and Peace of Teschen.	
1780	Rochambeau sent to aid the Americans.		1780. Declaration of the armed neutrality—to protect neutral flags from the right of search claimed by Britain.
1781	Necker resigns.		
1782	Defeat of De Grasse in the West Indies, by Rodney.	1782. Punishment of death abolished. The Pope visits the emperor, to dissuade him from	1782. Italy:—Pontine marshes drained. India:—Rise of Sindia—
1783	Peace of Versailles.	hostilities against the church.	Tippoo, Sultan. 1783. —alliance with the French.
	La Perousé's voyage of discovery.	1785. 2,000 religious houses suppressed by the emperor.	
			1786. Prussia:—Frederic William II.
1787	Financial difficulties—New taxation: Colonne, Brienne, and Necker, ministers successively.		1787. Russia:—War with the Porte.
		1788. The emperor attempts to control the Universities.	1788. Spain:—Charles IV.
1789	FRENCH REVOLUTION begins.—Bastile taken and razed, July 14.—Lafayette, commander of the national guards.—Mirabeau, leading orator.		1789. Ottoman Empire:—Selim II.
		1790. Leopold II.—Congress of Reichenbach.	1790. Tuscany:—Ferdinand III.
179.	Flight of the king to Varennes.—Lafayette resigns.	1791. Conference of Pilnitz.	
1792	War with Germany:—The French declared a republic. *Girondists* and *Mountainists.*	1792.—Francis II.—French take Spires, Mentz, and Longwy—Lafayette imprisoned at Olmutz.	1792. Sweden:—Gustavus IV

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
		1793. Washington re-elected. Neutrality in regard to France.	1793. First coalition against France, directed by England—all Europe, except Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey.
	Tom Paine, *Fisher Ames*. | *Alfieri*, Italian poet.		
	Hannah More, *Gainsboro'*, *Moreland*. *Boguslawski*, *Krasicki*, Polish poets. | *Gluck*, *Haydn*, *Mozart*, *Albrechtsbergen*, *Beethoven*.	1794. *Commercial treaty with England.* Commencement of the *navy*—6 frigates built.	British army defeated near Dunkirk.
			1795. War with Holland.
		1796. Washington resigns.	
		1797. John Adams, 2d president.	
		Difficulties with France.	
		1798. Regular army organized, Washington commander-in-chief.	1798. Second coalition against France.—Irish rebellion.—Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile.
1799	*Pestalozzi*, system of elementary education. *Mungo Park's travels in Africa*, published.	1799. Death of Washington. Tennessee becomes a State.	Wilberforce's motion to abolish the slave trade, lost, 87 to 83.
		1800. Seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.	1800. Union of England and Ireland. —Malta taken.
1801	Iron railways in England. *Polytechnic school* in Paris.	1801. Thomas Jefferson, 3d President. Exports of United States, $93,000,000.	1801. Battle of Alexandria.—Pitt resigns, succeeded by Addington.
1802	*First book-fair in New-York.*	1802. Ohio joins the Union; it has 76,000 inhabitants.	1802. Peace of Amiens.
		1803. Purchase of Louisiana, for $15,000,000. U. States frigate Philadelphia, taken by the Tripolitans.	1803. Successful war in India.
1804	*First Locomotive Steam Engine* used on the Merthyn Tydvil road in Wales.	1804. Decatur recaptures the Philadelphia. Preble bombards Tripoli. Burr kills Hamilton.	1804. Pitt again premier.
		1805. Jefferson re-elected President: George Clinton, of *New-York*, Vice-President.	1805. Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1793	The king and queen beheaded. Reign of Terror. Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday.	1793. First Coalition against France.	1793. Second Partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. Hayti independent republic, under Toussaint L'Ouverture.
1794	Victories of Pichegru and Jourdan—the allies every where driven back. Revolution of the 9th Thermidor. Robespiere guillotined.		1794. Poland:—Revolt at Cracow.—Kosciusko, general-in-chief.—Russians defeated at Warsaw.
1795	NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, commander of the army; quells an insurrection in Paris.		1795. Final partition of Poland—extinction of the kingdom. Batavian Republic:—Shimelpennink.
1796	War in Italy. Battle of Lodi.		1796. Russia:—Paul I.
1797	Bonaparte's Austrian Campaign—Hoche and Moreau's celebrated passage of the Rhine. Peace of Campo Formio.		1797. Switzerland:—General Revolution—The French invade Berne—Helvetian Republic. Prussia:—Frederic William III
1798	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt is defeated by Nelson at Aboukir, Aug. 1.	1798. Second Coalition against France.	1798. India:—Marquis Wellesley, governor-general.
1799	The French enter Switzerland under Bernadotte and Jourdan.—Return of Bonaparte.—Revolution of the 18th Brumaire—Bonaparte, first consul.		1799. Russians, under Suwarrow, defeated near Milan.
1800	Battle of Marengo.	—Moreau's victory of Hohenlinden.	1800. Armed neutrality of the north. Pope Pius VII. Ionian Republic founded.
1801	Peace of Lunevile.		1801. Russia: Alexander.
1802	Bonaparte elected president of the Italian republic. Peace of Amiens. *Legion of Honor* instituted.		1802. Italian Republic—Bonaparte president.
1803	War with England. Bank of France.		1803. India:—Great Mahratta War.
1804	Duke D'Enghien shot. Bonaparte crowned as NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French. Marshals Soult, Murat, Ney, &c.	1804. The emperor of Germany assumes the title of emperor of AUSTRIA.	1804. Russia:—War with Persia.
1805	Austrian Campaign,	Batttle of Austerlitz.	
	Peace of Napoleon Protector of the	Presburg. *Confederation of the Rhine.*	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1806	*Planet Juno* discovered. *Lewis & Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.*		1806. Fourth Coalition against France.
1807	Fulton's first successful trial of Steamboats.	1807. Embargo on all the ports of the United States. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason.	1807. Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, passed.
1808	General University established by Napoleon, to superintend national education. *Lithography* invented.	Slave trade abolished.	1808. The English, under Wellesley, enter Spain as allies.
	In England: *Flaxman, Westmacott, Chantrey,* sculptors. France: *La Grange, Mange, Hauy, Biot, B. St. Pierre,* poet.	1809. James Madison, 4th President. Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1809. Fifth Coalition. Walcheren expedition.
1810	*First steamboat built in Europe.*		1810. War with Sweden.
		1811. Engagement between the 'President' and the 'Little Belt.' Indians on the Wabash, defeated by Gov. Harrison. Population of the United States, 7,239,903.	1811 George, Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, (the king being insane). Population of Great Britain, 12,552,144.
1812	*American Board of Commissioners* for *Foreign Missions*, founded.	1812. War with Great Britain.	
		Invasion of Canada under Gen. Hull. Gen. Hull surrenders Detroit to the British.	
1814	*Steam carriages* in England. *Gas* used for lighting the streets of London.	The Constitution captures the Guerriere: (First check of British naval supremacy.)	Lord Liverpool premier.
1815	*Safety lamp* invented by Sir *Humphrey Davy.*	Wool victorious at Queenstown, Oct. 12. Captain Jones, in the Wasp, captures the Frolic Oct. 18.	
	In England: *H. White, Keats, Reg. Heber, Shelley, Crabbe, Sir W. Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Montgomery, Hogg.* Bilderdyk, Dutch. German: W. Schlegel, F Schlegel, Richter, Kotzebue: Weber and Spohr, musical composers. France: Mad. de Stael, Mad. de Genlis, Chateaubriand Cuvier. Melendez Valdez, Spanish poet. Russia: Karamsin, Somorokor, Dmitriev, Krilov.	The "United States," Captain Decatur, captures the British frigate Macedonian. The Constitution, Captain Bainbridge, captures the British frigate Java. Louisiana admitted into the Union. 1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Battle of the Thames: Tecumseh killed. 1814. City of Washington burnt by the British.	1813. Sixth Coalition against France—Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Austria. 1814. Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain.
		Peace of Ghent, signed Dec. 3.	
		1815. Battle of New-Orleans; British defeated by General Jackson, Jan. 8. War against Algiers declared.	1815. Candy and Almora captured. Wellington victorious at Waterloo, June 18.

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1806	Victory of Jena over the Prussians. Berlin decree.		1806. Holland:—Louis Napoleon, king. Prussia at war with France in alliance with Russia.
1807	War with Russia. Battle of Friedland.—Peace of Tilsit. Invasion of Portugal.		1807. Ottoman Empire:—Mustapha IV.
1808	French in Spain defeated at Vienna, by Sir Arthur Wellesley.		1808. Spain:—Ferdinand VII. " Joseph Napoleon. Naples:—Murat. Denmark:—Frederic VI. Ottoman Empire:—Mahmoud II.
1809	Battle of Wagram—	Peace of Vienna. Metternich, minister.	1809. Sweden:—Charles XIII
1810	Napoleon marries Maria Louise.—Continental peace except with Spain.		1810. South America:—VENEZUELA declared independent.
1811	Birth of the emperor's son; created king of Rome. Soult victorious in Spain—takes Badajos; is defeated by the English at Albuesa.		1811. NEW GRENADA declared independent.
1812	Russian Campaign. Battles of Smolensko and Borodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army—and burned by the Russians.	1812. Austria in alliance with France against Russia.	1812. Invasion of Russia by Napoleon.—BURNING OF MOSCOW. Kutosoff pursues the retreating French. Poland:—Diet of Warsaw: the Poles declared a nation by Napoleon.
1813	Victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, over the allies.	1813. War of German independence. Austria joins the Coalition.	1813. South America:—Bolivar drives the Spaniards from Caraccas
1814	Battle of Leipsic— The allies enter Paris. Napoleon abdicates, and retires to Elba. House of Bourbon restored: —Louis XVIII.—	Bonaparte driven to the Rhine, loses his whole army.	1814. Union of Holland and Belgium.—Peace of Kiel Sweden, and England. Union of Sweden and Norway as two kingdoms under one monarch.
1815	Bonaparte returns from Elba. The hundred days. Napoleon victorious at Ligny. BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The allies enter Paris. Bonaparte banished to St Helena.	1815. German League. Congress of Vienna.	1815. Netherlands:—William I. The "Holy Alliance"—Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

PERIOD XI.—50 *years.*

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1815	New corn law in England. Polytechnic institution at Vienna. Manufactories introduced into Poland. The family of Rothschilds comes into notice at Frankfort. Abolition of the slave trade by the congress of Vienna.		
1816	Second United States Bank chartered for 20 years, capital $35,000,000.	1816. United States Bank incorporated. Indiana admitted.	1816. Bombardment of Algiers—The Dey compelled to make peace and abolish slavery.
1817	*Public schools* established throughout *Russia.* *Belzoni* penetrates the second pyramid of Gheza.	1817. James Monroe, 5th President. Mississippi admitted.	1817. Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers.
1818	*Abolition of predial bondage* in Bavaria and Wirtemberg.	1818. Illinois admitted. War with the Seminoles.	
1819	*First passage of the Atlantic by steam*, by the Savannah—New-York to Liverpool.		
		1820. Maine admitted.	1820.—George IV.—
1821	Rise of mechanic institutions in England.	1821. Monroe re-elected. Missouri admitted. Slavery compromise.	
1822	*Hieroglyphics deciphered:—Champollion.*—Sir William Herschel died.		
1823	Huskisson's *free trade* system in England. First *manufactory in Egypt*, established by Mehemet Ali.		1823. Canning ministry. The Ashantees in Africa defeated.
1824	*Inland navigation* of the United States: the great *Erie Canal* opened.	1824. Lafayette's visit. *Erie canal* opened. *Protective tariff.*	
1825	*Mail-posts in Prussia.—Steam navigation on the Rhine.* General *financial panic* in England. Vast increase of *periodical literature* in England, France, Germany, America, &c.	1825. J. Q. Adams, 6th President.	1825. Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1826	Alexander Volta dies, discoverer of the *Voltaic battery.*		
			1827. Treaty of London in favor of Greece.
			1828. Wellington ministry.—Disturbances in Ireland

1815–1865

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1816. Portugal:—John VI. ——in Brazil.
			Union of Naples and Sicily.
			1817. Republic of the Ionian Islands.
			India:—The cholera commences its ravages.
1818	Congress of Aix la Chapelle. —France joins the "Holy Alliance."		1818. Sweden:—Charles XIV. (Bernadotte.)
			India:—The Mahratta power completely overthrown, and the British succeeds.
			1819. South America:—Republic of COLOMBIA:—Bolivar, President.
1821	Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.	1821. Congress of monarchs at Laybach.—Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. —Alexander Ypsilanti defeated and carried prisoner to Austria.	1821 Hayti:—Boyer, emperor.
			South America:—PERU and GUATEMALA independent.
			1822. BRAZIL declared independent.
			Mexico:—Iturbide, emperor.
			Greek Revolution.
			Declaration of Independence.
1824	——Charles X. ——		Massacre of Scio.
			1823. Italy:—Leo XII., pope,
			1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
			1825. Russia:—Nicholas I. ——
			1826. —War with Persia.
			Greece:—Missolonghi taken by the Turks.
			1827. Treaty between Russia and the Porte respecting Greece.
			Greece:—Battle of Navarino.
1827	Fleet sent to Algiers.		Portugal:—Maria de Gloria, queen. ——
			—Rebellion in favor of Don Miguel as regent.
			1828. War between Russia and the Porte.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
	In England: *Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Chalmers, Thomas Dick, W. Kirby, Hallam, Lingard, Wordsworth, Southey, Campbell, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Hemans, Bulwer, "Barry Cornwall."* France: *Cuvier, Talma*, tragedian, *Segur, La Place, Beranger, Lamartine.* Germany: *Spohr, Mayerbeer, Kotzebue, Gall, Sparzheim.* Sweden: *Tegner, Dahlyren.* Russia: *Karamsin, Somorokov, Dmietriev, Krilov.* Italy: *Rossini, Paganini.* U. S. A. *N. Webster, Irving, Cooper, Flint, Wirt, Marshall, Wheaton, Kent, Story, Gallatin, Livingston, Channing.*		1827. Treaty of London in favor of Greece.
			1828. The Wellington ministry.—Disturbances in Ireland.
		1829. General Jackson, 7th President of the United States.	1829. Catholic emancipation. Captain Ross' voyage to discover a North West passage.
		1830. Treaty between the United States and the Porte.	1830. —William IV. Earl Grey, minister. Difficulties with China.
			1831. Lord John Russel's *Reform Bill* introduced. Cholera first appears in England.
1830	*Liverpool and Manchester Railroad* opened. The two Landers succeed in tracing the *Niger* from Lake Tchad to the ocean.	1831. The king of the Netherlands makes his award on the North Eastern Boundary, between the United States and the British provinces.	
1831	The first newspaper in Constantinople.—The Factory Bill in England, limiting the hours of labor for children.	1832. War with the Winnebagoes and other Indian tribes.—Cholera in New-York.—Nullification in South Carolina.—General Jackson's celebrated proclamation.	1832. Reform Bill passed.
1832	*Reform Bill in England:—Extension of Suffrage.* *Trade unions* in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, &c.	1833. General Jackson re-elected to the Presidency. Removal of the Depositesof the United States from the U. S Bank.	1833. Captain Ross returns from his voyage of discovery.
1833	*Girard College*, at Philadelphia, and the University of New-York, commenced.	1834. The President censured by the Senate for removing the Deposites.	1834. Sir Robert Peel, Premier. — Difficulties in Canada.
1834	*De Tocqueville's History of Democracy in America.* *Inquisition abolished in Spain.*	1835. Great Fire in New-York.	
1835	*Slavery abolished in the British colonies.* *Boston and Lowell Railroad completed.*	1836. The national debt of the United States being paid, the surplus revenue is divided among the States.	
1836	James Smithson, of London, bequeathes £100,000 to the United States for the establishment of an *Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."*	Treaty with Morocco. 1837. The independence of Texas acknowledged. Martin Van Buren, 8th President.	1837. —Victoria ——
1836	The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris.		

A D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1827	A French fleet sent to Algiers.		
1829	Algiers taken.		1829. Italy:—Pius VIII., pope. Algiers taken by the French. VENEZUELA independent, General Paez, President.
1830	Three Days' Revolution, July 27, 28, and 29. Lafayette, commander of the National Guard. Charles X abdicates. —Louis Philippe I. (House of Orleans.) ——		1830. BELGIUM revolts from Holland, and is declared independent in August. 1830. Polish struggle for nationality, begins November 19. Brazil:—Revolution; Don Pedro II. 1831. Belgium:—Leopold I. —— The Poles victorious at Prayo. Italy:—Gregory XVI., pope. Poland:—Warsaw capitulates to Russia.
1832	Ministry of Marshal Soult.		1832. The kingdom of GREECE founded: ——Otho I. —— Poland:—The Insurrection crushed; 5000 families sent to Siberia. —University of Warsaw abolished.
		1833. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria.	1833. Spain:—Isabella. —— —Don Carlos claims the throne. Portugal:—A constitutional monarchy. Egypt:—Mehemet Ali acknowledged by the Sultan. Mexico:—Santa Anna, President. 1834. Quadruple alliance—England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Don Miguel and Don Carlos.
1835	Death of Lafayette.		1835. The Plague in Egypt.
1836	Insurrection attempted by Louis Napoleon at Strasburg.		1836. Spain:—The Queen Regent adopts the constitution.
		—— Ferdinand I.	Texas:—Battle of San Jacinto, Santa Anna taken prisoner. China:—A decree to expel all British and other barbarian merchants.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1837	S. F. B. Morse takes out a patent for his Electro-magnetic Telegraph, (invented 1832)	1838. The Exploring Expedition sails.	
	Suspension of specie payments by the Banks in the United States, in May.	1839. Disturbances on the "disputed territory," between Maine and New-Brunswick.	1839. The British take possession of Ghuzne.
1839	The Daguerreotype invented in Paris.		
	Improvement of the condition of the Jews in Russia.		
	An Antarctic Continent discovered by the United States Exploring Expedition.		1840. The uniform *Penny Postage* system established.
1840	*Penny postage* system in England.		Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg.
	Persecution of the Jews at Damascus.		War with China, to enforce the opium trade.
	Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph patented in England.		War in Syria:—Great Britain taking part with Austria and Turkey. Lord Palmerston's foreign policy excites the ill-will of France.
		1841. W. H. Harrison, 9th President. He dies April 4, just one month after his inauguration. John Tyler, succeeds him, as 10th President. Congress meets in extra session, May 31. Sub-Treasury Act repealed, Aug. 9. Bankrupt Act passed, August 18.	1841. The war with China ended: $6,000,000 received as a ransom for Canton
1842	The *Croton Aqueduct* in New-York completed.	1842. The Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island.	
		Treaty between the United States and England, settling the north-eastern boundary.	
	Bain's electro-magnetic Telegraph patented in London.		Treaty of peace with China.
			1843. Great "Repeal" agitation in Ireland. The British gain possession of Scinde.
1844	"*Anti-rentism*" broached in the State of New-York.	1844. Texas annexed to the United States. Anti-rent riots in New-York.	1844. Daniel O'Connell's trial and imprisonment—the sentence reversed by the House of Lords.
1845	A great defection from the Romish church, under the preaching of *Ronge*, in Germany.	1845. Treaty with China. James K. Polk, 11th President.	1845. Sir John Franklin sails in search of the north west passage.
	Lord Rosse's Telescope.	1846. War with Mexico:	
	Gutta Percha in use.		
1845	Completion of the *Thames Tunnel*, March 25.	Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto, May 8.	
1846	The *Planet Neptune*, predicted by Le Verrier, discovered by Dr. Galle, of Berlin, Sept. 23.	Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1838	Talleyrand dies. Difficulty with Mexico: capture of San Juan d'Ulloa.	1838. New Treaty of commerce with England, July 3.	1838. Mexico:—The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa taken by the French.
			1839. Peace between France and Mexico.
			China:—The Opium trade forbidden.
		Ferdinand crowned at Milan, September 6.	Turkey at war with Egypt.
			India:—Ghuzne taken by the British.
1840	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts a hostile descent on the coast of France, near Boulogne—is taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Ham.		1840. China:—Canton blockaded by the English, to compel the renewal of the opium trade.
			Holland:—William I. abdicates:
			——William II. ——
	Guizot, minister for foreign affairs.		Syria:—St. Jean d'Acre taken by the English, Austrians, and Turks
	The remains of Napoleon removed from St. Helena, and deposited with great honors at the Invalides, in Paris.		1841. China:—Canton capitulates, $6,000,000 paid in one week, as a ransom for the city.
			Mexico:—Santa Anna enters the capital, and places himself at the head of the government.
1842	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.		1842. India:—Insurrection in Affghanistan.
			1843 Temporary surrender of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain, compelled by Lord Geo. Paulet.
1844	The Duke de Nemours appointed Regent, in the event of the king's death.		Greece:—King Otho compelled to accept a constitution, Sept. 15.
			The Society Islands seized by a French squadron—restored by the government.
			India:—Scinde annexed to the British empire.
1846	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 26.		1846. Poland:—A powerful, but unsuccessful insurrection at Cracow, Feb. 23.
			Rome:—Pius IX., pope; elected June 16.
			Poland:—Cracow deprived of its independence, Nov. 16.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
		1846. The Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, settling the North-Western Boundary, signed at London, June 18.	
		Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6.	
		New Tariff bill passed, establishing *ad valorem* duties.	
		Battle of Monterey, September 23.	
		Tampico occupied, November 14.	
		1847. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22.	1847. Severe famine in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States.
		Battle of Sacramento, Feb. 26.	
		Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29.	The Bogue forts in China taken and destroyed, April 26.
		Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.	
		Battle of Contreras, August 20.	
		Armistice, Aug. 24.	
		Hostilities renewed, September 7.	
		Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8.	
		Battle of Chepultepec, Sep, 12.	
		Mexico surrenders, Sept. 14.	
		1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico, signed at Guadaloupe Hidalgo, Feb. 22.	1848. Civil war in Ireland.
	The cultivation of the *Tea plant* in the United States, commenced by J. Smith, near Greenfield, South Carolina.		John Mitchell, tried and condemned to transportation, May 26.
		Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain.	
	Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, opened July 29.	First deposit of California gold in the mint, Dec. 8.	Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July 25.
	Emigration from Europe to America during this year, 300,000.		
			Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5.
			Return of Ross's expedition, Nov.

A D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1847	Reform Banquets in Strasburg, Chartres, &c.	1847. Austria takes possession of Cracow.	1847. Prussia:—Frederic William grants a constitution, Feb. 8.
	Michelet's Lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec.		Hayti:—Soulouque, President, March 2.
	Abd-el-Kader captured, Dec. 22.		Algiers—Abd-el-Kader made a prisoner to France, Dec. 22.
1848	Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb 8.		1848. Sardinia:—Charles Albert protests against the encroachment of Austria, and calls out an army of 25,000 men, Jan 10.
	Proposed Banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21.		Naples:—Rebellion at Palermo, Jan. 12.
	REVOLUTION COMMENCED, Feo. 22.		Sardinia:—Charles Albert proclaims a constitution, Feb. 8.
	Barricades erected, Feb. 23.		Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montes—the king abdicates in favor of his son,
	Louis Philippe abdicates and flies. Feb. 24.		——Maximilian II. —— March 22.
	Provisional government established.		
	Lamartine, Provisional President, Feb. 24.		
	French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.	Charles Albert enters Milan, March 23.	
	Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4.		Denmark:—Revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March 26.
	Bloody Insurrection in Paris, June 23–25.		Sicily declared independent, April 3.
	Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24.		Holland receives a constitution, April 17.
	Paris in a state of siege.		Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April 25.
	New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4.		Sicily:—The Duke of Genoa elected king, July 10.
			India:—Insurrection in Ceylon. Aug. 16.
		The Ban Jellachich appointed governor of Hungary, Oct. 3.	Armistice signed between Denmark Prussia and Sweden, Aug. 26.
	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected President, Dec. 10.		India:—The British make an unsuccessful attempt on Moultan.
			Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, Sept. 2.
		Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6.	Hungary:—Kossuth appointed President of the Defence Committee, and Dictator, Oct.
		1848. The Emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11.	
		Windischgratz appointed commander of the imperial army.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1849	A *new planet* discovered by *Gasparis*, at Naples. Magnetic Telegraph lines in use in the United States in 1849, 10,000 miles. Rail Roads 6,000 " *Tubular Bridge* in Anglesea, England. *Magnetic Clock*, invented by *Dr. Locke*, at Cincinnati. Emigration from Europe to America, during this year, at the rate of 1000 a day.	1849. Zachary Taylor, 12th President.	1849. Moultan, in India, taken Jan. 3.
1850	Great agitation on the *Slavery Question* in the United States Congress. The *Pekin Monitor*, a new paper, printed in China. The Sultan of Turkey, grants permission to the Jews to build a temple on Mount Zion. A University founded at Sydney, New South Wales. *Deaths in* 1850: U. S. A.: *A. Judson*, *S. M. Fuller*, *M. L. Davis*. Europe: Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Neander, Zschokke, Berzelius, Balzac.	1850. John C. Calhoun died at Washington. Attempted invasion of Cuba:—600 adventurers under Lopez, repulsed at Cardenas, May. Death of Gen. Taylor, July 9. Millard Fillmore, 13th President. California admitted, 31st State. Texas boundary settled, by the payment of 10,000,000 dollars to Texas. New-Mexico and Utah admitted as Territories. Bill for the arrest of fugitive slaves passed by Congress. Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.	1850. The war in Lahore finished, and the Punjaub annexed to the British crown. A British fleet blockades the ports of Greece, to enforce the alleged claims of British subjects. Sir Robert Peel dies July 2. Haynau, "the Austrian butcher," chastised by the draymen in London, Sept.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		The Emperor issues a proclamation against the city.	
		Kossuth withdraws his army from Vienna, Oct. 27.	
			Rome:—Mazzini's proclamation, Oct. 29.
		The Imperialists take possession of Vienna, Nov. 2.	Prussia:—The king prorogues the Assembly, Nov. 9.
			—The Burgher Guard of Berlin refuse to give up their arms. The city in a state of siege, Nov. 12.
			Rome:—Count Rossi, the Pope's prime-minister, assassinated, Nov. 16.
			India:—Great battle near Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.
		Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2.	Rome:—The Pope escapes in disguise, Nov. 24.
		—Francis Joseph	Hungary declared independent, Dec.
			1849. India:—Moultan taken by the British, Jan. 3.
			Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany flies. Provisional Government proclaimed, Feb. 9.
		1849. A new Constitution promulgated March 4.	Rome:—Republic proclaimed, Feb. 9.
		Brescia taken by Haynau, March 30.	Sicily:—A new Constitution conceded by Naples, March 6.
			Sardinia:—Charles Albert defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novarra, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son,
			——Victor Emanuel. ——
			India:—The Punjaub annexed to the British Empire, March 29.
			Italy:—Insurrection in Genoa, April 1.
		Russia comes to the aid of Austria against Hungary, April 26.	
			Rome:—The French army arrives under the walls of Rome, April 29.
		Haynau takes command of the Austrian army in Hungary, June.	
			Rome surrenders to the French, July 2. Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3.
			Rome:—The government placed in the hands of the Pope's commissioners, Aug. 3.
		Görgey traitorously surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 11.	
			Kossuth escapes into Turkey.
			Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22.
1850	Louis Philippe dies in England.		1850. Rome:—The Pope returns, April.
			Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects: is forced to submit.
			China:—The Emperor Tau-Kwang, dies:
			——Sze-hing succeeds.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1850	On the subject of the Mobbing of Marshal Haynau during a visit to a London brewery, notes pass between Austria and Great Britain, terminating in a threat of retaliation on the part of the latter, Sept.—Nov.	1850. California admitted as a State, Sept.	1850. Great excitement and agitation in England respecting a dispute on doctrine between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Dr. Gorham, one of his clergy. The Privy Council's decision in favor of the latter afterwards ratified by the Courts.
		Fugitive Slave Bill passed, Sept.	
		Disunion Meetings held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19.	
	A Memorial for the annexation of Canada to the U. S. received in five hours the signatures of 300 merchants, landowners, and professional men, in Montreal, Oct. 10.		Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the North Star returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The Prince Albert arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechy Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1.
		Union Meetings held at Mobile, Dayton, and New York, in Oct.; at Philadelphia, and Manchester, N. H., in Nov.; and at Bath, Me., in Dec.	
	Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.		
		The Advance and Rescue, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. 75° 23′, Oct. 1.	
	North-West Passage discovered by Capt. McClure (Br. Navy) in the Investigator, Oct. 26.		
			Appointment by the Pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England, causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord J. Russell, the premier, Nov.
	The British Consul at Charleston calls the attention of the Governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec.		
		Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6).	
	Deaths in 1850:		English forces defeated by the Caffres in South Africa, with considerable loss, and obliged to retreat to their fort, Dec. 29.
	U. S. A. *J. C. Calhoun*, Senator, U. S. *Sam. Miller*, D.D. *Z. Taylor*, President, U. S. A.	Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17.	
		Webster replies to Hülsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1850	President creates his uncle Jerome a Marshal of France, Jan. 1.	1850. Prussia:—The King takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22.	
	300 Soldiers drowned at Angiers by fall of a bridge, Apr. 15.	Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.	
	French Ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16.	Wurtemburg denounces the insidious ambition of the King of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15.	
	New Electoral Law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31.	Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league, June 30.	
	Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21.	Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.	
	Dotation Bill, giving the President 2,160,000 francs ($405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.	A Congress of Deputies from the States included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 12.	1850. Denmark: Bloody but indecisive battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig Holsteiners, July 25
		Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25.	
		Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the Elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate, to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.—Nov.	
		Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the ErfurtLeague, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian King's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.	Yucatan: — Battle, near close of the year, between the Whites and Indians; latter victorious; 300 Whites killed.
		The Russian Ambassador at Vienna announces that the Czar "would consider the continuance of the Prussian policy in the Electorate as a *casus belli*," Nov. 11.	
		Treaty of Amnesty announced at Berlin. Dec. 3.	
		France protests, and Great Britain remonstrates, at Vienna, against the proposed extension of the Germanic Confederation beyond the Alps, Dec.	

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1851	Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Unqurta, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou, March 4.	1851. General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of Governor. Feb. 3.	1851. A strong force of Caffres attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope—repulsed, loss 20 killed. The Caffre chief, Hermanus, with a body of Caffres and Hottentots, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3,000 Caffres attack the Colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 100 killed, Jan. . Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, 90 Caffres killed, 230 taken prisoners, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany, join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June.
	A Company of Gipsies from England arrive in Cecil county, Maryland, U. S., bringing with them all their wandering habits and peculiarities, March.	Erie Canal Enlargement Bill defeated in the N. Y. Senate by the withdrawal or resignation of 12 democratic members, Apr. 16; but afterwards passed by a new Legislature.	
		Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, Boston Harbor, carried away. It was last seen standing about 3 o'clock, P.M., April 16.	
		Arrest of a notorious band of desperadoes in Michigan, Apr. 21.	
	According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons, there were in Great Britain 13,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic Chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 550; total nonconformist churches, 14,340.	Initial point of the Boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in 32 22 north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the center of the bed of the river, by the American and Mexican Commissioners, and a monument erected recording the same. April 24.	
		President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, Apr. 25.	
	Exhibition of the Works of *Industry of all Nations* inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1.	Convention of Delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without coöperation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8.	
	Wyld's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior.		
	Daguerre, the discoverer of the *Daguerrean* or *Photographic Art*, dies, aged 61, July 10.	Erie railroad opened from New York city to Dunkirk, 469 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15.	
	The Oath of Abjuration (Jew) Bill passes the British House of Commons, with only verbal protests from the objecting minority, July 3; but is refused a second reading in the House of Lords, July 17.	Riot, with loss of life, at Hoboken, N. J., between Germans and "short-boy" rowdies from New York, May 26.	
		Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of $12,000,000.	
			The Russell Ministry resign, Feb. 22; but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet.
			The Prohibited Affinity Marriage Bill lost in the House of Lords, Feb. 25; Lord Campbell and the Ecclesiastical Bench voting against it.

A. D.	France.	Austria, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1851	Ministry resign, Jan. 3. Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.		1851. Denmark: — The Government of Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10. The Austrians complete their military possession of Hamburg, Jan. 31; and the new government issues its proclamation, declaring its resumption of the seignorial rule of the King of Denmark, Feb. 2. Danish mining operations in Greenland produce large quantities of copper ore, yielding about 60 per cent.
		The Austrian Government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian Refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Bathyany, Feb. 17.	
		Charles L. Brace, an American, arrested and imprisoned in Hungary, on a charge of "being a member of the democratic committee, an agent of Ujhazy and Cretz, and of traveling with revolutionary writings, to spread revolutionary movements," May 23.	Australia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb. East Indies:—Fort of the celebrated pirate Sultan of Soloo destroyed by the Spanish Government of Manilla, Feb. 28. Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French Governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration," published at Honolulu, signed by the minister of foreign relations and M. Perrin, the French commissioner, March 25.
	The Sub-Committee of the Assembly appointed by the Committee of Revision to authenticate petitions, reports, that up to July 1, the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons, thus classified: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,103—July 5.	Inauguration of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, May 31.	New Granada:—Congress adjourns. It passed a law abolishing slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852. May 29.
		The Germanic Diet, in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely German question." July 17.	Italy:—An earthquake destroys Melfi, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours. Melfi was separated by a ravine from Mount Volture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3,000 persons are said to have perished. July 14.
	The question of revision of the Constitution again taken in the Assembly, when a minority was declared 97 less than the three-fourths required by the Constitution, July 19.		Ecuador:—Gen. Diego Novoa, President of the Republic, seized and put on board a government vessel by Gen. Urbina, who assumes the administration of the Government. July 17.

D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
51		1851. "Vigilance committee" at San Francisco hang a man for stealing, June 10, and another, July 11.	
	The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common council men, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine. They are entertained with dinners, balls, sham fights, and reviews of troops —Aug. 1.	Gov. McDougal of California issues his proclamation, warning the citizens of the State against "vigilance committees," and calls upon all persons to aid in sustaining the law, July 21.	
		Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12.	
		The people of Litchfield county, Connecticut, celebrate the 200th anniversary of its settlement, Aug. 13 and 14.	1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defense association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19.
		Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition. Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21.	
	The inauguration of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1.	Riot, with loss of life, at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11.	The American yacht "America," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22.
		U. S. brig Dolphin sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct.	
		Cotton-planters' convention (300 members) meets at Macon, Ga. Its object being to prevent fluctuations in the price of cotton. Little harmony of views or concord of action manifested. Oct.	Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Ovations are offered him in various parts of the country He leaves for the United States, Nov.
		U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France. The Mississippi proceeds on her voyage with Kossuth's companions, reaching New York Nov. 10.	The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais completed, Oct. 17. Opened for public use Nov, 13.
		Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Ovations are offered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the President, Sept. to Dec.	A fourth presidency contemplated for British India, and a proposal made to remove the seat of government from Calcutta to Lahore, Nov.

A. D.	France.	Austria, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1851	Revolution: L. N. Bonaparte by a *coup d'état* seizes the reins of government; dissolves the national assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the principal red-republicans and socialists; constitutes an entire new ministry. The President orders an instant restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The revolution creates an intense excitement. The vote of the army shows a large majority for L. N. Bonaparte. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army, and a "state of siege" in 33 departments. crushes all opposition. The election, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of L. N. Bonaparte as President for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions. Dec. 1–20.	1851. Marshal Radetzky, by proclamation from Monga declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19. By cabinet letters, the Emperor of Austria declares that his ministers "are responsible to no other political authority than the throne," that "the Reichstadt is to be considered as the council of the throne," and the minister president is to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1849." Aug. 20. Louis Kossuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death *in contumaciam*, at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22. The question of the admission of Jews to judicial office in Prussia, brought to a partial termination by their permission to study law. Oct.	1851. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians. June. Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pineda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and elects Albaunaz President. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro President. Aug. 4. West Indies:—Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5. Cuba:—Expedition against Cuba under General Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans Aug. 3, and Key West 10th; effects a landing at Cubanos, 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly *garoted*, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fell in the contest with Lopez, are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. $70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9. Mexico:—General Mariana Arista inaugurated President, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others, issue *pronunciamentos* against the general government. Some fighting follows, with varied success, Sept.—Oct.—Nov. Greece:—Lord Palmerston's note to the Greek government produces a great sensation at Athens. Nov. Chili:—Earthquake at Valparaiso—the most violent since that of 1822, few lives lost, but great destruction of property, April 2. Insurrection at Santiago, suppressed after two hours' street-fighting, April 20. Rebels under Cruz defeated by Bulnes at Longomilla, Dec. 8.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1851	The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, with a loss of thirty killed, and 69 wounded, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26-27. *Deaths in* 1851. U. S.: *J. J. Audubon*, *S. Olin*, *J. F. Cooper*, *T. H. Gallaudet*, *S. G. Morton*. Europe.: J. Pye Smith, Bexley, Joanna Baillie, Codrington, Sheil, Lingard, Daguerre, Soult, Oersted, Jacobi.	1851. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec. 24. By joint resolution, the Governor of Georgia is authorised and requested to withdraw the block of marble contributed to the Washington monument by the resolution of the General Assembly of Febr'y, 1850, with the inscription, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was," and to cause another to be prepared of Georgia marble, with the State arms thereon, and to be sent to the monument, Dec. 31. Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 558,000.	
1852	Immigration into California, U. S., from Asia is so large as to require special Legislation—April. Extensive fires in the Antilles, March 2; California, U. S., June 17 and Nov. 2 (nearly destroying two cities;) Canada, (at Montreal) July 8.	1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Filmore—Jan. 23. The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire. Some of the papers saved, but a large mass of documents destroyed—Feb. 1. Señor Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans at the time of the Cuban riots, and who fled the city from fear of violence, arrives at New Orleans, is saluted, and resumes his duties as consul—Feb. 9. Gold Medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York. Feb. 10. Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1,218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than 2,000 slaves." Feb. 10. Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, mobbed and interior destroyed, in consequence of remains of subjects, taken from the burial-ground, being discovered near the College. Feb. 16.	1852. Lord Granville, by his note to the American minister, in relation to the firing into the American steamer Prometheus by the British man-of-war Express, states to Mr. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act, and has no hesitation in offering ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements. Jan. 10. Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the McKenzie river, and from its mouth eastward, 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb.

A. D.	France.	Austria, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1851			1851. China:—Imperial court seriously alarmed at the progress of the disturbance in the Southern provinces. June. A large portion of the Chinese part of Hong Kong destroyed by fire: from 470 to 500 houses destroyed, including all the printing offices and the finest edifices and public buildings. Many lives lost. Dec. 26–28.
1852	President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22.	1852. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.	1852. Argentine Confederation:—General Urquiza, Commander of the liberating army, completes the passage of the Parana with 28,000 men, 50,000 horse, and 50 pieces of artillery, and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (10 miles from Buenos Ayres,) between Urquiza with 30,000 men and 50 cannon, and the troops of Rosas, 25,000 men and 90 cannon; results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England. During the night, the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor, Feb. 3. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres Feb. 18. —Urquiza, Director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed, Sept. 10. —The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Parana open to the navigation of all nations, Oct. 13. Belgium:—Formation of a new ministry at Brussels, of the moderate party under M. de Brouckère, Nov. 1. The law against the liberty of the press is adopted in the Chamber of Representatives, Dec. 1. Cuba:—The police of Havana discover and capture the press of the paper, "The Voice of the People," with the materials and forms for the fourth number. The proprietors and employés are arrested, Aug. 23. The barque Cornelia, having cleared at Havana, is brought to and boarded at the mouth of the harbor, and the mail-bags rifled, Sept. 23. A few days after, the United States mail steamship Crescent City is refused permission to land her passengers and mails at Havana, and ordered to quit the port—Captain-General Cañedo objecting to the purser of the vessel, Mr. Smith, alleged to be the reporter of false news to the New York papers. On Oct. 14, the Crescent City again enters Havana harbor, with Mr. Smith as purser. Gov. Cañedo refuses to allow passengers or mails to be landed, and forbids all intercourse between the ship and shore. The Captain protests to the American Consul, and leaves the harbor.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1852	Great floods in the United States, March, April, Sept., and Dec.; in England, Nov. and Dec.; on the continent of Europe, Sept.	1852. Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.	
	Telegraphs across the English Channel.	Riot during election at St. Louis, April 5.	1852. Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta percha, laid across St. George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin. June 1.
	Earthquakes in Cuba August 2 and Nov. 26; in Manilla and adjacent parts, Sept. 16, Oct. 18; at Acapulco, Dec. 4; in the Eastern Archipelago, Nov. 27 and Dec. 21.	First national agricultural convention assembles at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia, organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president. June 24.	
	At Stafford House, in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov. 26.	Convention for revising the Constitution of Louisiana, July 5.	Queen Victoria issues her proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics' wearing the habit of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort." June 15.
	Punishment of Death restored in Tuscany.	Kossuth continues to be feted in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16.	
	Fall in England of the protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months—Dec. 20.	Henry Clay dies, June 29. Obsequies celebrated at New York with great pomp and magnificence, July 20.	
		Great Britain insists upon the convention of 1818, respecting North American fisheries, being carried out by the United States, and sends armed vessels to the coast of New Brunswick, etc. The United States government dispatches the war steamer Mississippi, with Commodore Perry on board, to the disputed fishing grounds; some sixty fishing vessels are boarded, and furnished with information and advice. July—Aug.	
		Commodore McCauley, commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific, by proclamation, withdraws his protection from American vessels proceeding to the Lobos Islands for guano, Oct. 18. This difficulty with Peru settled by the withdrawal of American pretensions, Nov. 15.	Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14. His funeral obsequies take place in London with great pomp, Nov. 18.
		Daniel Webster dies, Oct. 24. Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston with much state, Nov. 15.	Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 20.
		The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1.	By a decree of the Governor General of British India, the province of Pegu is annexed to the British dominions, Dec. 20.
		Immigration, 375,000.	

Deaths in 1852.

U. S.	Europe.
H. Clay,	Thos. Moore,
S. Nott,	Schwartzenberg,
M. Stuart,	Pradier,
D. Drake,	Wellington,
J. H. Paine,	Dr. Mantell,
H. Greenough,	D'Orsay,
Amos Lawrence,	Lee.
Milledoler,	
J. Vanderlyn,	
D. Webster,	
J. L. Kingsley,	
J. P. Norton.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1852. Greece:—Signing of a convention in London by the five powers, England, France, Prussia, Bavaria and Greece, in reference to the affairs of Greece. None but a prince of the Greek religion is hereafter to ascend the throne of Greece. Nov. 18.
			Hawaii:—Eruption of Mauna Loo; lasts several weeks. Feb.
1852	President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16. Visits the Chateau D'Amboise, and releases Abd-el-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16.		India:—The Burmese evacuate and burn Prome, Sept. 10. The British under Godwin take it with a loss of 38 men, Nov. 21.
			Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany, refuses to give audience to an English Protestant deputation in favor of Rosa and Francisco Madiai, Oct. 25.
	A decree of the President convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire. Oct. 19.		—The punishment of death is reëstablished in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10.
			—The Pope addresses a letter to the King of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; it is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20.
	The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7. The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria. Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,189 in favor of reëstablishing the empire, against 253,145 negative, and 63,326 void ballots.		—At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U. S., formerly an Episcopalian, is received into the Catholic Church by the Pope, Dec. 26.
			Liberia:—President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan 15.
		A treaty of peace between the courts of Vienna and Rome is ratified, stipulating that the former shall maintain in the territories of the Pope, 12,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry, for whom $18,000 monthly are to be paid by the Papal government. Nov. 10.	
			Mexico:—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21.
	The Senate goes in a body to St. Cloud, to announce officially the result of the election to Louis Napoleon, and hail him Emperor, Dec. 1.	1852. The Emperor of Austria visits the King of Prussia at Berlin, Dec. 17.	The French Count Boulban de Raousset, who led an enterprise upon Sonora, is defeated at Hermosillo, and his expedition completely overthrown, Nov. 1.
	At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, under the name of NAPOLEON III, Dec. 2.		Spain:—A priest, aged 63, attacks with a dagger, and wounds the Queen of Spain, on her return from celebrating at the cathedral a *Te Deum* for the birth of her child, Feb. 2. He is tried, convicted, degraded from his priestly office, and suffers death from the garote, 7th.
		Prussia:—The bill for biennial parliaments becomes a law, Dec. 23.	—Ninety-five Americans belonging to the Lopez expedition, who had been sent to Spain, arrive at New York, March 13, having been liberated by the Queen.
			—The Cortes dissolved by royal decree, for having elected De la Rosa, the anti-ministerial candidate, their president, Dec. 2.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1853	Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June 22.	1853. Caloric ship Ericsson makes her trial trip to the Potomac, Jan. 11.	1853. Mr. Ingersol, American envoy, feted at Liverpool and Manchester, Jan. 4–7.
		Adverse decision of Napoleon, arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the General Armstrong, read at Washington, Jan. 17.	Sandilli and other Caffre chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9.
	The first Norwegian railway opened July 4.		
		Franklin Pierce and William R. King declared duly elected President and Vice-President for four years from 4th March next, Feb. 9.	Doncaster church, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28.
		W. R. King sworn in as Vice-President, at Cumbre, Island of Cuba, Consul Sharkey administering the oath, March 24.	Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14.
	The American expedition under Com. Perry arrives at Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the Imperial commissioners the letter from the American President; a few days after leaves the island, to return in the spring.	Second American Arctic expedition leaves New York, May 31.	Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7.
		Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters, adopted by a vote of 36,672 in favor, 3,351 against, June 7.	Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12.
	Over 60,000 pilgrims enter Aix-la-Chapelle, to visit the exhibition of the relics, July 17.	Crystal Palace at New York opened in presence of the President of the United States, etc., July 14.	The "strike" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities.

A. D.	France.	Austria, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			1852. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. 25. Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15.
1852	The Pantheon at Paris re-opened as the Church of St. Genevieve, Jan. 3. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, at last acknowledge Napoleon III. Emperor of the French, Jan. 11. Marriage of the Emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. Amnesty granted to 4,312 political prisoners and exiles, Jan. 30. General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the Count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb. 5. Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. 17. Subsequently granted. Funeral of Mme. Rasnail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March 13. Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March 20. A peace address, signed by 4,000 English merchants, bankers and traders, is presented to Napoleon III. at the Tuileries, by Englishmen, March 28. A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the Emperor, or to subvert the Imperial government, is passed, May 28.	1853. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1. Attempt on the life of Emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18. Baden:—Prof. Gervinus tried for high treason, in publishing his "Introduction to the History of 19th century." Sentence, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed, March 5. Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, March 29. Austria recals her minister from Berne, May 20.	1853. Belgium:—A maritime congress assembles at Brussels, Aug. 23. —Marriage of the Duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Arch-Duchess Maria, Aug. 23. Canada and New Brunswick:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal; riots ensue; military called out; June 6-9. —The first sod of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in presence of 25,000 persons, Sept. 14. China:—Nankin taken by the rebels; Tartar garrison (20,000) massacred; March 19. Amoy captured, May 19. Denmark:—Parliament prorogued, and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July 19. Hawaii:—Small-pox rages, having carried off since May 1,805 out of a population of 60,000 persons, Aug. 31. Holland:—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept. 8. India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah: Sir J. Cheape defeats Mea Toon, March 19. Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb. 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 10,000 Ticinese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland, follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting. April 16. —The Pope prohibits the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his dominions, May 10. Guerazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11. —Conspiracy in Rome, 146 arrests, Aug. 15. —Order signed for immediate release of Miss Cunningham at Lucca, Oct. 9. —New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15. Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan. 5. —Santa Anna having been elected President, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm, April 17.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
		1853. Great heat throughout the country—thermometer every where 100° Fah. Deaths from it in New York city in four days, 400, Aug. 11–14.	1853. Naval Review at Spithead, in presence of the Queen, Aug. 11.
			Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. 29.
		Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9.	
1853	A great national horse-show at Springfield, Mass., U. S., Oct. 19–21.		Deputation from the Protestant Alliance, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waits upon Lord Clarendon, to state the case of Miss Cunningham, arrested at Lucca for distributing Italian Bibles, etc., and to urge the government to procure her immediate liberation, Sept. 28. A deputation of clergymen and others, headed by Sir Culling Eardley, wait upon Lord Clarendon and thank him and the government for the exertions which had been made, Oct. 27.
		"Great Republic," vessel of 4,000 tuns, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.	
	The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov. 6.		
		Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26.	
		Inauguration of the Washington aqueduct. President Pierce turns the first turf, Nov. 9.	
	Duel between Soulé and De Turgot, American and French ministers to Spain, Dec. 18.		Bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel erected in front of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, Oct. 3.
		A mob of men and women demolish the railroad track near Erie, Penn., Dec. 9, and repeat the outrage, Dec. 27.	
	Cholera prevails in Europe.		Captain Inglefield, of the Phœnix, arrives from the Aretic regions, with the news of the discovery of the North-west Passage, on Oct. 26, 1850, by Captain McClure of the Investigator, Oct. 7.
		Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.	
	Several new asteroids discovered, raising the number to 27, between the planets Mars and Jupiter.		
		Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic laity to give up their church property to the Bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country ignominiously.	The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown—the young Earl of Shrewsbury giving £15,000 towards its erection —Dec. 12.
	Deaths in 1853: U. S.: *C. B. Adams, Junius Smith, W. R. King, B. Bates, Sim. Greenleaf.* Europe: Arago, Von Buch, Daeres, Mrs. Opie, Wardlaw.		
		Immigration, 368,000.	The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germains, Dec. 15.

A. D.	France.	Austria, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1853	Plot to assassinate the Emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7.	1853, An Austrian war vessel in the port of Smyrna, seizes and attempts to carry off Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, traveling under an American passport, who claims protection of American flag. An American frigate places the Austrian under her guns, and Koszta's release is imperatively demanded, June 21.	1853. Persia:—Earthquakes destroy Shiraz, (12,000 lives lost,) May 9; and Teheran, July 11.
			Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17.
			Portugal:—Maria (Queen) dies, Nov. 10.
	A Roman circus of great size discovered at Tours, Aug. 31.		Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2. Queen Isabella, in commemoration of her birth-day, orders three screw-frigates to be constructed, to be called after the three queens from whom she derives the crowns of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre, Oct. 10.
		Austrian government protests against proceedings of Captain Ingraham at Smyrna, in a circular addressed to the European courts, Aug. 1, and through its envoy addresses a note to the American government on the same subject, Aug. 29.	Switzerland:—Insurrection in Friburg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April 22.
	The Duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans House, effects a reconciliation with the Count de Chambord, Nov. 17.		Venezuela:—Earthquake at Cumana; 600 persons killed, July 15.
	Inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.		Eastern Affairs.—War between Turkey and Russia.—Prince Menschikoff sent by the Emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte, May 21, June 15. The Russians cross the Pruth, 120,000 strong, June 21–28.—The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 26. Russia at once accepts; Turkey requires modifications, Aug. 20; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmutz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 3. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 4. Russia declares war against Turkey, Nov. 11. The Anglo-French fleet enters the Dardanelles, Oct. 4, and the Bosphorus, Nov. 15. Turks beaten and massacred at Sinope by Russians, Nov. 30. The Vienna Conference continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided manifestation of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. Russians uniformly victorious in Asia. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1854	Deputation of "Friends" presents to the Emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb. 10.	1854. The steamer San Francisco founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the Three Bells, Kilby, and Antarctic, Jan. 5.	1854. Parliament opened by Queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31.
	Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March 12.	Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York city, Jan. 9.	
	Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, March 23.	Outrages on the railroad near Erie, Pa., renewed by mobs of women, Jan. 17, 31.	
	In Turkey, the possessions of the Mosques to be declared the property of the State from March 27.	Skirmishes between U. S. troops and Apache and Utah Indians, March 5, 30.	The Queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11.
	The first *railway* is opened in *Brazil*, the Emperor and Empress being present at the inauguration, April 30.	Certain sections of the "Maine Liquor Law" decided to be unconstitutional in Massachusetts, March 13.	
	The changes introduced in the Ottoman Empire by the influence of the Allied Powers, amount to a revolution in its social condition.	Miss Dix's bill for ameliorating the condition of the indigent insane, vetoed, April 20.	A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26.
	Marked increase in the numbers and prosperity of Christians in Turkey; Mohammedan population, except in Bosnia, rapidly dying out.	Great flood in the Connecticut river, hundreds driven from their dwellings, May 1.	
	Cross raised in a Catholic burying ground belonging to the French, in Turkey.	Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; New Market, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30.	Launch of the "Royal Albert," the Queen christening the vessel, May 13.
		Riots in Michigan, April 17; at Boston, (attempt to rescue a fugitive slave,) May 26; at New York and Brooklyn, (papist interference with street-preaching,) May 28, June 4, 11.	Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the Queen, June 10.
		San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, Cyane, July 13.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1854. Brazil:—San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, causing a loss, in less than one minute, of 200 lives, and $4,000,000 of property, April 16.
		1854. Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, signed April 20.	Canada:—Parliament House at Quebec burnt, including government library and philosophical apparatus, Feb. 1.
			India:—The Ganges Canal, a work of vast magnitude opened, April 8.
			—Day of humiliation and prayer for success of the British arms, observed at Bombay and all over India, by the natives, as well as the Europeans, July 16.
			Italy:—Shocks of earthquake in the country between Florence and Rome, May.
1854	The Emperor and Empress attend the first agricultural exhibition ever held in Paris, June 9.		—Railway from Lusa to Turin inaugurated in presence of King and Queen of Sardinia, etc., May 22.
			Mexico:—Battle of Guyamas, between some Frenchmen under Count Raousset de Boulbon and the Mexicans, July 13. The Count is defeated, taken prisoner, and, Aug. 12, shot.
			Russia:—An imperial ukase calls out nine men in 1,000 souls in eastern portion of the Empire, May 9.
			Spain:—Earthquake at Fiana, crumbling down the greatest part of the Alcazaba, an ancient castle of the Moors, and causing large chasms in nearly all the streets, Jan. 13.
			—Strike at Barcelona; 15,000 artizans demand of the municipal authorities that the price of provisions be reduced, and wages increased, March 31.
			—The insurrection of the people at Madrid (July 17) triumphs, and the Rivas ministry resign, July 19. Espartero enters the city, and is received with great enthusiasm, July 29. 3,000 defenders of the barricades defile before the Queen's palace, her Majesty presenting herself on the balcony, July 31.
			—Doña Maria Christina, the Queen Mother, leaves Madrid for Portugal, under escort of troops, but against the will of the people. She was indebted to the State 71,000,000 reals, Aug. 28.
			Turkey:—Fire at Constantinople, 400 houses destroyed, Jan. 1.
			—Fire at Salonica, destroys 600 buildings, April 8.
	The Emperor reviews a division of troops about to proceed to the Baltic, July 12.		—Banquet given by the Sultan to Prince Napoleon, May 8.
			—Fire at Varna, destroys 180 houses and vast quantities of military stores, Aug. 10.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1854	The Sultan issues a firman for the construction of a church at Scutari, Sept.	1854. Grisi and Mario, the two most renowned lyric artists of the old world, arrive at New York, Aug. 19.	
	Deaths in 1854.		
	U. S.: *N. B. Blunt*, *Jacob Burnett*, *John Davis*, *Com. Downes*, *J. Harrington*, last survivor of battle of Lexington, *Mrs. E. Judson*, *Bishop Wainwright*. Europe: Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. Southey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart.	Extensive drought prevails several weeks.	
		Cholera prevails, June–Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.–Nov.	
		Immigration, about 500,000.	
		"Ostend Conference" between Buchanan, Mason, Soulé, Oct. 10, 11.	
	"*Immaculate Conception* of the Virgin" proclaimed as a dogma by the pope, Dec. 8.		Law passed for the enlistment of foreigners in the British service, Dec. 22.
1855	1855. Panama railroad completed, first train on it Jan. 28.	1855. Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, Jan. 8.	1855. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France, April 16.
	Financial *panic* in California, Feb.	Soulé quits Madrid Jan. 31.	Death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief at Sebastopol, June 28.
	Suspension Bridge at Niagara first crossed, March 14.	U. S. S. Waterwitch fired on, on the Paraguay, Feb. 1.	The Queen and Prince Albert visit the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Paris, Aug. 18.
	Difficulty in Phila. about *slaves* of J. H. Wheeler of N. Carolina, July 18.	U. S. Dist. Court in Wisconsin pronounces the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, Feb. 3.	
	Election *riot* at Louisville, Ky., between Americans and foreigners, Aug. 6.	Convention at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 14.	
		Walker (filibuster) takes possession of Granada, Oct. 16.	
		Kansas: Convention at Topeka, Oct 23.	
	Passmore Williamson released from jail (where he had been three months in the Wheeler slave case), Nov. 3.		

A. D.	France.	Austria, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1854. Saxony:—The King thrown from his carriage at Innspruck, and killed, Aug. 10.	1854. Venezuela:—Slaves emancipated, April 25.
		Eastern Affairs.—The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 4. Turks defeat Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Negotiations for peace continue through the Vienna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit London, Feb. 6, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambassadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 23, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 13. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re-cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the Allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 20. Allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5. Siege of Sebastopol progresses, Dec. 31.	
1855. Subscriptions to the French loan of 500 millions of francs amount to 2,000 millions of francs, offered by 177,000 persons.		1855. Russia: Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2.	
Death of Don Carlos, claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10.		—The allies take possession of Kertch and the Sea of Azoph, May 24.	
Indust'l Exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.		— The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18.	
		— Kars invested by the Russians, June 23.	
		FALL OF SEBASTOPOL—The Malakhoff carried by the French, Sep. 8.	Mexico: Santa Anna abdicates. Aug. 9. Carrara chosen to succeed him.
		Terrific attack of the Russians on Kars repulsed, Sep. 29.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1855	*Deaths in* 1855: U. S.: S. H. Cone, Abbott Lawrence, John C. Spencer, T. R. Beck. Europe: Sir H. Bishop, Silk Buckingham, Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford, Nicholas I. "Currer Bell," Sir W. E. Parry, Lord Raglan, Saml. Rogers, Ans. Rothschild, Lord Truro. Launch of the stm. Adriatic (the largest yet afloat) at N. Y., April 7.	1855. Proclamation against *filibusterism* by President Pierce, Dec. 8. British Arctic vessel Resolute found and brought to New London by an American whaler, Dec. 23.	1855. Visit of the King of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30. Captain McClure receives the reward of £5,000 for *discovery of "the N. W. passage,"* and is knighted Nov
1856	*Personal Assault* on Senator Sumner of Mass., in the U. S. Senate by Brooks of S. Ca., May 22. *Submarine Telegraph* cable laid from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, July 12. Burlinghame's acceptance of Brooks's challenge, July 21. Brooks and Keitt re-elected to Congress from S. C., July 28. Dudley Observatory inaug. at Albany, Aug. 28. Preston S. Brooks, the assaulter of Sumner, publicly welcomed and presented with a cane, at Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29. Charles Sumner received in Boston with public honors, Nov. 3. *N. Y. and Newfoundland Telegraph line*, 1715 miles, opened to St. John's, Nov. 10.	1856. N. P. Banks, jr., of Mass., elected Speaker of House of Represent. of U. S., after a contest of 9 weeks, by plurality of 3 votes, Feb. 2. Gubernatorial contest in Wisconsin, Jan.—Feb. Mr. Fillmore nominated for Pres't by Amer. Con. at Phila., Feb. 22. Free State Legisl. at Topeka, Kansas, elect Reeder and Lane as delegates to Congress, Feb. 8. Kansas Investigation Committee appointed, March 19. Padre Vigil recognised as Minist. from Nicaragua, May 14. President's message announcing difficulty with Brit. Gov. on *enlistments* in the U. S., May 29. Buchanan nominated for Pres't by Dem. Con. at Cincinati, June 7. Fremont nominated for Pres't by Repub. Conven. at Phila., June 17. H. Repres. U. S. pass a bill admitting Kansas under Topeka Con., July 3. Topeka legislature dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4. John W. Geary confirmed as Gov. of Kansas, July 31. Whitefield and Reeder both rejected by H. Repres. as delegates from Kansas, Aug. 1. Extra session of Congress adjourned Aug. 30. Municipal election riot at Baltimore, 9 E., Oct. 8. U. S. troops in Kansas arrest and disarm parties of emigrants from N. E., Oct. 10. Buchanan elected Pres. Nov. 4	Brit. fleet bombard and partially destroy Canton, China, Oct. 23.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1855		1855. Omar Pasha defeats the Russians at the Ingour, Nov. 5. Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder at Sebastopol, Nov. 15. Surrender of Kars to the Russians after a famous defence by Gen. Williams, Nov. 25.	1855. *Mexico* :—Alvarez resigns the presidency, and is succeeded by Comonfort, Dec.
1856	Peace Conference at Paris opened Feb. 25. Birth of an heir to the throne, March 16. *Treaty of Peace with Russia* signed at Paris, March 30.	1856. Preliminaries of Peace signed at Vienna, Feb. 1.	1856. Costa Rica:—Schlessinger and Walker's invasion defeated, March 20. — Walker defeats 3,000 Costa Ricans at Rivas, Ap. 11. Panama:—Riot on the Panama R.R., 30 passengers killed, April 15.
	Destructive floods near Lyons, &c., whole villages destroyed, June.	The Crimea wholly evacuated by the Allies, July 12.	Gunpowder explosion at Salonica, Turkey, 700 *k.* and *w.*, July 17.
		Russia :—Alexander II. crowned emperor, Sept. 7. — *Railways* of 2600 miles contracted for by Government. Capital, 1000 millions of francs, Oct. 28.	*Earthquake* in Egypt, Syria, and isles of Med. About 1200 lives lost, and many thousand buildings destroyed, Oct. 12.
		Naples : — French and English ministers leave, Oct. 28.	Granada, city of, destroyed by Walker, Nov. 20–25.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1856	Revival of the *African Slave Trade* recommended by Gov. Adams in S. Ca. Arctic discovery ship Resolute presented to Queen Victoria by Lieut. Hartstene for the U. S. Government, Dec. 30. *Deaths in* 1856: U. S.: J. M. Berrien. Ogden Hoffman. Com. Morris. J. G. Perceval. Jno. C. Warren. J. M. Clayton, U. S. S. George Steers, naval architect. T. Crawford, sculptor. Louis M'Lane. Europe: Jno. Braham, vocalist. Sir W. Hamilton, metaphysician. Von Biela, astronomer. L'd Hardinge. Father Matthew. Hugh Miller. Sir Jno. Ross. Westmacott. Yarrell. Pl. Delaroche.	1856. Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, destroyed by U. S. squadron, for an attack on an American boat, Dec. 6. Resolution against the Slave Trade passed by H. of Reps. U. S., Dec. 15.	
1857	Geo. Peabody gives $300,000 to establish a free *Literary and Scientific Institute* at Baltimore, Feb. 12. The Chief-Justice of the U. S. proclaims that *negroes have no rights* which white men are bound to respect, March 6. "*Dred Scot decision*," denounced by the Legislature of N. Hampshire, June 25. The *Atlantic Telegraph Cable* first joined at sea by the Niagara and Agamemnon, Aug. 5, but breaks Aug. 11. Loss of the Central America and 450 lives, Sept. 8. Mass meetings of unemployed workmen in N. Y., Nov. 2 and 10. Stm. Adriatic starts on first voyage to Liverpool, Nov. 23.	1857. Four members of H. of Representatives of U. S. from N. Y. and Conn. expelled for corrupt conduct, Feb. 19. Buchanan inaugurated President, March 4. Lord Napier recognised as British minister, March 16. The Dred Scot Decision delivered by Chief-Justice Taney, March 6. R. J. Walker accepts appointment as Governor of Kansas, March 26. Attempt to arrest Mayor Wood in N. Y. for an assault on the Street Commissioner, June 16. *General Financial Panic* begins with suspension of Ohio Life and Trust Co., Aug. 24. *Lecompton Convention*, Kansas, meets Sept. 7. Suspension of Philad. banks, Sept. 25 and 26, followed by general suspen. of banks in Pa., Md., D. C., R. I. Suspension of N. Y. city banks, Oct. 13–14, and Massachusetts banks same day. Payments resumed, Dec. 12.	1857. Treaty of Peace with Persia signed March 5. Palmerston Ministry outvoted on the Chinese question, March 5. New septennial Parliament meets, April 30. The Manchester *Art* Exhibition opened, May 5. *Rebellion* in India begins May 9; King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of India. Havelock defeats the rebels under Nena Sahib, and recaptures Cawnpore, July 13. The Emp. and Empress toria, Aug. 6. Sir Colin Campbell, the new com.-in-chief, arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14. Delhi taken after an assault of 6 days, Sept. 14.

A.D	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		1857. Austria:—Amnesty to political offenders in Lombardy, &c., Jan. 25.	1857. Mexico: New constitution promulgated, March 11.
			Costa Rica:—Walker surrenders Rivas, and agrees to leave Nicaragua, May 1.
of	the French visit Queen Vic-		
		Sweden and Norway:—Charles Louis, Prince-Royal, made Regent. Sep. 26.	
	Emperors of France and Russia meet at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.		
			Nicaragua: — Walker and his men surrender to U. S. ship Wabash, Com. Paulding, Dec. 8.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.		United States.	Great Britain.
1857	*Deaths in* 1857.		1857. "Lecompton Constitution" adopted by Convention, Nov. 9.	
	U. S.	Europe.		
	C. Colton. E. K. Kane. W. L. Marcy. Thos. J. Rusk. Eli Smith.	Beranger. C. Bonaparte. J. W. Croker. Thos. Dick. Marshall Hall. Earl of Ellesmere. Douglas Jerrold. W. Scoresby. Eugene Sue. And. Ure. Cavaignac. Aug. Compte. Havelock. Chris. Rauch, sculptor.	Walker resigns as Governor of Kansas, Dec. 15. W. Walker reaches N. Y. "on parole," and surrenders to U. S. marshal, Dec. 28.	1857. English and French ture the city, Dec. 28–30.
1858	Commercial *failures* in one year, ending Dec. 25, 1857, amount to 5,123: liabilities, $291,750,000. Launch of the monster steamer *Great Eastern* at London, Jan. 31. Crawford's *Monument to Washington*, at Richmond, inaugurated, Feb. 22. Extensive and remarkable *religious "revival"* throughout the U. S. in February, March, &c. *Gold mine excitement* in Washington and Oregon territory. New "*Divorce Court*" opened in London, May 10. Donati's *Comet* seen in June and July. "Vigilance Committee" in N. Orleans, June 2. New *Prohibitory Liquor Law* voted in Maine, June 7. Turkish Admiral, Mehemet Pacha, and suite leave Boston, after an extended visit in the U. States, July 14. *A Jew in Brit. Parliament, July* 26. Atlantic Telegraph. National Teachers' Association—1st Ann. Convention at Cincinnati. Aug. 11.		1858. Mr. Buchanan's "Kansas Message" to H. Reps., with Lecompton Constitution, Feb. 2. "*Anti-Lecompton* Democratic" meetings in Phila., N. Y., &c., Feb. and March. Bill to admit Kansas as a State, under Lecompton Const., passes the Senate, March 23. The House passes another bill. New Free State Convention of Kansas, at Leavenworth, March 25. The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress, April 30. Minnesota State Government organized at St. Paul, May 23. *Atlantic Telegraph* fleet sails from Plymouth, England, June 10. The President sends a message announcing peaceable settlement of *trouble in Utah*, June 10. Treaty of Peace and Amity with China, signed at Tien-Tsin, June 13. News of the completion of Atlantic Telegraph received with joyful demonstrations, Aug. 5. Magnificent celebration at New York, Sept. 1. The English bill voted on by the people of Kansas and rejected, August 9.	1858. French and English the Governor, Yeh, Jan. 5. The Princess-Royal of England married to the Prince of Prussia, Jan. 25. Steamer Great Eastern first floated, Jan. 31. Resignation of Palmerston's Ministry, and accession of Lord Derby, Feb. 20. Eng. steam. Cyclops bombards Jeddah, July 25–26. Baron Rothschild takes his seat in H. of Commons July 26. Queen Victoria and Pr. bourg, Aug. 4.
	Queen Victoria's message to Slaver Echo captured and		President Buchanan sent and received, August 16. carried to Charleston, August 27.	

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
		1857. *Naples:* Terrible earthquake, 14,000 persons killed.	
	fleets bombard Canton, and cap-		
	troops enter Canton and capture		1858. Mexico:—Revolution, Comonfort gives up the Government to Juarez; Zuloaga proclaimed president by a H. of Representatives.
	Attempt by Orsini and others to assassinate the Emperor with a hand grenade: 8 persons k. and 156 wounded, Jan. 14.		
			Turkey:—Massacre of Christians at Jeddah—15 killed, June 15.
	Albert visit the Emperor at Cher-		

A.D.	Progress of Society, &c.	United States.	Great Britain.
1858	The N. Y. State quarantine buildings at Staten Island destroyed by the citizens as a nuisance, Sept. 1. First *overland mail for California* leaves St. Louis, Sept. 16. Boston Public (Free) Library opened, costing $450,000, Sept. 17. The "General Admiral" stm. frigate, built for Russian government, launched at N. Y., Sept. 21. Crystal Palace, N. Y., burnt, Oct. 5. The yacht Wanderer lands 800 Africans near Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 28. The Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., refuse to indict the slaver "Echo," Nov. 30. *First railroad in Egypt.*	1858. U. St. stm. Niagara sails from Charleston for Liberia, with rescued slaves of the "Echo," Sept. 20.	1858. *The East India Company ceases* to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the Brit. Government, Sept. 1.
	Deaths in 1858. U. S.: T. H. Benton. Rob. Hare. H. W. Herbert. Freem'n Hunt. Com. Perry. Gen. Quitman Gen. P. F. Smith. N. W. Taylor. B. F. Butler. Parker Cleveland. Wm. Jay. Europe: R. Brown, botanist. Geo. Combe. "Rachel." Marshall Hall. Duchess of Orleans. Reschid Pacha. Radetsky. Ary Scheffer. Robt. Owen. Sir W. Reid. Foresti.		
1859	U. S. Agricultural Convention at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3. Slidell's bill, giving $30,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, introduced Jan. 10. Sickles kills Key at Washington, for seduction of his wife, Feb. 27; he is tried and acquitted, April 26. Southern Convention at Vicksburgh discusses the opening of the Slave Trade, May 11. Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss $2,750,000, May 16. *Telegrams—India to England.* Several *slavers captured* by U. S. vessels.	1859. New Hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4. Mr. McLane recognises the Juarez government in Mexico, April 4.	1859. D'Israeli introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28. Lord Lyons, new British minister at Washington, received, April 12. England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21. English court in mourning for the tyrant king of Naples (May). New Parliament meets, May 30. J. E. Dennison elected speaker. Telegrams to India accelerated seven days by cable on the Red Sea, June 8

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1858			1858. Egypt: — First train on the Suez Railroad crosses the isthmus in eleven hours, from Suez to Alexandria, Dec. 5. Hayti: — Revolution — Faustin banished—General Jeffrard proclaimed President, Dec. 21.
1859	The Emperor's New-Year's speech to Hubner, Austrian minister, causes a war sensation, Jan. 1. Prince Napoleon marries the Princess Clothilde, Jan. 29. French troops reach Turin and Genoa, April 26–30. War declared, in alliance with Sardinia, against Austria, May 3. Subscriptions for loan of 500 million francs exceed four times that sum, from 525.000 persons. The Emperor L. Napoleon arrives at Genoa, May 12. Empress made Regent. *Battle of Montebello:* Austrians defeated, May 20. Battle of Palestro: Austrians defeated, May 30. *Battle of Magenta:* Allies victorious, June 4; and enter Milan, June 8.	1859. Austria demands that Sardinia shall *disarm*. Ap. 23. England protests against this menace. Sardinian army on a war footing. Tuscany:—Grand Duke abdicates: his troops fraternize with revolutionists, April 27. *Austria declares* WAR AGAINST SARDINIA, and her troops *cross the Ticino*, April 29. Garibaldi enters Como, May 27.	1859. *Mexico.*—Miramon appears before Vera Cruz, March 18–27. *Peru:*—Earthquake destroys part of Quito, March 29. Naples:—Death of Ferdinand II., and accession of Francis II., May 22.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1859	Remarkable *religious revival* in Ireland, June, July, etc.		
	Excessive heat in California and in Europe, June–July.		French and English in the forts of the Peiho, June Com. Tatnall.
		1859. Gen. Harney takes possession of the island of San Juan (now Vancouver's island) July 9.	
	Wise travels 1200 miles in a balloon from St. Louis to N. York state, July 1.	Kansas Const. Convention meets at Wyandote, July 5.	Builders' strike begins in London, July 25.
	Gold images found in Indian graves at Chiriqui, July.	Gen. Harney proclaims possession of the island of San Juan for the U. States, July 27.	
		Mr. Ward, U. S. minister, reaches Pekin, July 30.	
	Cosmopolitan celebration of 100th birthday of *Schiller*, Nov. 10.	Treaty with China ratified, Aug. 16.	
		J. Y. Mason, U. S. minister to France, dies at Paris, Oct. 8.	Captain McClintock returns, bringing relics of Franklin's expedition, Sep. 21.
	Brilliant *meteor* seen in N. Y. and N. England, Nov. 15.	*John Brown's Raid* for the liberation of slaves, at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 17. 12 of his men and 1 marine killed. 2 of his men hung, Dec. 16; and 2 more March 16, 1860.	Steamer Royal Charter wrecked in British Channel; 445 persons lost, and £1,000,000 in gold,
	Deaths in 1859: U. S.: J. W. Alexander. W. C. Bond. Rufus Choate. Bp. Doane. Hor. Mann. Den. Olmsted. W. H. Prescott. Rich. Rush. Geo. Bush. J. Y. Mason. Theo. Sedgewick. Linn Boyd. Washington Irving. Europe: Dr. Abbott. T. K. Hervey. Humboldt. Leigh Hunt. Jejeebhoy. D. Lardner. C. R. Leslie. Lady Morgan. Jos. Sturge. De Tocqueville. Metternich. De Quincey. J. A. James. J. P. Nichol. Thos. Nuttall. I. K. Brunel. Carl Ritter. Louis Spohr. Sir J. Stephen. Macaulay. Robert Stephenson.		
		Congress assembles, Dec. 5.	Death of Lord Macaulay, Dec. 28.
1860	Law passed in Arkansas, Jan. 1, *to banish free negroes* from the state.	1860. Pennington of N. Jersey elected speaker of the House of Representatives, after a balloting for nearly two months, Feb. 1.	1860. Lord Clyde proclaims the rebellion in India as subdued, Jan. 7.
	Decree by the Emperor of Austria in favor of *rights of the Jews*, Jan. 10.		*Commercial Treaty* with den and Lord Cowley and

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1859	Perugia sacked by papal troops, June 20.		
	Battle of Solferino, June 24. Austrians under the Emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides.		
	China repulsed in an attack on		
25.	They are aided by American		
	Treaty of Peace signed by the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, July 11.		1859. Mexico:—Juarez decrees the *confiscation of church property*, July 12.
	The Emperor returns to St. Cloud, July 27.	1859. Tuscany:—Council of State votes in favour of annexation to Sardinia, July 12.	*Venezuela*:—Civil war; downfall of Castro, the President, July.
	Entrance of "the Army of Italy" into Paris, Aug. 14.	Conference at Zurich opened, August 8.	*Costa Rica*:—Revolution—fall of Mora, Aug. 14.
	Political amnesty, Aug. 17.	*Sardinia*:—Cavour dismissed from the ministry, July 13.	
		Tuscany:—The Nation. Assem. decrees the permanent exclusion of the Austrian dynasty, Aug. 16.	
	Treaty with Japan, ratified at Jeddo, Sept. 22.	*Modena*:—Farini dictator, opens the Nat. Assembly, Aug. 16, and assumes government of *Parma*, Aug. 18.	
		Rome:—Concordat between the Pope and Spain, Aug. 26.	
		Russia:—Schamyl taken prisoner in Caucasia, Sept. 6.	
		Bologna:—Assemb. Nat. under pres. of Minghetti decree independence from the Pope, Sept. 7.	
		Sardinia:—The king receives deputations from Modena and Parma, tendering annexation to Sardinia, Sept. 15.	
		Romagna:—Decree of annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 7.	*Buenos Ayres*:—Battle with the troops of Argentine Confederation, Oct. 28.
	The Emperor advises Victor Emanuel a programme for the *Regeneration of Italy*, Oct. 20.	*Spain* declares war against *Morocco*, Oct. 22. O'Donnell named com.-in-chief of Spanish army.	
		Sardinia:—Prince Carignan made regent of Romagna, Parma, etc., Nov. 6, but declines in favor of Buoncompagni.	
	Exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 21.		
	The Emperor's letter to the Pope, advising cession of Romagna, Dec. 31.		
1860	Treaty with Nicaragua ratified, Jan. 11.	1860. *Spain*:—The Moors defeated at Castellejor, Jan. 1.	
	France, signed at Paris by R. Cob- the French ministers, Jan. 23.	*Rome*:—The Pope replies to the Emperor, refusing to cede the Legations, Jan. 8.	
		Sardinia:—Cavour recalled to the premiership, Jan. 15.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1860	First "Pony Express" reaches Carson Valley in eight and a half days from Missouri; and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York.	1860. The "Covode Committee" (House of Representatives) appointed to examine alleged *corruption of the government*, March 5.	1860. French treaty ratified by 116 majority in the Commons, Feb. 24.
	Universal Suffrage in Central Italy.	U. S. corvette Saratoga captures Miramon's vessels at Vera Cruz, March 7.	Lord J. Russell proposes a new Reform Bill, March 2, but abandons it, June 11.
	Japanese Embassy arrives at San Francisco, March 28; at Washington, May 14; at Baltimore, June 8; at Philadelphia, June 9; at New York, June 16. Sails for Japan, in the U. S. frigate Niagara, June 30.		
	Papal bull against agitators and reformers.	Democratic Convention at Charleston, April 23.	Ministers defeated on a bill for repeal of paper duty—passed by the Commons but rejected (89 majority) by the Lords, May 21.
	Fight of Heenan and Sayers for the *championship* of England, April 17.	Mr. McLane's treaty with Mexico (Juarrez) rejected by the Senate, May 31.	
		National Repub. Convention at Chicago meets May 16, and nominates Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President of U. S.	
	Law of Maryland *prohibiting* the *manumission of slaves* takes effect, June 1.		
		Tornado in Iowa and Illinois destroys whole villages, June 3.	
		Nat. Democratic Convention (adjourned) at Baltimore, June 18, nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick: a seceding Convention nominate Breckenridge and Lane, respectively for President and V.-Pres. of U. S.	Review of 18,000 volunteers by the Queen in Hyde Park, June 23.
	The Great Eastern arrives at New York, from Southampton, June 28.		
	Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition from Boston, sails July 7.		
	Remarkable *meteor* in various northern states, July 20.		
		Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America and the United States. He lands at St. John's, July 24; arrives at Quebec, August 18; Montreal, 24th; Ottawa, August 31; Niagara, September 14; Detroit, Sept. 20; Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 15.	

Deaths in 1860.

U. S.	Europe.
J. A. Alexander.	Sir C. Barry.
W. E. Burton.	Lady Noel Byron.
C. A. Goodrich.	G. P. R. James.
S. G. Goodrich.	Anna Jameson.
Theo. Parker.	Jullien.
J. K. Paulding.	Sir W. Napier.
W. C. Preston.	Baden Powell.
	H. H. Wilson.

Lincoln and Hamlin elected Pres. and V.-Pres. of the U. S. by the votes of all the northern states except New Jersey, which chose 4 electors for Douglas and 3 for Lincoln, Nov. 6.

This election is made the pretext for rebellion and "secession" of the cotton states—S. Carolina leading, and adopting in Convention an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Dec. 20.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1860	Thouvenel foreign minister, Jan. 24. "*L'Univers*," ultra-montane journal, suppressed, Jan. 29. Diplomatic correspondence of Thouvenel with Cavour and Antonelli, Feb.—March. Negotiations respecting *annexation of Nice and Savoy*. Treaty for cession to France signed at Turin, March 24; but Switzerland protests. *Nice* votes for annexation to France 24,448 *for*, and 160 *against*. *Savoy* gives 131,744 *for* and 233 *against*.	1860. *Spain*:—Decisive victory over the Moors at Tétouan, Feb. 4. *Sardinia*:—The army raised to 50,000, Feb. 26. Buoncompagni resigns as governor of *Central Italy*, March 3. *Tuscany*:—Result of voting on annexation to Sardinia pub., viz: *For*. 366,571; *against*, 14,925 (for separate kingdom) *Austria* advertises for new loan, March 24, and protests against Sardinian occupation of Tuscany, &c. *Spain*:—Peace with Morocco ratified, March 29. *Rome*: — *Papal bull* against revolutionists, Mar. 29. *Revolution in Sicily* begins at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4. Rome:—Antonelli protests against Sardinian annexation of Romagna. *Sicily:—Garibaldi lands at Marsala*, with 2,000 men, from Genoa, May 10. Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of Victor Emanuel, 14th. Naples:—Concessions proclaimed to the people, May 19. — Garibaldi takes Palermo, May 27. — A liberal ministry formed at Naples, June 28. The King grants new constitution and amnesty, J'ne 25. Garibaldi's victory at Melazzo, July 20–21. *Sicily* (excepting the citadel of Messina) evacuated by the Neapolitans, July 30. Garibaldi's troops land in Calabria, Aug. 8. — Enters Naples. The King of Naples retires to Gaeta, Sept. , and is besieged there by the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Garibaldi resigns his power to Victor Emanuel, and retires to Caprera.	1860. *Argentine* Confed. Derqui president, Feb. 5. *Mexico*:—Miramon attacks Vera Cruz, March 7–13. *Japan*: — The Regent wounded in a riotous attack. Mexico:— Zuloaga proclaims himself president, and denounces Miramon, May 1. *Asia Minor*:—Horrible massacre of the Christians and Maronites, May. 3,000 killed at Damascus, July 9. Honduras: -W. Walker the "filibuster," taken prisoner and shot, Sept. 12. *Syria*:—Fuad Pasha sent against the Druses, Aug. 5. 167 Moslems implicated in the massacres are executed at Damascus, Aug. 20.
	French troops sent to Syria to punish the murderers of Christians, Aug. 5. A French fleet placed before Gaeta; for which side is not proclaimed.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire
1861	Heresy of "SECESSION" or Treason in the United States.	1861. This example followed by Mississippi, Jan. 9, Alabama, Jan. 11, Florida, Jan. 12, Georgia, Jan. 19, Louisiana, Jan. 26. Attempt to carry Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas for secession defeated, Jan.—March, 1861. Texas carried for secession, but a strong reaction for union follows. Gen. Twiggs surrenders the U. S forces in Texas, and the military stores, to the state, Feb.	
	Deaths in 1861: Prince Albert, Mrs. Browning, Count Cavour, Czartoryski, Dr. J. W. Francis, Geof. St. Hilaire, Pr. Gortchakoif, Nathaniel Lyon, Eug'e Scribe.	Inauguration of Lincoln, (Repub.) President U. S., March 4.	
		War of REBELS against U. S.	
		April 13. Fort Sumter surrenders to rebels.	
		April 15. 75,000 men called for by proclamation.	
		April 15. Great meeting in New York to support the Government.	
		April 19. Attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore.	
		April 21. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison.	
		April 25. Virginia secedes.	
		May 6. Arkansas secedes.	
		May 20. North Carolina secedes.	May 13. Queen's proclamation of "neutrality" in the American conflict.
		May 21. Tennessee secedes.	
		June 8. The Savannah privateer captured.	
	July—First War Loan of the United States Government, $250-000,000.	June 10. Big Bethel defeat.	
		July 4. Congress meets.	
		July 11. Rich Mountain victory.	
		July 21. Bull Run defeat.	
	Oct. 1. Commercial treaty bet'n France, England and Belgium in force.	Aug. 29. Fort Hatteras taken.	
		Oct. 21. Ball's Bluff disaster.	
		Nov. 1. McClellan Commander-in-Chief.	
		Nov. 7. Port Royal forts taken.	
	Nov. 1. *Telegraph* between Malta and Alexandria opened.	Nov. 8. Wilkes seizes Slidell and Mason.	Nov. 8. Excitement about seizure of Mason and Slidell in British steamer Trent.
		Nov. 30. Jeff. Davis elected President of the Confederate States.	
		Dec. 2. Union armies have 660,971 men.	
1862		1862.	
		Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell released.	Dec. 23. Death of Prince Albert.
		Jan. 19. Mill Springs defeat.	
		Feb. 6. Fort Henry taken.	
		Feb. 7. Roanoke taken by Burnside.	
		Feb. 16. Fort Donelson taken.	
		Feb. 23. Nashville taken.	
		March 9. The Cumberland and Congress lost at Hampton Roads.	
		March 10. Manassas found evacuated by Rebels and is occupied by Union troops.	
		March 11. McClellan takes command of Army of Potomac.	
		March 14. Newbern taken by Burnside.	
		April 1. Beaufort taken by Burnside.	
		April 4. Slavery abolished in D. Columbia.	
		April 5. McClellan "besieges" Yorktown.	
		April 6. Shiloh defeat—A. S. Johnson killed.	April 7. Treaty with U. S. to suppress slave trade.
		April 11. Fort Pulaski taken.	
		April 96. New Orleans taken.	
		May 5. Yorktown occupied by McClellan—Action at Williamsburgh.	
	May 1. International Exhibition at London.	May 10. Norfolk taken—the Merrimac burnt—Farragut ascends the Mississippi—Little Rock taken.	May 1. International Exhibition opened at London.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1861		1861. *Gaeta surrenders* to Victor Emanuel's troops, Feb. 13—The King of Naples escapes on board a French frigate. End of Bourbon Rule in Italy. The Italian Parliament declares Victor Emanuel King of Italy, Feb. 1861. "Italy" recognized by England, March 31, and by France, June 24	
	June 10. "Neutrality" in American conflict proclaimed by the Emperor.		
	Oct. 31. Convention with England and Spain for intervention in Mexico.	Oct. 18. William I. crowned King of Prussia.	Oct. 2. Canton restored to the Chinese by the French and English.
1862	Jan. 7. French army lands at Vera Cruz.		
		Feb. 13. Military revolt in Greece.	
	March 28. French victories in Cochin China—six provinces ceded to France.		
	April 16. War against Mexico declared.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1862	*Deaths in* 1862: Brodie (surgeon), M. Van Buren, T. Hartwell Horne, Sam. Houston, T. J. Jackson, A. Sid. Johnson, Phil. Kearney, Duchess of Kent, J. Sher. Knowles, Sir James Ross, Joseph Wolff.	May 27. Hanover C. H., Va., taken. May 31. Fair Oaks battle—indecisive. Corinth taken. June 6. Memphis taken. June 27. Pope takes command of U.S. forces in N. Virginia. June 25–30. McClellan's skirmishes on Peninsula. June 26–July 1. Seven days' battles on the Chickahominy. July—Tariff duties raised—300,000 more volunteers called for. July 17. Emancipation and Confiscation Act signed by the President. July 26. Halleck Commander-in-Chief. U. S. debt $1,222,000,000. Aug. 9. Banks defeated at Cedar Mountain. Aug. 16. McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing. Aug. 30. Second defeat at Bull Run.	
	September — *Internal Revenue Tax* enforced in the U. S.	Sept. 5. McClellan again Commander-in-Chief. Sept. 17. Antietam victory. Sept. 18. Harper's Ferry lost. Sept. 22. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued. Sept. 25. Habeas Corpus suspended. Oct.—Premium on gold, 29. Oct.—Piracies of the Alabama. Nov. 4. Democratic victory in New York elections. Nov. 7. Burnside supersedes McClellan. Dec. 10–13. Defeat at Fredericksburgh.	
1863	Jan. 2. Abolition of Slavery in the U. S., by proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief. Feb. 9. The *Geo. Griswold*, with food given by New Yorkers for Lancashire operatives, arrives at Liverpool. Mar. 4. *Nat. Academy of Arts and Sciences* founded by Congress June—Grant and Speke arrive in England from *Source of the Nile.* July 13–16. Irish *anti-negro* and *anti-draft riots* at New York. *Deaths in* 1863: R. Hildreth, Mar. Lansdowne, Mulready, Mrs. Trollope, Archbishop Whateley. Sept.—Russian squadron entertained at New York. Dec. 24. *Thackeray* dies.	1863. Jan. 1. Murfreesboro' victory (Rosecrantz over Bragg). Jan. 2. Proclamation of Emancipation issued. Jan. 26. Hooker supersedes Burnside. April 7. Monitors repulsed at Charleston—the Keokuk lost. May 2–4. Chancellorsville defeat—Jackson killed. May 18. Vicksburgh invested by Grant. June 14. Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Lee. June 27. Meade supersedes Hooker. July 1–3. Gettysburgh victory. July 4. Vicksburgh occupied. July 8. Port Hudson taken. July 13–16. Riots at New York. Aug. 7. Sioux war ended by Gen. Pope. Aug. 20. Chickamauga defeat. Aug. 21. Fort Sumter bombarded. Oct. 19. Grant, Thomas and Sherman supersede Rosecrantz in Tennessee. Oct. 17. President calls for 300,000 more volunteers. Nov. 23. Chattanooga victory by Sherman and Thomas.	Mar. 10. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark. Oct. 31. Steam rams built by Laird for U. S. Rebels seized by Government. Oct.—British Consuls dismissed from Rebel States of U. S.
		1864. Feb. 1. Draft for 500,000 men ordered. Feb. 20. Olustee (Fla.) defeat. Feb. 27–March 1. Kilpatrick and Dalghren's raid on Richmond.	

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1862			
		June 7. Greece: Insurrection spreads.	
		Aug. 19. Garibaldi in Sicily, proclaims a Provisional Government.	
		Aug. 29. He is wounded and taken prisoner by the king's troops.	
		Sept. 30. Bismarck, Premier of Prussia.	
		Oct. 5. Garibaldi and his followers released under general amnesty, and the state of siege in Sicily abolished.	
	Oct. 15. Drouyn de L'huys, Foreign Minister.		
	Oct. 30. Mediation proposed in Amer. conflict declined by Russia and Gt. Britain.		
1863			
	Jan. 9. Mediation of France again offered to U. S.	Jan. 18. Egypt: Ismail, Viceroy; succeeds Said Pasha.	
		March 30. Greece: George I of Schleswig-Holstein proclaimed King—England agreeing to give up Ionian Isles to Greece.	
		July—Income-Tax Bill passed in Italy.	
		Aug. 16. Congress of German Sovereigns at Frankfort—"One Federal State" proposed—Russia dissents.	
		Nov. 15. Denmark: Christian IX. succeeds Frederick VII.	
		1864.	
		Jan. 21. War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein—German troops enter Holstein.	

A	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1864	Feb. 29. Peabody fund —*Dwellings for the poor* in London—First block opened.	March 2. Grant succeeds Halleck as Commander-in-Chief.	
	April 3. Garibaldi's visit to England.	May 5–6. Battle of the Wilderness.	April 24. European conference at London on Schleswig-Holstein question.
	May 16. Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, for *telegraph* to America	May 11–12. Battle of Spottsylvania.	
	June—Oct.— *Cattle plague* in England.	June 15. Grant before Petersburgh.	
		June 19. *Kearsage* sinks the Alabama.	
		July 1–13. Maryland again invaded by a Rebel raid.	July 10. Palmerston sustained in the general election.
		July 20–28. Sherman's victories at Atlanta, Ga.	
		July 30. Chambersburgh, Pa., burnt by Rebels.	
		July 30. Grant's mine at Petersburgh, Va., exploded.	
	Aug.—Abd-el-Kader's visit to England.	July 30. Secretary Chase resigns—Fessenden Secretary of the Treasury.	
		Aug. 5. Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay.	Aug. 15. English fleet visits Cherbourg.
		Sept. 1. McClellan nominated for President by Democratic Convention at Chicago.	
	Deaths in 1864: Frank. Bache, Josh'a Bates, W. J. Fox, T. C. Grattan, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edw. Hitchcock, Leonard Horner, Archbishop Hughes, Jasmin (poet), C. M. Kirkland, W. Savage Landor, John Leech, J. R. Macculloch, Meyerbeer, W. Curtis Noyes, Pellisier, Josiah Quincy, Edw. Robinson, H. R. Schoolcraft, R. B. Taney, J. G. Totten.	Sept. 2. Atlanta captured by Sherman.	Aug. 30. French fleet visits Portsmouth.
		Sept. 19. Sheridan's victory at Winchester.	
		Oct. 19. Cedar Creek defeat made a victory by Sheridan.	Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston.
		Oct. 21. Rebel raid at St. Albans, Vt.	
		Nov. 8. Lincoln re-elected President—McClellan resigns his command in army.	
		Nov. 30. Thomas repulses Hood at Nashville.	
		Dec. 15–16. And again totally defeats him there.	
		Dec. 13. Fort McAllister stormed, and	
		Dec 21. Savannah occupied by Sherman.	
		Dec. 24–5. Butler and Porter repulsed at Wilmington.	
1865	Slavery Abolished in the U. States.	1865.	
		Feb. 1. Congress abolishes slavery by an amendment to the Constitution.	
		Feb. 3. Lincoln and Seward's interview with Rebels at Fort Monroe.	
		Feb. 18. Lee takes command Rebel armies, and urges arming of negroes.	
		Feb. 22. Wilmington captured by Schofield.	
		Feb. 22. Charleston evacuated by Rebels.	
		April 1. New and higher tariff comes in force.	
		April 2. Richmond and Petersburgh occupied by U. S. forces, after three days' fighting.	
	Feb. 22. Rebel Congress decrees the arming of slaves.	April 6. Grant's victory at Farmville.	March—Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.
	April 2. Death of Richard Cobden.	April 9. Surrender of Lee with his whole army.	
		April 12. Mobile taken.	
		April 14. Fort Sumter occupied.	
		April 14. Assassination of President Lincoln and attack on Seward.	
		April 15. Andrew Johnson sworn in as President.	
	Deaths in 1865: Bishop Brownell, Adm. Dupont, Val. Mott, Edw. Everett, Mrs. Gaskell, Sir W. J. Hooker, Kiss (sculpt.), Leopold I., Ab. Lincoln, Dr. Lindley.	April 18. Sherman's convention with Johnston.	
		April 25. Johnston's surrender.	
		April 26. Booth, the assassin, shot.	
		May 4. Gen. Dick Taylor surrenders.	May 6. Reform League meeting in Hyde Park in defiance of Government.
		May 10. Jeff. Davis captured.	
		May 26. Kirby Smith surrenders in Texas.	
		END OF THE REBELLION.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1864		1864. March 10. Louis II., King of Bavaria. April 18. Duppel taken by Prussians.	
	May 22. Death of Marshal Pellisier. May 20. Convention between France and Japan signed.	June 1. Ionian Isles made over to Greece. July 8. Prussians take Alsen.	
		Sept. 15. Franco-Italian Convention signed — French troops to quit Rome in two years. Florence made the capital of Italy—Riots at Turin in consequence, Sept. 21–22. Oct. 30. Peace between Denmark and the Allies, to whom Schleswig and Holstein are surrendered, Prussia retaining possession of them.	July 18. China: Nankin taken ("a heap of ruins") by Gordon for the Imperialists.
			March 31. Valparaiso bombarded by Spanish fleet.
			Famine in Bengal and Madras.
			1865. May 7. *Hayti:* Military insurrection against Geffrard.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	Great Britain.
1865	Aug.—Treaty of *Commerce between Italy* and Japan. Sept.—Several Southern States pass ordinances *annulling Secession, abolishing slavery*, &c. *Rinder-pest* or cattle-plague in England, July, 1865, to Feb., 1866. *Cholera* prevails in France, Spain, and Naples.	May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports and exceptional amnesty. June 1. National Fast. June 29. Trial of assassins ended. July 7. They are hung. July 29. Prisoners of war released on oath of allegiance. July 31. U. S. debt $2,757,253,000. August—Rebel privateer Shenandoah destroyed about thirty vessels. Nov. 2. National thanksgiving. Nov. 9. *Shenandoah* at Liverpool—crew released. Nov. 10. Wirz executed for cruelty to U. S. prisoners.	British and French Governments rescind their recognition of American "Confederates." October 18. Death of Lord Palmerston. Oct.—Movements of Fenians at New York, Phila., &c. October 7. Riots in Jamaica; Gordon, a Baptist minister, hanged by Governor Eyre as a rioter.
1866	Jan. 27. Death of Gibson, Eng. sculptor. July 28. Atlantic Telegraph successfully completed; cable landed at Newfoundland and reports Peace between Prussia and Austria. *Deaths in* 1866: Marquis D'Azeglio, Jared Sparks, Wm. Whewell.	1866. May 3. Colorado bill vetoed. May 29. Death of Winfield Scott. June—Resignation of Speed, Att. Gen.; Dennison, P. M. Gen.; and Harlan, Sec. Int. July 28. Congress adjourns, having passed Freedmen's Bureau (continuation) bill; Civil Rights bill; Pacific Railway (supp.) bill; Army bill, and other important measures. July—Grant appointed General-in-Chief; Sherman, Lieut.-General; Farragut, Admiral; Porter, Vice-Admiral. Aug. 14. "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia. Sept. 3. Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia. Sept. 6. Corner stone of Douglas Monument laid at Chicago by President Johnson. Oct. 6. Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa result in increased Republican majorities. Nov.—Republicans also victorious in Mass., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Mich., Minn., Nevada, and Mo. In Delaw. and Md. the Democrats are successful. Dec. 13. Suffrage given to colored men in Dist. Columbia, by act of Congress.	1866. Nov. 27. Trial of Fenians at Dublin. Jan. 6. Gov. Eyre in Jamaica superseded by Storks; hot discussions in England as to his conduct in the riot.
1867	April 1. Opening of the Great *Exposition* of *Industry* of all nations at Paris. July 1. Awards of the juries in the Great Exposition. July—1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom celebrated at Rome.	1867. Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted into the Union as a State. March 2. "Tenure of Office" bill passed. *March 2. Military government for the South*—bill passed over the President's veto by 135 to 48 in the House, and 38 to 10 in the Senate. March 4. *40th Congress* meets. March 23. Supplementary Bill on Military Government of the South, passed over President's veto—Senate, 40 to 7; House, 114 to 25. Southern States divided into five military districts, under Gen. Schofield, at Richmond; Sickles, at Columbia, &c.; Pope, at Montgomery; Ord, at Vicksburgh; Sheridan, at New Orleans. April 10. Treaty for purchase of Russian America approved by the Senate.	1867. May 9. Conference at London on the question of Luxemburg. Treaty signed making the Duchy neutral territory—fortress to be razed. July—The Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey visit London.

A.D.	FRANCE	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1865			
	Sept. 7. Death of Lamoriciere.		
		1866.	
		Jan. 15. Death of D'Azeglio, the patriot.	
		June 18. Prussia and Italy declare WAR against AUSTRIA.	
		June 24. Italians defeated at Custozza.	
		June 27–29. Austrians defeated by Prussians in three battles won by *needle guns*.	
		July 3. Great Battle of SADOWA; 250,000 on each side. Prussians victorious; Austrians lose 44,000 K. and W., and 100 guns.	Sept. 18. Brazil: Uruguayano surrenders to the allies.
		Austria cedes Venetia to France.	
		July 11. Prussians defeat Bavarians at Kissengen.	Sept.—Greeks in Crete rise in revolt against the Turks.
		July 14. Prussians occupy Frankfort.	Oct. 7. Jamaica riots.
		July 18. Italian fleet defeated off Lizza.	
		July 26. Preliminary treaty of peace. Prussia requires Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort.	
		October 3. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna.	
		Nov. 5. Venetia proclaimed to be part of Kingdom of Italy.	
		Nov. 7. K. Victor Emanuel's public entry into Venice.	1867.
867		Feb. 18. Hungarian Constitution restored by Austrian Emperor.	Feb. 5. Mexico: The City of Mexico evacuated by the French troops.
	January—Railway between Boulogne and Calais opened.	Feb. 24. First parliament of the German Confederation opened by K. of Prussia.	May 15. Mexico: Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro.
	Jan. 19. Emperor decrees greater freedom of discussion in Legislature and the Press.	War in Crete continued with various fortunes.	Egypt declared by the Sultan to be a separate sovereignty after June 11, 1867.
		April 4. New ministry in Italy.	
	April 1. Great Exposition opened by the Emperor. Waleswski resigns as Pres. of *Corps Legis*.		July 1. Execution of Maximilian in Mexico.
	May. 18. Emperor signs Luxemburg treaty.		July 1. Cuba: Decree of the Queen of Spain freeing all children of slave parents born after this date.
	June 6. Attempt on life of the Czar, while riding with the Emperor, in Paris.		
	The Sultan, Viceroy of Egypt, King of Prussia, Prince of Wales, and other notables, also visit the Great Exposition in Paris in June and July.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1867	July—England visited by the Sultan: first time in history. *Reform in England.* *Deaths in* 1867: Victor Cousin, Charles Anthon.	May 13. Jeff. Davis released on bail. July 1. Congress meets in extra special session, and enacts, over President's veto, a bill to confirm and strengthen the Military Government bill passed in March.	July 15. Passage of New REFORM BILL, nominally D'Israeli's, really Gladstone's?

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1867	July—Great excitement in Europe respecting the death of Maximilian in Mexico. July 1. The Emperor distributes medals of honor at the Great Exposition.	Russian America sold to the U. States.	July 1. Great assemblage of Prelates of R. C. Church at Rome.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

TO

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

N. B. This list of remarkable persons, from the earliest period, is not, of course, intended to include every name mentioned in history, but merely the most important in their several departments. The names of *Sovereigns* are referred to occasionally only, as full lists are given in their proper place.

This list may be useful in two ways, viz. .

First, as an Index to the names mentioned in the Chronological Tables in the "World's Progress;" and

Secondly, to indicate, by reference to those tables, the chief political events and contemporary public characters during the life of each person in the list.

Thus: SOCRATES, the Greek philosopher, was born 470, and died 400 B. C. The tables on page 20 to 24 show who lived, and what happened, during the seventy years of Socrates' life.

MILTON was born A. D. 1608, one year after the first settlement at Jamestown, Virginia; six years after the East India Company was founded; five years after James I. ascended the throne; the same year that the Protestant Union was formed in Germany; one year before Gustavus Adolphus became king of Sweden; two years before Louis XIII. became king of France. He was 12 years old when the Puritans first landed at Plymouth; he was 17 when Charles I. succeeded James, and he was 41 years old when Charles was beheaded. Among his contemporaries were Lord Bacon, Inigo Jones, Jeremy Taylor, Algernon Sydney, Sir C. Wren, Butler, Waller, Dryden, Henry More, Baxter, and Boyle, in England; Peter Stuyvesant, Winthrop, Cotton, and Eliot, in America; Richelieu, Mazarine, Colbert, Rubens, Kepler, Descartes, Molière, Corneille, Racine, Pascal, on the Continent. He died A. D. 1674, nine years after the great plague in London, 14 years after Charles II. was restored, and 7 years after New York was ceded to the English.

And thus, of any person mentioned in the Index, a great variety of particulars may be found at a glance, on referring to the tables.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*See list in the Introduction.* Bar. (*Barbarian*) *includes several different nations, some not entirely civilized.* f. *is used for flourished. The dates before Christ are indicated by* B. C.; *all others are* A. D. *In some cases the dates are necessarily left blank.*

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Dan.	Aagesend, Svind, historian	f. 1188	
Jew.	Aaron, the first high-priest	B. C. 1570	1453
Gr.	Aaron, of Alexandria, physician	f. 622	
Egypt.	Abbas, pasha, viceroy of Egypt (grandson of Mehemet-Ali)	1813	1854
Eng.	Abbot, George, archbishop of Canterbury and author	1562	1623
Amer.	Abbott, Benjamin, distinguished educationist	1763	1849
Amer.	Abbott Jacob, author of biographical and religious works	1803	
Amer.	Abbott, Jno. S. C., historian and biographer	1805	
Arab.	Abd'el Kader, distinguished warrior	1806	1866
Turk.	Abdul Medjid, sultan of Turkey	1822	
Eng.	A'Becket, Gilbert A., comic writer	1810	1856
Amer.	Abeel, David, missionary and author of travels	1804	1846
Nor.	Abel, Nicholas H., mathematician	1802	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Sp.	Abenezra, an astronomer, philosopher, poet, philologist, &c.	1119	1174
Eng.	Aberdeen, Earl of, statesman and antiquary	1784	1860
Scot.	Abercrombie, John, author of 'Intellectual Powers'	1781	1844
Eng.	Abercromby, Sir Ralph, military commander	1738	1801
Eng.	Abernethy, John, eminent physician and medical writer	1764	1831
Fr.	Ablancourt, N. P. D., translator of the Classics	1606	1664
Fr.	About, Edmond, novelist, traveller, &c.	——	
Jew.	Abraham, the great progenitor of the Jewish nation	B. C. 1995	B. C. 1821
Fr.	Abrantès, duchess d', biographer	1784	1838
Dan.	Absalom (real name Axcel) archbishop of Den., Sw., and Nor.	1128	1203
Ara.	Abubeker, father-in-law and successor of Mahomet	561	624
Syr.	Abulfeda, the geographer	1273	1345
Rom.	Accius, or Attius, a tragic poet (works not extant)	B. C. 171	
Ital.	Accursius, or Accorso, an eminent critic		1229
Ger.	Accum, Fred., operative chemist (in England)	1769	1838
Pruss.	Ackerman, Rudolph, introduced gas-lighting and lithog. in London	1764	1834
Gr.	Achilles, one of the leaders in the Trojan war	f. B. C. 1100	
Gr.	Achilles Tatius (of Alexandria), Christian bishop and author	3d cent.	
Ital.	Achilli, Giovanni G., protestant preacher	1803	
Gr.	Acropolita, of Constantinople, statesman and historian	1220	1282
Eng.	Adam. Alexander, schoolmaster and author	1741	1809
Eng.	Adam, Robert, an architectural author	1728	1794
Amer.	Adams, John, patriot and statesman, 2d Pres. U. S.	1735	1826
Amer.	——, John Quincy, diplomatist, poet, Pres. U. S.	1767	1848
Amer.	——, Samuel, one of the patriotic founders of the republic	1726	1803
Eng.	Addison, Joseph, one of the ornaments of English literature	1672	1719
Ger.	Adelung, John C., philologist and lexicographer	1732	1806
Eng.	Adolphus, John, author of history of England, &c.	1766	1845
Ire.	Adrain, Robert, mathematician (at New York, &c.)	1775	843
Rom.	Adrian, the 15th emp. (born in Spain)	76	138
Eng.	Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury, author of Anglo-Saxon works	——	1005
Gr.	Ælian, the historian and rhetorician	160	
Gr.	Æneas, son of Priam, king of Troy	f. B. C. 1183	
Gr.	Æschines, of Athens, philosopher, disciple of Socrates		
Gr.	——————, orator	B. C. 393	B. C. 323
Gr.	Æsop, of Phrygia, the prince of fabulists	f. B. C. 600	
Rom.	Ætius, military commander (defeated Attila)		454
Rom.	Africanus, Julius, historian		232
Sp. Moor	——————, Leo, author of travels in Africa	1487	1526
Gr.	Agamemnon, "the king of kings"		B. C. 904
Gr.	Agathius, historian and poet	f.	565
Swiss.	Agassiz, Louis, naturalist	1807	
Gr.	Agesilaus II., king of Sparta (defeats the Per., Egypt., and Greeks)		B. C. 361
Scot.	Aginhard or Eginhard, Hist. of Charlemagne	771	839
Gr.	Agis IV., the greatest of the Spartan kings		B. C. 251
Eng.	Aglionby, one of the translators of the Bible		1610
Rom.	Agricola, Cneius Julius, military commander	40	93
Ger.	Agricola, John, a divine, founder of the Antinomians	1490	1566
Rom.	Agrippa, military commander, governor of Judea	40	94
Fr.	——, Cornelius, philosopher, &c.	1486	1535
E. Jew	Aguilar, Grace, novelist	1816	1847
Pers.	Ahasuerus, king of Persia (Artaxerxes Long.)	f.	B. C. 456

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Aikin, John, M. D., an elegant writer, editor of poets, &c.	747	1822
Eng.	——, Lucy, biographer and historian		
Fr.	Aimé-Martin, Louis, writer on education		1846
Eng.	Ainsworth, Robert, grammarian and lexicographer	1660	1743
Eng.	—— ——, Wm. Francis, traveller, geologist, &c.	1807	
Eng.	——, Wm. Harrison, novelist	1805	
Eng.	Airy, Geo. B., astronomer-royal	1801	
Tartar.	Akbar, Mohammed, a great Mogul sovereign	1555	1605
Eng.	Akenside, Mark, a popular poet	1721	1770
Swe.	Akenblad, philologist		1819
Bar.	Alaric I., king of the Visigoths		411
Span.	Alberoni, Julius, cardinal statesman	1664	1752
Eng.	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne	1841	
Ger.	Albert, Prince, husband of the Queen of England	1819	1861
Ital.	Alberti, an eminent writer, painter, sculptor, &c.	1398	1490
Ger.	Albertus-Magnus, philosophic writer, tutor of Aquinas	1205	1280
Bar.	Alboin, the Lombard conqueror		574
Ital.	Alboni, Marietta, eminent contralto singer	1826	
Port.	Albuquerque (the great) military commander	1452	1515
Gr.	Alcæus, of Lesbos, a lyric poet	f. B. C. 606	
Ital.	Alciati, of Milan, an eminent civilian and author	1492	1550
Gr.	Alcibiades, a famous Athenian general and statesman	B. C. 450	B. C. 404
Gr.	Alciphron, author of Letters, &c.	f. 170	
Amer.	Alcott, A. Bronson, philosopher and educationist	1799	
Amer.	——, Wm. A., writer on education and philosopher	1798	
Eng.	Alcuinus, founder of schools at Paris, &c.	732	804
Amer.	Alden, John, one of the first Plymouth Colony	1598	1687
Eng.	Aldhelm, St., an eminent scholar and poet		709
	Aldus, see *Manutius*		
Fr.	Alembert, John Le Rond d', math., hist., and philosopher	1717	1783
Eng.	Alexander, A. H., claiming to be Earl of Stirling	1783	
Amer.	——, Archibald, theologian and author	1772	1851
Amer.	——, J. Addison, theologian and commentator	1809	1860
Amer.	——, James W., theologian	1804	1859
Rom.	——, Severus, emperor	209	235
Bar.	—— the Great, founder of the Macedonian Empire	B. C. 356	B. C. 323
Rus.	——, Nevskoi, a saint and hero; def. of the Tartars, &c.	1218	1262
Rus.	——, I., emperor (coalition against Napoleon)	1777	1825
Rus.	——, II., (became emperor 1855)	1818	
Gr.	Alexius Commenus, emperor of the East	1048	1118
Ital.	Alfieri, an eminent tragic poet	1749	1803
Eng.	Alfred, justly called the Great, king	849	900
Ital.	Algarotti, a general, scholar, and critic	1712	1769
Bar.	Ali Bey, gov. of Egypt, revolted against the Turks	1728	1773
Bar.	Ali Tepelini, pasha of Jannina	1744	1822
Scot.	Alison, Archibald, rev., 'Essays on Taste'	1757	1839
Scot.	——, Archibald, sir, 'History of Europe,' 'Essays'		1867
Amer.	Allen, Ethan, an intrepid officer in the Revolution	1737	1789
Amer.	——, Wm., author of Amer. Biog. Dictionary	1784	
Eng.	Alleyn, Edward, actor and manager (temp. Shakspeare)	1566	1626
Amer.	Allston, Washington, painter and poet	1779	1843
Sar.	Almamon, caliph, patron of learning		833

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Sar.	Almansor, caliph, patron of learning	712	775
Eng.	Almon, John, political writer	1728	1805
Mex.	Almonte, Juanet, general and statesman	abt. 1800	
Span.	Alphonso X., king of Castile, Leon, and author	1203	1284
Port.	Alphonso I., Henriques, founder of the Portuguese monarchy	1094	1185
Amer.	Alsop, Richard, poet and linguist	1761	1815
Eng.	Althorp, Viscount, statesman and book-collector	1758	1834
Span.	Alva, duke of, celebrated and barbarous military commander	1508	1582
Mex.	Alvarez, Juan, leader of Mexican Revolution	1790	
Ger.	Amalie, duchess of Saxony, dramatic poet	1794	
Jew.	Amaziah, king of Judah		B. C. 809
Ital.	Ambrose, St., bishop of Milan, author	340	387
Ital.	Americus Vespucius (of Florence), explored the S. American coast	1451	1517
Amer.	Ames, Fisher, a statesman and orator	1750	1808
Amer.	———, Nathan P., machinist and bronze founder	1803	1847
Eng.	Amherst, Jeffrey, lord, mil. com. in America, &c.	1717	1797
Rom.	Ammianus, Marcellinus, historian		30[illegible]
Ger.	Ammon, Christ. F. von, Protestant theologian	1766	185[illegible]
Gr.	Ammonius, a peripatetic philosopher		B. C. 24
Eng.	Amory, Thomas, humorous writer, 'Jno. Buncle'	1719	1789
Fr.	Ampère, Jean J., traveller and essayist	1800	1864
Fr.	———, Jean Marie, mathematician and nat. philosopher	1775	1836
Fr.	Amyot, James, bishop of Auxerre, translator of Plutarch	1513	1593
Bar.	Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher and disciple of Solon	B. C. 592	
Gr.	Anacreon, a celebrated poet		B. C. 474
Gr.	Anastasius I., emperor of the East		518
Gr.	Anaxagoras, a philosopher	B. C. 500	B. C. 428
Gr.	Anaxarchus, a philosopher, companion of Alexander the Great	B. C. 340	
Gr.	Anaximander, of Miletus, an Ionic philosopher	B. C. 611	B. C. 547
Gr.	Anaximenes, of Miletus, an Ionic philosopher		B. C. 504
Fr.	Ancelot, J. A. P. F., poet and novelist	1794	
Pruss.	Ancillon, J. P. F., historian and statesman	1767	1837
Dan.	Andersen, Hans Christian, poet and novelist	1805	
Scotch.	Anderson, Adam, commercial writer	1692	1765
Eng.	———, Sir Edmund, a judge and author		1605
Swe.	Andersson, Chas. John, explorer in Africa		1856
Fr.	Andral, G. A., writer on anatomy and medicine	1797	
Eng.	Andre, John, British officer in American war	1751	1780
Eng.	Andrews, Lancelot, bishop of Winchester	1555	1626
Gr.	Andronicus, of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher,	f. B. C. 63	
Amer.	Angell, Jos. K., author of legal works	1794	1857
Eng.	Anglesey, Henry W., marquis of, general at Waterloo	1768	1854
Fr.	Angoulême, duchess d', daughter of Louis XVI.	1778	1851
Ital.	Aniello, Thomas (commonly called Masaniello), a fisherman of Naples, who rose to great power	1623	1646
Gr.	Anna Commena, daughter of the Emperor Alexis I., historian	1083	1148
Aust.	Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France	1604	1666
Eng.	Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII.	1500	1536
Eng.	Annet, Peter, a deistical writer	1703	1778
Car.	Annibal, or Hannibal, a celebrated Carthaginian general	B. C. 247	B. C. 183
Fr.	Anquetil du Perron, a classical scholar and author	1731	1805

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned divine	1033	1109
Eng.	Anson, George, lord, celebrated naval commander	1697	1762
Eng.	Anspach, Eliz., margravine of, author of memoirs	1750	1828
Irish.	Arister, Jno., translator of 'Faust'	1793	
Amer.	Anthon, Charles, classical scholar and author	1797	1867
Egypt.	Anthony, St., the founder of monastic institutions	251	356
Ital.	———, of Padua, a divine	1195	1231
Mace.	Antigonus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great		B. C. 301
Mace.	Antipater, one of the generals of Alexander the Great		B. C. 319
Gr.	Antisthenes, a philos., founder of the sect of Cynics	B. C. 423	
Ital.	Antonelli, Giacomo, cardinal, premier of Pius IX.	1806	
Rom.	Antoninus Pius, emperor	86	161
Rom.	———, Marcus Aurelius, emperor, surnamed the philosopher	121	180
Rom.	Antony, Mark, military commander and statesman	B. C. 86	B. C. 30
Pers.	Anveri, a celebrated poet		1201
Fr.	Anville, Jean B. d', geographer	1697	1782
Rom.	Apicius, the name of three Roman epicures	A. D.	1st cent.
Egypt.	Apion, a grammarian and bitter enemy of the Jews	f. 80	
Gr.	Apollodorus, the name of several writers and statesmen	B. C.	5th to 2d cent.
Gr.	Apollonius, surnamed Rhodius, a poet	B. C. 194	
Gr.	———, Pergamensis, a geometrician	f. B. C. 242	
Gr.	———, Tyaneus, a Pythagorean philosopher		97
Gr.	Appian, an historian	f. 143	
Amer.	Appleton, Jesse, president of Bowdoin College and theologian	1772	1819
Rom.	Apulcius, a Platonic philosopher and writer	A. D.	2d cent.
Ital.	Aquinas, St. Thomas, a celebrated theologian	1224	1274
Fr.	Arago, Dom. Fr. Jean, astronomer and statesman	1786	1853
Eng.	Aram, Eugene, a learned schoolmaster, executed for murder	1705	1759
Gr.	Aratus, of Sicyon, mil. com. and statesman	B. C. 273	B. C. 213
Scotch.	Arbuthnot, John, Dr., a poet		1735
Gr.	Archelaus, Ionic philosopher	f. B. C. 450	
Gr.	Archius, a poet	f. B. C. 719	
Gr.	Archilochus, a poet	f. B. C. 685	
Gr.	Archidemes, a celebrated mathematician	B. C. 287	B. C. 212
Gr.	Archytas, a mathematician	B. C. 408	B. C. 360
Ital.	Aretino, Guido, inventor of the gamut of music	995	
Ital.	———, Leonard, an historian	1369	1414
Ital.	———, Peter, a satirist	1492	1556
Eng.	Argall, Samuel, early colonist and deputy-governor of Virginia	1572	1639
Pruss.	Argelander, F. W. A., astronomer	1779	
Span.	Argensola, Lupercio, historian and poet	1565	1613
Span.	———, Bartholomew, historian	1566	1631
Scotch.	Argyle, duke of, chief of clan Campbell, statesman	1678	1743
Ital.	Ariosto, Lewis, a celebrated poet	1474	1533
Mex.	Arista, Mariano, general under Santa Anna	1802	1855
Gr.	Aristarchus, of Samos, mathematician and philosopher	f. B. C. 280	
Gr.	———, grammarian and critic	B. C. 160	
Gr.	Aristides, an Athenian statesman		B. C. 467
Gr.	———, Ælius, an orator and sophist	129	185
Gr.	———, one of the fathers of the church	f. 127	
Gr.	Aristippus, of Cyrene, philosopher, founder of the Cyreniacs	f. B. C. 392	
Gr.	Aristomenes, a warrior and patriot	f. B. C. 662	

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Gr.	Aristophanes, an Athenian comic poet	B. C. 389	
Gr.	Aristotle, philosopher, founder of the Peripatetics	B. C. 384	
Gr.	Arius, of Alexandria, the founder of the Arian sect		436
Span.	——, Montanus, Benedict, orientalist	1527	1598
Eng.	Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of spinning jennies	1732	1792
Fr.	Arlincourt, Victor, vicomte d', novelist	1789	1856
Ger.	Arminius, the deliverer of Germany		20
Dutch.	————, James, a celebrated divine, founder of a sect	1560	1610
Eng.	Armstrong, John, M D., poet	1709	1779
Amer.	————, John, general, statesman, and historian	1758	1843
Ital.	Arnaud, Daniel, troubadour		1220
Fr.	———, Francis Baculard, dramatist and poet	1718	1805
Eng.	Arne, Thomas Augustus, musical composer	1710	1778
Gr.	Arnobius, a defender of Christianity	f. 303	
Pruss.	Arnim, L. A., poet and novelist	1781	1831
Amer.	Arnold, Benedict, major-general, the traitor to his country	1740	1801
Ital.	———, of Brescia, a learned monk, disciple of Abelard		1555
Eng.	———, Matthew, poet, professor of poetry, Oxon.	1822	
Eng.	———, Thomas, D. D., theologian, historian, and philologist	1795	1842
Eng.	———, Thomas K., author of classical text-books	1800	1853
Scot.	Arnott, Neil, popular scientific writer	1788	
Gr.	Arrian, historian, disciple of Epictetus	f. 140	
Eng.	Arrowsmith, Aaron, constructor of maps and charts		1823
Bar.	Arsaces I., the founder of the Parthian monarchy	f. B. C. 250	
Bar.	Artaxerxes I., king of Persia		B. C. 425
Bar.	————, founder of the new Persian kingdom		
Flem.	Artevelde, Philip van, revolutionary popular leader		1832
Eng.	Arthur, a prince celebrated in fable	472	542
Amer	Arthur, Timothy S., author of tales and essays	1809	
Eng.	Arundel, Thos. H., earl of, importer of the Arundelian marbles		1646
Eng.	Asbury, Francis, first Methodist bishop in the United States	1745	1816
Eng.	Ascham, Roger, a learned writer	1515	1568
Bar.	Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general		B. C. 220
Eng.	Ashburton, Alex. Baring, lord, statesman	1774	1848
Amer.	Ashmun, John K., jurist, professor of law	1800	1833
Eng.	Askew, Anne, protestant, burned at Smithfield		1546
Gr.	Aspasia, the accomplished wife (?) of Pericles		
Eng.	Asser, John, historian		909
Ger.	Ast, George A. F., philologist, 'Lexicon Platonicum'	1778	1841
Ger.	Astor, John Jacob, wealthy merchant at New York	1763	1848
Amer.	Atchison, David R., senator, United States, from Missouri	1807	
Gr.	Athanasius, St., one of the fathers of the church	296	371
Gr.	Athenagoras, philosopher	f. 177	
Gr.	Athenais, Empress of the West and authoress, called also Eudoxia		5
Gr.	Athenæus, a celebrated grammarian, the Greek Varro	f. 190	
Bar.	Attalus, founder of the monarchy of Pergamus, inventor of parchment		B. C. 1[illegible]
Gr.	———, Rhodius, mathematician	f. B. C. 173	
Eng.	Atterbury, Francis, bishop of Rochester, exiled for conspiracy	1662	1731
Rom.	Atticus, a knight and author (works lost)	B. C. 109	B. C. 32
Fr.	Auber, D. F. E., famous musical composer	1784	

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Swiss.	Aubigné J. H. Merle d', historian of Reformation	1794	
Eng.	Auckland, William, lord, statesman		1814
Fr.	Audoin, J. F. zoologist	1797	1841
Fr.	Augereau, Castiglione, duke of, mil. com	1757	1816
G. Jew.	Auerbach, Berthold, novelist	1812	
	Augustine, St., a celebrated father of the church	354	430
	———, the Apostle of the English—1st archbishop of Canterbury		604
Rom.	Augustulus Romulus, the last emperor of the West		476
Rom.	Augustus, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavius—1st emperor	B. C. 63	14
	Aurungzebe, last Mogul emperor in India	1618	1707
Rom.	Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, poet		394
Eng.	Austen, Jane, novelist	1775	1817
Eng.	———, Sarah, essayist and translator	(abt) 1800	
Amer.	Austin, Stephen F., founder of first American colony in Texas		1836
Fr.	Auvergne, Theophilus—republican—military commander	1743	1800
Ara.	Averroes, philosopher, physician, and author		1197
Ital.	Avezzana, Joseph, patriot soldier, refugee in New York	1797	
Ara.	Avicenna, philosopher, physician and author	980	1037
Eng.	Ayscough, Samuel, compiler of Index to Shakespeare, &c.		1804
Scot.	Aytoun, Wm. E., professor, poet, and essayist	1813	1865
Fr.	Azais, Pierre H. philosophic writer	1736	1845
Ital.	Azeglio, Massimo T. marquis d', statesman and author	1799	1866

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Eng.	Babbage, Charles, mathematician and machinist	1730	
Fr.	Babeuf, Franc. N. agrarian and socialist author	1754	1797
Port.	Baccellar, a civilian, historian, and lyric poet	1724	1806
Gr.	Bacchylides, lyric poet	B. C. 450	
Amer.	Bache, Alex. D. scientific engineer and writer	1806	1867
Amer.	Bachman, John, naturalist and theologian	1790	
Eng.	Back, Geo. Capt. R. N., Polar navigator and author	1796	
Amer.	Backus, Isaac, a divine and historian	1724	1806
Amer.	Bacon, Delia, writer on Shakespeare		
Amer.	Bacon, Leonard, theological writer and preacher	1802	
Eng.	———, Roger, a monk celebrated for his scientific knowledge	1214	1292
Eng.	———, Francis, Lord Verulam, the celebrated philosopher and statesman	1561	1626
Dan.	Baden, James, one of the founders of Danish literature	1735	1804
Eng.	Baffin, Wm., navigator, discoverer of Baffin's Bay	1584	1622
Ger.	Bähr, John C. F., classical philologist	1793	
Amer.	Bailey, Jacob W., professor of chemistry, botany, &c.	1811	1857
Eng.	———, Nathan, a grammarian and lexicographer		1742
Eng.	———, Philip James, poet, author of Festus		
Eng.	———, Samuel, metaphysician and political essayist	1787	
Fr.	Baillet, a learned theologian, historian, and miscellaneous writer	1649	1706
Eng.	Baillie, Joanna, poet and novelist	1762	1851
Scot.	———, Matthew, physician and anatomist	1761	1823
Fr.	Bailly, John Silvain, a learned author, and a leader in the revolution	1736	1793
Eng.	Baily, Francis, astronomer and mathematician	1774	1844
Amer.	Bainbridge, William, naval commander (Princeton)	1774	1833

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Amer.	Baird, Robert, D. D., author of travels		1798	1863
Scot.	——, Sir David, military commander		1757	1829
Turk.	Bajazet, sultan—conquered by Tamerlane			1413
Amer.	Baker, Edward D., U S. senator and general	(Ball's Bluff)	1811	1861
Ital.	Balbi, Adrian, geographer and ethnographer		1782	
Span.	Balboa, Vasco Nunez de, early navigator to South America			1517
Fr.	Baldwin, who became emperor of the East			1206
Irish.	Balfe, Wm. Michael, musical composer		1808	
Scot.	Baliol, intriguing rival of Robert Bruce		1259	1314
Scot.	Ballantyne, Jas., printer, publisher for Sir Walter Scott			1833
Amer.	Ballou, Hosea, universalist minister and author		1771	1852
Eng.	Baltimore, Geo. Calvert, 1st lord, founder of Maryland		1582	1632
Fr.	Baluc, Jean de la, cardinal, premier of Louis XI.			
Fr.	Balzac, Honoré de, novelist		1799	1850
Amer.	Bancroft, George, historian of the U. S., secretary of navy, &c.		1800	
Swe.	Banier or Banner, a celebrated military commander		1596	1641
Irish.	Banim, John, novelist		1800	1842
Amer.	Bangs, Nathan, D. D., minister of Methodist church and author		1778	1862
Amer.	Banks, Nath. P., speaker of House of Rep., U. S., gov. of Mass.		1816	
Eng.	Banks, Sir Joseph, navigator, president Royal Society		1743	1820
Fr.	Baraguay d' Hilliers, Achille, marshal of France		1795	
Fr.	Barante, A. G. P. B., baron, historian		1782	
Pruss.	Baratier, a Hebrew lexicographer before ten years of age		1721	1740
Eng.	Barbauld, Anna Letitia, a popular miscellaneous writer		1743	1825
Turk.	Barbarossa, the celebrated corsair, usurper of Algiers			1518
Amer.	Barber, Francis, officer in revolutionary army		1751	1783
Fr.	Barbeyrac, John, miscellaneous writer		1674	1728
Amer.	Barbour, James, statesman and diplomatist	Va.	1775	1842
Amer.	Barbour, P. P., statesman and judge of Supreme Court	Va.	1783	1841
Eng.	Barclay, Robert, the celebrated vindicator of the Quakers		1648	1690
Ital.	Baretti, Joseph, lexicographer—author of Travels, &c.		1716	1789
Eng.	Barham, Richard Henry, humorist—'Ingoldsby Legends'		1788	1845
Amer.	Barker, Joseph, noted financier		1779	
Amer.	Barlow, Joel, a statesman and poet		1756	1812
Amer.	Barnard, Henry, distinguished educator		1811	
Amer.	Barnes, Albert, theologian and commentator		1798	
Eng.	——, Joshua, an eminent Greek scholar		1654	1712
Amer.	——, Daniel H. a distinguished conchologist			1818
Dutch.	Barneveldt, John, statesman, (beheaded)		1547	1619
Amer.	Barney, Joshua, a distinguished naval commander		1759	1818
Fr.	Barras, Paul, count de, mem. of the direct. in the Revolution		1755	1829
Eng.	Barré, Isaac, colonel, M. P., friend of America		1726	1802
Irish.	Barrington, Sir Jonah, lawyer and author		1767	1834
Amer.	Barron, James, commodore (in the affair of the Chesapeake)		1768	1851
Eng.	——, Isaac, a divine and mathematician		1630	1667
Eng.	——, Sir John, traveller, author, secretary to Admiralty		1764	1848
Irish.	Barry, John, the first American commodore		1745	1803
Eng.	——, Sir Charles, architect of houses of parliament		1795	1860
Amer.	——, W. T., statesman and diplomatist,	Va.	1785	1835
Ger.	Barth, Henry, traveller in Africa		1821	
Fr.	Barthelemy, John James, author of 'Anacharsis,' &c.		1716	1795
Amer.	Bartlett, John R., author of explorations, &c		1805	

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Amer.	Bartlett, Josiah, statesman, gov. N. H., &c.	1729	1795
Eng.	———, Wm. H., artist and author	1809	1854
Amer.	Barton, Benj. Smith, M. D., a learned physician and botanist	1766	1815
Eng.	———, Bernard, the Quaker poet	1784	1849
Amer.	Bartram, John, an eminent botanist	1701	1777
Gr.	Basil, St., a celebrated father of the Greek church	326	379
Eng.	Baskerville, John, eminent printer and publisher	1706	1775
Fr.	Basnage, de Beauval, James, historian	1653	1723
Fr.	Bassano, H. B. M., duke of, political writer and statesman	1758	1839
Fr.	Bastiat, Frederick, political economist	1801	1850
Amer.	Bates, Edward, statesman and jurist	1790	
Amer.	Bates, Joshua, banker, (Baring Bros.) in England,	1788	1864
Eng.	Bath, William Pulteney, earl of, statesman	1682	1764
Eng.	Bathurst, earl of, statesman, friend of Pope, &c.	1684	1775
Fr.	Batteux, Charles, rhetorician and miscellaneous writer	1713	1780
Hung.	Batthyani, Kasimir, count, statesman	1807	1854
Hung.	———, Lajos, statesman, (shot by Haynau)	1809	1849
Ger.	Bauer, Bruno, an audacious opposer of Christianity	1809	
Ger.	Baur, Ferd. Christ., professor of theology and author	1792	
Eng.	Baxter, Richard, an eminent divine and author	1615	1691
Fr.	Bayard, Peter, military commander	1476	1524
Amer.	———, James A., a distinguished statesman and lawyer	1767	1815
Ger.	Bayer, John, astronomer		1627
Ger.	———, Theophilus, chronologist and historian	1694	1738
Fr.	Bayle, Peter, an eminent philosopher and critic, ('Bayle's Dictionary')	1647	1706
Eng.	Bayly, Thos. Haines, poet	1797	1839
Eng.	Beattie, James, L.L.D., poet	1735	1803
Fr.	Beauharnais, Hortense, ex-queen of Holland		1837
Fr.	————, Eugene, son of the Empress Josephine, mil. com., viceroy of Italy, &c.	1780	1824
Fr.	Beaumarchais, P. A. C. de, an eminent dramatist	1733	1799
Fr.	Beaumont, Elie de, mineralogist and geologist	1798	
Eng.	————, Francis, dramatic writer	1585	1616
Fr.	Beauzée, Nicholas, an eminent grammarian	1714	1789
Ital.	Beccaria, John Baptist, an ecclesiastic and philosopher	1716	1781
Ital.	———, Marquis, professor of political economy and author	1735	1793
Amer.	Beck, Lewis C., chemist and mineralogist	1800	1853
Amer.	——, Theo. Romeyn, author of medical jurisprudence	1791	1855
Eng.	Becket, Thomas à, celebrated prelate and statesman	1119	1170
Eng.	Beckford, Wm., traveller and novelist ('Vathek')	1760	1844
Ger.	Beckmann, Johann, 'History of Inventions,' &c.	1739	1811
Fr.	Becquerel, Antoine Cæsar, natural philosopher	1788	
Brit.	Bede, styled the Venerable, a learned Saxon monk and historian	672	735
Amer.	Bedell, Gregory T., D. D., eloquent pulpit orator	1793	1834
Eng.	Bedford, John, duke of, military commander		1435
Amer.	Beecher, Edward, theologian, (son of Lyman)		
Amer.	———, Henry Ward, theologian and politician		
Amer.	———, Lyman, theologian and preacher		1863
Eng.	Beechey, Frederick W., admiral, Arctic voyager	1796	1856
Pruss.	Beer, Michael, dramatic poet, (brother of Meyerbeer)	1800	1833
Ger.	Beethoven, Ludwig von, celebrated musical composer	1770	1827

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Ger.	Behaim, or Behem, navigator and geographer	1459	1506
Eng.	Behn, Aphra, dramatic writer	1640	1689
Russ.	Behring, Vitus, Arctic navigator	1680	1741
Ger.	Bekker, Emmanuel, philologist	1785	
Eng.	Belcher, Sir Edward, admiral, Arctic navigator	1799	
Rom.	Belisarius, a celebrated general and conqueror		565
Ital.	Belgiojoso, Christina, princess of, accomplished & philanthropic	1808	
Amer.	Belknap, Jeremy, D. D., historian of New Hampshire	1744	1798
Scot.	Bell, Henry, first successful steam navigator in Europe	1767	1830
Amer.	——, John, statesman	1797	
Scot.	——, John, surgeon, anatomist, and physiologist	1763	1825
Scot.	——, Sir Charles, anatomist and physiologist	1781	1842
Amer.	Bellamy, Joseph, D. D., a learned divine and author	1719	1790
Ital.	Bellarmin, cardinal, the champion of the Roman Catholic church	1542	1626
Fr.	Bellau, Remi, poet	1528	1577
Fr.	Belleisle, count de, military commander	1684	1761
Eng.	Bellingham, Richard, royal governor of Massachusetts	1634	1672
Ital.	Bellini, Vincenzo, musical composer	1808	1835
Amer.	Bellows, Henry W., Unitarian clergyman and author	1814	
Eng.	Beloe, Wm., a divine and critic, translator of Herodotus, &c.,	1756	1817
Fr.	Belon, William, naturalist and traveller	1518	1564
Eng.	Belsham, William, historical, political and miscellaneous writer	1752	1827
Ital.	Belzoni, the celebrated traveller in Egypt	1778	1823
Pol.	Bem, Josef, general in Hungarian war against Austria	1795	1850
Ital.	Bembo, cardinal, one of the restorers of literature	1470	1542
Eng.	Bembow, John, a gallant admiral	1650	1702
Ital.	Benedict, St., one of the originators of monasteries	480	547
Ital.	———, XIII., pope, theological writer	1649	1728
Ital.	———, XIV., " " "	1675	1758
Fr.	Benezet, Antony, philanthropist and historian, (died in America)	1713	1784
Ger.	Bengel, Johann A., Lutheran theologian and philologist	1687	1752
Eng.	Benger, Elizabeth Ogilvy, author of historical memoirs	1778	1827
Amer.	Benjamin, Park, poet, lecturer and journalist	1809	1864
Sp. Jew	———, of Tudela, rabbi, traveller in the East		1173
Bar.	Benhadad, king of Syria		B. C. 895
Scotch.	Bennett, James Gordon, journalist	1800	
Fr.	Benserade, Isaac, a wit and poet	1612	1691
Eng.	Bentham, Jeremy, a political and philosophical writer	1742	1832
Eng.	Bentley, Richard, an eminent critic and scholar	1662	1742
Amer.	Benton, Thomas Hart, statesman and historian	1782	1858
Fr.	Béranger, Pierre Jean de, lyrical poet	1780	1857
Fr.	Bérenger, A. M. M. F., statesman and jurist	1785	
Egypt.	Berenice, the name of seven different queens of Egypt and Syria	B. C. 1st to 3d cent	
Ger.	Berghaus, Henry, mathematician and geographer	1797	
Swe.	Bergman, professor of chemistry at Upsal	1735	1784
Bel.	Beriot, Charles A. de, violinist and composer	1802	
Irish.	Berkley, George, bishop, an eminent prelate and philosopher	1684	1753
Amer.	——, William, governor of Virginia		1667
Fr.	Berlioz, Hector, musical composer	1803	
Fr.	Bernadotte, J. B. J., elected king of Sweden, as Charles XIV.	1764	1844
Eng.	Bernard, Edward, divine, astronomer and author	1638	1697
Amer.	———, Francis, governor of Massachusetts		1779

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Dutch.	Bernard, John Frederick, bookseller, editor and author		1751
Fr.	———, St., preacher of Crusades and author	1091	1153
Fr.	———, Simon, engineer and military commander	1779	1859
Amer.	Berrien, John McPherson, U. S. Senator from Georgia	1781	1856
Fr.	Berruyer, a Jesuit, author of a 'History of the People of God,' in 11 vols. 4to	1681	1751
Fr.	Berry, Charles F., duke of, 2d son of Charles XI., (assassinated)	1778	1820
Fr.	———, Duchess of (wife of the above), intriguing politician	1798	
Amer.	———, Hiram George, general, war against secession (from Maine)	1814	1862
Fr.	Berryer, Pierre A., statesman	1790	
Fr.	Berthier, Alexander, a distinguished military commander	1753	1815
Fr.	Bertholett, Claude Louis, an eminent chemist	1748	1822
Fr.	Bertrand, Henri G., general in Napoleon's army	1778	1844
Eng.	Berwick, duke of, military commander (killed at Phillipsburg)	1670	1734
Swe.	Berzelius, John James, chemist	1779	
Ger.	Bessel, Frederick William, astronomer	1784	
Fr.	Bessières, duke of Istria, military commander, (killed at Lutzen)	1762	1813
Amer.	Bethune, George W., D. D., theologian and poet	1805	1862
Eng.	Betterton, Thomas, famous actor	1735	1810
Ital.	Bettinelli, Xavier, an elegant miscellaneous writer	1718	1801
Eng.	Betty, William Henry W., actor, the 'Young Roscius'	1791	
Eng.	Bewick, Thomas, naturalist and wood engraver	1753	1828
	Beza, Theodore, an eminent reformer	1519	1605
Fr.	Bezout, mathematician	1730	1783
Ital.	Bianchini, Francis, mathematician and author	1662	1729
Gr.	Bias, one of the seven sages	f. B. C. 606	
Fr.	Bichat, an eminent anatomist and physiologist	1771	1802
Irish.	Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist	1733	1787
Eng.	Bickersteth, Edward, theological writer	1786	1850
Amer.	Biddle, James, a commodore in the United States Navy	1783	1848
Eng.	——, John, an eminent Socinian writer	1615	1662
Amer.	———, Nicholas, a captain in the United States Navy	1750	1778
Amer.	———, " , financier and *littérateur*	1786	1844
	Biela, William, baron von, astronomer	1782	1856
Amer.	Bigelow, John, medical writer	1787	
Fr.	Bignon, Louis E., historian	1771	1841
Gr.	Bion, pastoral poet		B. C. 300
Gr.	——, of Borysthenes, philosopher, (Cyreniac)		B. C. 240
Fr.	Biot, Jean B., mathematician	1774	1862
Eng.	Birbeck, George, M. D., founder of mechanics' institutions	1776	1841
Amer.	Bird, Robert M., M. D., novelist	1803	1854
Amer.	Birney, James G., anti-slavery politician	1792	1857
Fr.	Biron, duke of, military commander, (beheaded for conspiracy)	1561	1602
Eng.	Bishop, Sir Henry R., musical composer	1775	1855
Amer.	Bissell, William H., governor of Illinois, volunteer in Mexico	1811	
Scot.	Bisset, Robert, historian and biographer	1759	1805
Fr.	Bissot, John, a revolutionist and author	1757	1793
Span.	Bivar, Don Rodrigo, known in history and romance under the name of the Cid	1040	1093
Scot.	Black, Adam, publisher M. P. provost of Edinburgh	1784	
In.Am.	Black Hawk, Indian Chief	1768?	1838
Eng.	Blackstone, Sir William, an eminent lawyer and author	1723	1780

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Blackwell, Eliz., first female M. D. in the United States	1821	
Scot.	Blair, Dr. Hugh, a divine and rhetorician	1718	1800
Amer.	——, Francis P., journalist and politician	1791	
Amer.	——, Francis P., jr., leader of Missouri free-soilers	1821	
Scot.	——, Robert, a divine and poet	1699	1777
Amer.	Blake, John L. Rev. author of Dictionary, &c.	1788	1857
Eng.	Blake, Robert, a celebrated admiral	1599	1657
Scot.	Blanchard, Laman, essayist and journalist	1803	1845
Amer.	Bleecker, Ann Eliza, poet and essayist	1757	1783
Irish.	Blessington, Marguerite, countess, novelist and *littérateur*	1789	1849
Eng.	Bloomfield, E. V., classical scholar	1788	1846
	————, Robert, a poet	1766	1823
Prus.	Blucher, a celebrated military commander	1742	1819
Ger.	Blum, Robert H., publicist and politician	1807	1848
Swe.	Blumenback, John Fred., naturalist	1752	1840
Brit.	Boadicea, the warlike queen of the Iceni		61
Ital.	Boccacio, one of the great classic writers of modern Italy	1313	1373
Ital.	Boccalina, a satirist	1556	1613
Fr.	Bochart, Samuel, an eminent divine and orientalist	1509	1567
Fr.	Bodin, John, a lawyer and author	1530	1596
Eng.	Bodley, Sir Thos., founder of library	1544	1612
Ger.	Boehmen, Jacob, a fanatic and author	1575	1624
Ger.	Boekh, Augustus, classical philologist		
Dutch.	Boerhaave, one of the most eminent of modern physicians	1668	1738
Rom.	Boethius, a statesman and philosopher	455	526
Ger.	Bogatzky, Chas. Henry, theologian, ('Golden Treasury')	1690	1744
Fr.	Bohemond, a Norman adventurer		1111
Eng.	Bohn, Henry G., publisher and editor		
Ital.	Bojardo, Mathew M., poet, ('Orlando Innamorato')	1434	1494
Fr.	Boileau, Nicholas, an eminent poet	1636	1711
Fr.	Boissard, Jean J., fabulist	1743	1831
Fr.	Boissy, Louis de, author of comedies	1694	1758
Fr.	——, d'Anglas, F. A., count of, statesman and revolutionist	1756	1826
Eng.	Boleyn, Anne, wife of Henry VIII.,	1507	1536
Eng.	Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, poet and deistical writer	1678	1751
Colom.	Bolivar, the heroic deliverer of his country	1785	1831
Fr.	Bonaparte, Jerome, ex-king of Westphalia	1784	1859
Fr.	————, Joseph, ex-king of Naples and Spain	1768	1844
Fr.	————, Louis, ex-king of Holland	1778	1846
Fr.	————, Louis Napoleon, 1st president republic of France and emperor	1808	
Fr.	————, Lucien, Prince of Canino	1775	1840
Fr.	————, Maria Letitia, mother of Napoleon	1750	1836
Fr.	————, Napoleon, emperor of France	1769	1821
Amer.	Bond, William C., astronomer	1789	1859
Eng.	Bonner, bishop, the persecutor of Protestants		1569
Swiss.	Bonnet, Charles, a celebrated naturalist	1720	1793
Eng.	Bonnycastle, Charles, mathematician		1840
Eng.	————, John, "		1821
Fr.	Bonpland, Aimé, traveller and botanist		1840
Eng.	Booth, Junius Brutus, tragedian	1796	1852
Amer.	Boone, Daniel, the first settler in Kentucky	1730	1823

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.	Bopp, Francis, Sanscrit scholar	1791	
Ital.	Bregli, philosopher and mathematician	1507	
Ital.	Borghesi, Bartolomeo, count, antiquarian	1781	
Ital.	Borgi, Giovanni, originator of ragged schools	1736	1802
Ital.	Borgia, Cæsar, son of the infamous Pope Alexander VI.	1608	1679
Ital.	———, Lucrezia, infamous daughter of Pope Alexander VI.	15th Cent.	
Ital.	Borromeo, Cardinal, theological writer	1538	1584
Eng.	Borrow, George, author of 'Gipsies of Spain'	1803	
Fr.	Bosc, Louis A. W., naturalist	1759	1828
Eng.	Boscawen, Edward, brave and skilful admiral	1711	1761
Ital.	Boscovitch, mathematical and philosophical writer	1711	1787
Fr.	Bossuet, Marie Jos., marshal of France	1810	186-
Fr.	Bossuet, James B., a divine and historian	1627	1704
Fr.	Bossut, Charles, mathematician	1730	1814
Scot.	Boston, Thomas, a divine and author	1676	1732
Eng.	Boswell, James, the biographer of Dr. Johnson	1710	1795
Eng.	Bosworth, Joseph, D. D., Anglo-Saxon lexicographer	1788	
Ital.	Botta, Carlo G. G., historian	1766	1837
Ital.	Bottiger, archæologist and antiquarian		1835
Amer.	Botts, John Minor, politician	1802	
Gr.	Bozzaris, Marco, a gallant leader in the new revolution	1780	1823
Amer.	Boudinot, Elias, a statesman and philanthropist	1740	1821
Fr.	Bougainville, Louis A., military commander and author	1729	1811
Fr.	Boufflers, Duke of, military commander	1344	1711
Fr.	Boulainvilliers, Henry, count of, historian	1658	1752
Eng.	Boulton, Matthew, an eminent engineer	1728	1809
Fr.	Bourcet, Peter J. de, an officer and topographer	1700	1780
Irish.	Boucicault, Dion, dramatist	1822	
Fr.	Bourdaloue, a noted preacher	1632	1704
Fr.	Bourdon, Pierre L. M. mathematician	1799	1854
Fr.	Bourignon, Antoinette, a fanatical author	1616	1680
Fr.	Bourmont, L. A. V., count of, marshal of France	1773	1846
Fr.	Bourne, Vincent, an elegant Latin poet		1747
Fr.	Bourrienne, biographer of Napoleon		1834
Fr.	Bousmard, M. de, a military engineer		1807
Fr.	Boussingault, Jean B. V. D., chemist	1802	
Ger.	Bouterwek, Fred., 'Hist. Spanish Literature'	1766	1828
Amer.	Bouvier, John, jurist and legal author	1787	1851
Amer.	Bowditch, Nath., astronomer, mathematician, &c.	1773	1838
Eng.	Bowdler, Thomas, editor Shakespeare, &c.	1754	1825
Amer.	Bowdoin, James. LL. D., philosopher and statesman	1727	1790
Amer.	———, John, (son of the last), ambassador to Spain	1752	1811
Amer.	Bowen, Francis, biographical and metaphysical author	1811	
Eng.	Bowles, William Lisle, poet	1762	1850
Eng.	Bowring, James, statesman, poet and linguist	1792	
Scot.	Boyd, Mark Alexander, a poet	1562	1601
Eng.	Boydell, John, alderman, art publisher	1719	1804
Fr.	Boyer, Abel, lexicographer	1667	1729
Fr.	———, Jean Pierre, president of Hayti (died at Paris)	1776	1850
Irish.	Boyle, Robert, an eminent philosopher	1626	1691
Amer.	Boylston, Zabdiel, an eminent physician	1680	1776
Amer.	Bozman, John Leeds, historian and jurist	1757	1828

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Amer.	Brace, Charles Loring, philanthropist and traveller	1826	
Amer.	Breckenridge, Henry M., jurist and diplomatist	1786	
Eng.	Braddock, Edward, general, defeated and killed in Virginia	1715	1753
Amer.	Bradford, Alden, author of 'History of Massachusetts'	1715	1753
Amer.	———, Andrew, printer and publisher of first newspaper in Phila.	1686	1742
Amer.	———, William, attorney-general of the U. S.	1755	1795
Amer.	———, William, first printer in Pennsylvania	1659	1752
Amer.	———, William, second governor of Plymouth colony	1588	1657
Eng.	Bradley, Dr. James, astronomer and mathematician	1692	1762
Amer.	Bradstreet, Anne, poetess, daughter of Governor Dudley	1612	1672
Eng.	Bradwardine, mathematician and theologian		1349
Eng.	Brady, Robert, physician and historian	1709	
Dan.	Brahe, Tycho, a celebrated astronomer	1546	1661
Amer.	Brainard, David, misionary to the Indians	1718	1747
Amer.	———, J. G. C., a poet	1697	1826
N.A.In.	Brant, Joseph (Thayendanega), a Mohawk chief	1742	1807
Fr.	Brantôme, Pierre de B., biographer and chronicler	1540	1614
Mex.	Bravo, Leonardo, a revolutionary patriot	1692	1854
Eng.	Bray, Ann Eliza, novelist	(abt.) 1800	
Amer.	Breckinridge, John, D. D., theologian	1797	1841
Amer.	————, John C., Vice-President U, S.	1821	
Amer.	————, Robert J., D. D., Presbyterian theologian	1800	
Ger.	Breitkopf, John G. E., an eminent printer and type-founder	1710	1794
Swe.	Bremer, Fredrica, novelist	1802	1865
Bar.	Brennus, the leader of the Gauls	f. B. C. 390	
Scot.	Brewster, Sir David, natural philosopher	1785	
Amer.	———, William, elder of the Plymouth Pilgrims	1560	1644
Eng.	Bridgewater, Duke of, introducer of canals in England	1736	1803
Eng.	————, Francis H. E., duke of, founder of 'Treatiser'	1756	1829
Amer.	Briggs, Charles F., novelist and journalist		
Eng.	———, Henry, mathematician	1536	1630
Amer.	Brigham, Amariah, writer on insanity and philanthropist	1798	1849
Eng.	Bright, John, reform politician and M. P.	1811	
Fr.	Brinvilliers, Marie, marchioness of, poisoner		1676
Fr.	Brisson, Mathurin James, naturalist	1723	1806
Eng.	Brittan, John, architectural and antiquarian writer	1771	1857
Ger.	Brockhaus, Fried. A., founder of the publishing house	1772	1823
Amer.	Brodhead, John R., author of 'History of New York'	1814	
Eng.	Brodie, Sir Benj. C., F. R. S., surgeon and surgical author	1783	1862
Fr.	Broglio, duc de, statesman	1785	
Eng.	Bronte, Anne, 'Acton Bell.' novelist	1820	1849
Eng.	———, Charlotte, novelist	1816	1855
Eng.	———, Emily Jane, 'Ellis Bell,' novelist	1818	1848
Irish.	Brooke, Henry, miscellaneous writer	1706	1783
Eng.	———, Sir James, rajah of Sarawak, and author	1803	
Amer.	Brooks, Charles T., author of 'Translations from German'	1813	
Amer.	———, Erastus, journalist and politician.	1815	
Amer.	———, James, journalist and politician	1810	
Amer.	———, John, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts	1752	1825
Amer.	———, Maria, poet, ('Maria del Occidente')	1795	1845
Fr.	Brotier, G., a Jesuit, editor of 'Tacitus'	1723	1789
Eng.	Brougham, Henry, lord, statesman and jurist	1779	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Irish.	Brougham, John, actor and author	1810	
Fr.	Brougniart, Alexander, mineralogist and geologist	1770	
Fr.	———, Adolphe T., botanist,	1801	
Fr.	Broussais, F. J. V., medical and physiological writer	1772	1838
Ir.Am.	Brown, Alex., father of the eminent merchants 'Brown Brothers'	1764	
Amer.	——, Arthur, a distinguished scholar and barrister		1803
Amer.	——, (Blackwell), Antoinette L., preacher and philanthropist	1825	
Amer.	——, Charles Brockden, a novelist	1771	1810
Amer.	——, Captain John, abolitionist and martyr	1800	1850
Scot.	——, Dr. Thomas, metaphysician and poet	1777	1820
Amer.	——, Goold, grammarian,	1791	1857
Amer.	——, Henry Kirk, sculptor	1814	
Amer.	——, James, senator, minister to France	1766	1835
Amer.	——, James, eminent publisher (Boston).	1800	1855
Eng.	——, John, D. D., a miscellaneous writer	1715	1766
Eng.	——, John, a divine and author	1722	1787
Amer.	——, Major-General Jacob, general in war of 1812		1828
Amer.	——, Nicholas, principal patron Brown University	1769	1841
Eng.	——, Robert, eminent botanist	1781	1858
Scot.	——, Samuel, chemist and poet	1817	1856
Eng.	——, Thomas, satirist,	1663	1704
Scot.	——, Thomas, metaphysician	1778	1820
Irish.	Browne, George, count de, an officer in the Russian service	1698	1792
Eng.	———, Sir Thomas, a physician, and philosophic writer	1605	1682
Eng.	———, William George, a traveller in Africa, &c.		1814
Amer.	Brownell, Thomas C., Prot. Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut	1779	1865
Eng.	Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, poet,	1809	1860
Eng.	———, Robert, poet,	1812	
Amer.	Brownson, Orestes A., metaphysical writer	1803	
Scot.	Bruce, James, a celebrated traveller	1730	1790
Scot.	——, Robert, the deliverer of his country		1329
Fr.	Brueys, Francis Paul, admiral	1750	1798
Eng.	Brummell, George Bryan, 'Beau Brummell'	1778	1840
Fr.	Brumoy, Peter, a jesuit and author	1688	1742
Fr.	Brune, William Mary Ann, marshal and revolutionist	1763	1815
Eng.	Brunel, Isambard K., engineer of Great Eastern, &c.	1806	1859
Fr.	Brunel, Sir M. I., engineer of Thames tunnel, &c.	1769	1845
Fr.	Brunet, Jacques Charles, 'Bibliographer's Manual'		
Fr.	Bruno, St., founder of the Chartusian order	1377	1444
Russ.	Brunnow, Baron, diplomatist	1797	
Ger.	Brunswick, Ferdinand, duke of, military commander	1721	1792
Ger.	———, Luneburg, Charles Wm. Fer., duke of, military commander	1735	1806
Eng.	Brunton, Mary B., novelist, 'Discipline,' &c.	1778	1818
Rom.	Brutus, Lucius Junius, founder of the republican government		B. C. 505
Rom.	———, Marcus Junius, conspirator against Cæsar		B. C. 42
Fr.	Bruyère, John de la, a celebrated writer	1644	1697
Dutch.	Bruyn, Cornelius de, traveller	1652	
	Bryan, Michael, 'Dictionary of Painters'	1757	1859
Eng.	Bryant, Jacob, a philologist and antiquary	1715	1804
Amer.	——, William Cullen, poet, traveller	1794	
Eng.	Brydges, Sir Egerton, eccentric *littérateur*	1762	1837

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Fr.	Buat Nançay, Louis G., count de, a learned writer		
Fr.	Bucer, Martin, one of the fathers of the Reformation	1491	155
Ger.	Buch, Leopold von, geologist	1774	185
Scot.	Buchan, William, a physician and author	1729	179
Scot.	Buchanan, Claudius, a divine	1766	180
Scot.	———, George, an eminent writer	1506	158
Amer.	———, James, 15th president of the United States	1791	
Eng.	Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, statesman	1592	162
Eng.	———, George Villiers, son of the former	1627	168
Eng.	———, James Silk, traveller and author	1784	185
Amer.	———, Joseph T., journalist and author	1779	
Eng.	Buckland, Wm., D. D., geologist.	1784	185
Amer.	Buckminster, Joseph, D. D., theologian	1751	181
Amer.	———, Joseph S., author of 'Sermons,' &c.	1784	181
Eng.	Buckstone, John B., actor and playwright	1800	
Amer.	Buel, Jesse, agricultural writer	1778	183
Polish.	Buffier, Claude, a Jesuit and miscellaneous writer	1661	173
Fr.	Buffon, George Leclerc, count of, celebrated naturalist	1707	178
Fr.	Bugeaud, T. R., marshal of France	1784	184
Ger.	Buhle, J. G., 'History of Philosophy,' &c.	1763	
Eng.	Bull, Geo., Greek scholar and dramatist	1786	186
Eng.	——, Geo., Bishop of St. David's, theological writer	1634	171
Nor.	——, Ole, famous violinist	1810	
Swiss.	Bullinger, reformer and author	1504	157
Amer.	Bullions, Peter, D. D., author of educational works	1791	186
Eng.	Bulwer, Sir Henry L. diplomatist and political writer		
Eng.	———, (now Sir Edward Lytton), novelist and dramatist	1803	
Eng.	———, Lady Bulwer Lytton, novelist	1807	
Aust.	Buol-Schauenstein, K. F., count of, statesman	1797	
Russ.	Bur on, C. C. J., chevalier de, diplomatist and historian	1791	186
Eng.	Bunyan, John, author of 'Pilgrim's Progress'	1628	168
Ger.	Burckhardt, John Charles, mathematician	1773	181
Swiss.	———, John Louis, oriental traveller	1784	181
Scot. Am.	Burden, Henry, inventor and mechanic	1791	
Eng.	Burdett, Sir Francis, politician	1770	184
Ger.	Burger, G. A., poet	1748	179
Eng.	Burges, Geo., Greek scholar and dramatist	1786	186
Amer.	Burges, Tristram, statesman and orator	1770	185
Eng.	Burgess, Thomas, Bp. of Salisbury, classical and theological author	1756	183
Eng.	Burgh, James, author 'Dignity Human Nature'	1714	177
Eng.	Burgoyne, John, military commander and author		179
Irish.	Burke, Edmund, a great statesman and writer	1730	179
Swiss.	Burlamaqui, John James, writer on civil law	1694	174
Eng.	Burleigh, William Cecil, lord, eminent statesman	1520	159
Dutch.	Burman, Peter, critic and editor	1668	174
Ger.	Burmeister, Herman, naturalist	1807	
Amer.	Burnap, George W., clergyman and author	1802	185
Scot.	Burnes, Sir Alex., 'Travels in Bokhara, Cabool,' &c.	1805	184
Scot.	Burnet, Gilbert, a divine and historian, Bishop of Salisbury	1643	172
Amer.	———, Jacob, pioneer of Cincinnati and author	1776	185
Eng.	———, John, engraver, painter, and critic	1784	
Eng.	Burney, Charles, a doctor of music	1726	181

ATION.	NAME AND PROFESSSON.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Burney, Frances, (see Mme. d'Arblay), novelist	1752	1840
Eng.	———, James, admiral and author	1739	1820
Scot.	Burns, a popular and national poet	1759	1796
Amer.	Burr, Col. Aaron, vice-president U. S.	1756	1836
Amer.	Burritt, Elihu, 'the learned blacksmith' and philanthropist	1811	
Amer.	Burroughs, Stephen, notorious adventurer	1765	1840
Eng.	Burton, Robert, author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy'	1576	1639
Eng.	———, Wm. E., actor and author	1804	1860
Ger.	Busching, Anthon Frederick, philosopher and geological writer	1721	1893
Amer.	Bush, George, D.D., theological and philosophical writer	1796	1859
Amer.	Bushnell, Horace, D.D., theological and metaphysical author	1802	
Mex.	Bustamente, Anastasio, president of Mexico	1782	1851
Eng.	Bute, John Stuart, earl of, statesman, premier	1738	1792
Irish.	Butler, Alban, 'Lives of Saints'	1710	1773
Amer.	———, Andrew P., United States senator from South Carolina	1796	1857
Amer.	———, Benj. F., statesman and jurist, attorney-general U. S.		1858
Amer.	———, Benj. F., major-general U. S. army in war for Union		
Eng.	———, Charles, Catholic historian and jurist	1750	1830
Eng.	———, Joseph, bishop, an eminent prelate and author	1692	1752
Eng.	———, Samuel, bishop of Litchfield, editor of "Æschylus," &c.	1774	1840
Eng.	———, Samuel, a humorous poet	1612	1680
Amer.	———, Richard, colonel, an officer in the Revolution		1791
Amer.	———, Wm. Allen, poet	1825	
Amer.	———, Wm. O., statesman and general	1793	
Ger.	Buttman, Philip C., philologist	1764	1829
Eng.	Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, legisl. and philanth.	1786	1845
Ger.	Buxtorf, John, a Hebrew and Chaldaic lexicographer	1564	1629
Ger.	———, John, (son of the preceding,) lexicographer	1599	1644
Amer.	Byles, Mather, clergyman and author	1706	1788
Eng.	Byng, Honorable John, admiral	1704	1757
Eng.	Byron, George Gordon, lord, a popular poet	1788	1823
Eng.	———, Honorable John, admiral	1723	1786
Eng.	———, Lady Noel, wife of the poet	1793	1860

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Fr.	Cabet, Etienne, communist	1788	1856
Eng.	Cabot, John, navigator and discoverer of North America		
Eng.	———, Sebastian (son of John), navigator	1477	1557
Port.	Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, navigator	1500	
Span.	Cabrera, Don Ramon, military commander for Don Carlos	1810	
Ital.	Cadamosta, Louis da, navigator	f. 1456	
Eng.	Cade, the noted rebel, 'Jack Cade'		1450
Scot.	Cadell, Thomas, publisher of Scott's works, &c.	1742	1803
Fr.	Cadet de Grassicourt, Charles L., chemist and philosopher	1769	1821
	Cadmon, Anglo-Saxon poet		680
Amer.	Cadwallader, John, officer in the Revolution	1743	1786
Rom.	Cæsar, Caius Julius, warrior, statesman, and author	B. C. 100	B. C. 44
Ital.	Cagliostro, Alex., count, swindling adventurer	1743	1795
Fr.	Cailliaud, Frederic, traveller	1787	
Fr.	Caillé, René, 'Voyage à Timboucto,' &c.		1839

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Ital.	Cajetan, Cardinal, diplomatist and author	1510	1593
Gr.	Calaber, Quintus	f.	250
Eng.	Calamy, Edmund, Presbyterian divine and author	1600	1666
Span.	Calderon de la Barca, Don Pedro, dramatist	1600	1687
Amer.	Caldwell, Charles, eminent physician and author	1772	1853
Amer.	———, Rev. James, revolutionary patriot	1734	1781
Ital.	Calepino, Ambrose, author of a lexicon in 11 languages	1435	1511
Amer.	Calhoun, John C., senator of the United States	1782	1850
Rom.	Caligula, Roman Emperor	12	41
Gr.	Calippus, astronomer and mathematician	f. B. C. 330	
Ger.	Calixtus, Geo., Lutheran theologian	1586	1656
Gr.	Callimachus, a poet	f. B. C. 150	
Gr.	Callisthenes, philosopher and historian		B. C. 328
Fr.	Calmet, Augustine, an erudite divine and author	1672	1757
Ital.	Calogera, Angelo, a learned monk and author	1699	1768
Fr.	Calonne, Charles Alexander de, minister of state	1734	1802
Fr.	Calvin, John, of the Apostles of the Reformation	1509	1623
Amer.	Calvert, George Henry, belle-lettres author	1803	
Amer.	———, Leonard, first governor of Maryland (see Baltimore)		1676
Fr.	Cambacérès, John J. A., distinguished revolutionist	1753	1824
Eng.	Cambridge, Duke of, sixth son of George III.	1774	1850
Pers.	Cambyses, second king of Persia		B. C. 521
Eng.	Camden, William, an eminent antiquary and historian	1551	1623
Scot.	Cameron, Richard, 'Covenanter,' founder of Cameronians		1680
Scot.	———, Sir Evan, lord of Lochiel		1719
Port.	Camoens, Louis, the most eminent poet of his country	1517	1579
Fr.	Campan, Jeanne L. H. J., educationist and author	1752	1822
Amer.	Campbell, Alex., founder of a religious sect	1792	
Scot.	———, George, a divine and author	1709	1796
Scot.	———, John, a multifarious writer, 'Admiral,' &c.	1708	1775
Scot.	———, John, 2d duke of Argyle and Greenwich	1678	1743
Scot.	———, John, lord chancellor, jurist, 'Lives of Chancellors'	1778	1861
Scot.	———, Sir Colin, British com. in India, &c., Lord Clyde	1791	1863
Scot.	———, Thomas, poet, 'Life of Petrarch,' &c.	1777	1844
Ger.	Camper, Peter, an eminent naturalist	1722	1789
Fr.	Campiston, John G. de, dramatist	1656	1723
Fr.	Cange, Charles Dufresne, sieur du, historian	1610	1688
Eng.	Canning, George, statesman, orator, and poet	1770	1827
Fr.	Canrobert, Franc. C., general in Crimea	1809	
Ital.	Cantu, Cesare, historian, poet, and philosopher	1805	
Dan.	Canute, King of Denmark and of England, 'the Great'	995	1035
Fr.	Carefigue, A. H. A., historian	1799	
Eng.	Capell, Edward, editor of Shakespeare	1713	1781
Span.	Capmany, Don Antonio, historian	1754	1810
Gr.	Capo d' Istria, president of Greece, 1827-31	1776	1831
Rom.	Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperor	188	217
Ital.	Caraccioli, Neopolitan admiral, hanged by Nelson	1770	1799
Brit.	Caractacus, prince of the Silures, a brave warrior.	(abt.) 100	
Brit.	Carausius, usurper of Empire in Britain	250	293
Ital.	Cardan, Jerome, philosopher, mathematician and physician	1501	1576
Eng.	Cardigan, J. P. B., earl of, general of cavalry at Balaklava	1797	
Fr.	Cardonne, Dennis D., an eminent orientalist	1720	1783

ATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
r.	Carême, Mark Antony, famous cook	1784	1833
ng.	Carew, Bamfylde Moore, 'king of the beggars'	1692	1770
ng.	Carew, Thomas, poet	1589?	1639
mer.	Carey, Alice, author of poems and tales	1822	
ng.	——, Henry, earl of Monmouth, translator	1596	1661
mer.	——, Henry C., political economist	1792	
mer.	——, Matthew, philanthropist, publisher, &c.	1760	1839
ng.	——, William, missionary to India	1761	1822
al.	Carissimi, James, musical composer	1600	1675
ish.	Carleton, Wm., novelist	1798	
ish.	——, Sir Guy, military commander, and governor of Canada	1724	1808
al.	Carli, John Rinaldo, count de, author	1720	1795
ng.	Carlisle, G. W. F., 7th earl of, statesman and author	1802	1864
ng.	——, Sir Anthony, physician and medical writer	1768	1840
pan.	Carlos, Don, son of Philip II., (hero of Schiller's tragedy)	1545	1568
pan.	——, Don Maria Isidor, pretender to the throne	1788	1855
er.	Carlotta, wife of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico	18—	
cot.	Carlyle, Rev. Alex, D. D., 'Memoirs of his Times'	1721	1805
cot.	——, Thomas, historian and metaphysician	1795	
r.	Carneades, philosopher, founder of the 3d Academy	B. C. 218	B. C. 128
r.	Carnot, Lazarus Nicholas, revolutionist	1753	1823
ng.	Carpenter, Laut, Unitarian minister and author	1780	1840
ng.	——, Wm. B., physiologist	18—	
r.	Carrel, Armand, historian and metaphysician	1800	1836
ua.	Carrera, Rafael, ruler of Guatemala	1814	
mer.	Carroll, Chas., last surviving signer of the Dec. of Indep.	1737	1832
ng.	Carter, Elizabeth, a learned translator	1717	1806
mer.	——, Nathaniel H., a scholar and traveller		1830
ng.	Cartwright, Thomas, puritan divine	1535	1603
er.	Carus, C. G., writer on anatomy and physiology	1789	
mer.	Carver, John, 1st gov. Plymouth colony	1732	1780
mer.	——, Jonathan, traveller and author		1621
ng.	Cary, Henry F., poet, translator of 'Dante'	1772	1840
pan.	Casas, Bartholomew de las, philanthropist and historian	1474	1564
mer.	Cass, Lewis, statesman and diplomatist	1782	1866
mer.	Cassin, John, ornithologist	1813	
r.	Cassini, John Dominic, astronomer	1625	1712
al.	Cassiodorus, Marcus Aur. statesman and historian	470	516
om.	Cassius, Longinus Caius, conspirator against Cæsar		B. C. 42
ng.	Castell, Edmund, divine and lexicographer	1606	1685
al.	Castiglione, Balthasar, statesman and author	1468	1525
ort.	Castro, Inez de, wife of Pedro, king of Portugal		1355
al.	Catalini, Madame, eminent vocalist	1782	1849
ng.	Catesby, Mark, naturalist	1680	1749
us.	Catherine I., wife of Peter the Great	1682	1727
us.	—— II., empress the "Great" and the vicious	1729	1796
pan.E.	——, of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII.	1483	1536
pan.	——, of Braganza, queen of Charles II. of England	1638	1703
ng.	—— Howard, queen of Henry VIII.	1521	1542
. Fr.	—— de Medici, wife of Henry II. of France	1519	1589
ng.	——, Parr, 6th and last wife of Henry VIII.		1548
om.	Catiline, Lucius Sergius, patrician conspirator		B. C. 62

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Catinat, Nicholas, military commander	1637	1712
Amer.	Catlin, George, artist and traveller among Indians		
Rom.	Cato, Marcus Portius, the censor, statesman and author	B. C. 232	B. C. 147
Rom.	——, Marcus Porcius, of Utica, statesman	B. C. 95	B. C. 46
Rom.	Catullus, Caius Valerius, poet	B. C. 86	
Fr.	Cauchy, Aug. Louis, mathematician	1780	1857
Fr.	Caulaincourt, A. A., Duke of Vicenza, diplomatist	1773	1807
Fr.	Caussin, Nicholas, a Jesuit, author of the 'Holy Court'	1583	1651
Fr.	Cavaignac, Louis E., general-in-chief of the republic, 1848	1802	1857
Ital. E.	Carallo, Tiberius, electrician, author Natural Philos.	1749	1809
Eng.	Cave, Edward, printer, bookseller and author	1691	1754
Eng.	Cavendish, Sir William, courtier and writer	1505	1557
Eng.	————, Thomas, navigator	1564	1591
Ital.	Cavour, Camille di, count, Sardinian statesman	1809	1861
Eng.	Caxton, William, the introducer of printing into England	1410	1492
Fr.	Caylus, A. C. P., count de, miscellaneous writer	1720	1765
Fr.	Cazales, James A. M. de, an eloquent orator	1752	1805
Eng.	Cecil, Rev. R., religious writer	1748	1810
Eng.	——, Robt., earl of Salisbury, statesman	(abt.) 1550	1612
Eng.	——, Wm., Lord Burleigh, statesman	1520	1598
Rom.	Cecilia, a saint in the Roman Catholic Church, patron of music	2d cent.	
Gr.	Cecrops, 1st king of Athens	(abt.)	B. C. 1500
Ital.	Cellini, Benvenuto, artist, jeweller, patron of music	1500	1570
Rom.	Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius, a celebrated physician	f. 30	
Gr.	——, an Epicurean philospher	f. 50	
Ital.	Cenci, Beatrice, Roman maiden, tragically famed		1599
Rom.	Censorius, a critic and grammarian	f. 240	
Irish.	Centlivre, Susanna, a dramatic writer	1667	1723
Span.	Cervantes-Saavedra, Michael, author of 'Don Quixote'	1547	1616
Ital.	Cesare, Giuseppe, cavaliere de, historian	1783	1856
Ital.	Cesarotte, Melchior, a voluminous author	1730	1808
Eng.	Chalmers, Alex., 'General Biographical Dictionary,' &c.	1759	1854
Scot.	——, George, miscellaneous writer	1744	1825
Scot.	——, Thomas, D. D., theologian and political economist	1770	1846
Scot.	Chambers, Robert, publisher and author	1802	
Eng.	————, Sir William, an architect	1726	1796
Scot.	————, William, publisher and author	1800	
Fr.	Chambord, H., count of, last scion of the house of Bourbon	1820	
Ger.	Chamisso, A. von, author of 'Peter Schlemihl,' &c.	1781	
Fr.	Champollion, the younger, 'Monuments de l'Egypte,' &c.	1790	1832
Fr.	————, Figeac, historian and antiquary	1779	
Amer.	Channing, Edward T., essayist and reviewer	1790	1856
Amer.	————, William Ellery, D. D., theologian and philanthropist	1780	1842
Amer.	————, William Henry, Unitarian minister and author	1810	
Eng.	Chantry, Sir Francis, sculptor	1781	1841
Amer.	Chapin, Edwin H., eloquent clergyman and orator	1814	
Eng.	Chapman, George, poetical translator	1557	1634
Eng.	Chapone, Hester, miscellaneous writer	1727	1801
Fr.	Chaptal, J. A. C., chemist	1756	1832
Fr.	Charlemagne, emperor of the West and King of France	742	814
Ger,	Charles V. the Great, see Prescott's History, &c.	1500	1558
Swe.	Charles XII., king, a celebrated warrior	1682	1761

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Eng.	Charles Edward, grandson of James II. and Pretender	1720	1788
Fr	———, J. A. C., natural philosopher	1746	1823
Fr.	Charlevoix, Peter F. X., a Jesuit historian	1682	1761
Amer.	Chase, Philander, bishop of Prot. Epis. Church, Ohio	1775	1852
Amer.	———, Salmon P., senator of United States and governor of Ohio	1808	
Fr.	Chasles, V. E. Philarete, miscellaneous writer	1799	
Dutch.	Chassé, David H., baron, military commander	1765	1849
Fr.	Chastelet, Gabrielle, marchioness, scientific author	1706	1749
Fr.	Chasteilux, F. J., marquis de, general and author	1734	1788
Fr.	Chateaubriand, F. R., vicomte de, poet, statesman and traveller	1769	1848
Fr.	Châtel, Abbe, Fer. F., theological reformer	1795	1851
Fr.	Châtelet, Paul du Hay, lord of, (Bertrand Dugueselin)	1593	1636
Eng.	Chatham, Wm. Pitt, earl of, statesman	1708	1778
Eng.	Chatterton, Thomas, famed for precocious learning	1752	1770
Eng.	Chaucer, Geoffrey, the father of English poetry	1328	1400
Amer.	Chauncey, Charles D. D., president of Harvard College		1671
Amer.	———, Commodore Isaac, naval commander		1840
Amer.	Chesebro, Caroline, novelist and essayist		
Amer	Cheever, Geo. B., congregational clergyman and author	1807	
Eng.	Cheselden, William, an eminent anatomist	1688	1752
Eng.	Chesterfield, Philip D. Stanhope, earl of, statesman and writer	1694	1773
Ital.	Cherubini, M. L. C., musical composer	1760	1840
Fr.	Chevalier, Michael, engineer, traveller and statesman	1806	
Fr.	Chevreul, M. E., chemist	1786	
Amer.	Child, Lydia Maria, author of various works	1802	
Eng.	Chillingworth, Wm., theologian and author	1602	1644
Gr.	Chilo, Euphorus of Sparta, one of the seven wise men	f. B. C. 598	
Amer.	Chipman, Nathaniel, jurist and statesman	1752	1843
Eng.	Chitty, Joseph, author of numerous works on law	1776	1841
Pol.	Chlopicki, J., military commander, dictator of Poland	1772	1854
Amer.	Choate, Rufus, advocate, jurist and senator	1799	1859
Fr.	Choiseul-Stainville C. A. G., duke of, statesman and author	1762	
Eng.	Choules, John Overton, D. D., Baptist minister and author	1802	1856
Swe.	Christina, queen, (daughter of G. Adolphus)	1623	1689
Afric.	Christophe, a slave, afterwards King of Hayti	1767	1820
Gr.	Chrysiphus, a stoic philosopher	B. C. 280	207
Gr.	Chrysostom, John, Christian father and orator	344	407
Amer.	Church, Benj., military commander and author	1639	1718
Eng.	Churchill, Charles, a satirical poet	1731	1764
Eng.	Cibber, Colley, tragic and comic actor and poet	1671	1757
Rom.	Cicero, Marcus Tullius, one of the greatest of orators	B. C. 105	B. C. 43
Ital.	Cimarosa, Dominic, dramatic and music composer	1754	1801
Gr.	Cimon, an Athenian general		B. C. 449
Rom.	Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintius, the patriot	f. B. C. 456	
Rom.	Cinna, Lucius, Cornelius, partisan of Marius	f. B. C. 87	
Ital.	Cirillo, Dominic, a botanist and physician	1734	1799
Amer.	Clair, Arthur St., a distinguished officer in the revolution		1818
Fr.	Clairaut, Alexis Claude, geometrician	1713	1765
Amer.	Clap, Thomas, president of Yale College	1703	1767
Scot.	Clapperton, Hugh, traveller in Africa	1788	1827
Eng.	Clare, John, poet	1793	1864
Eng.	Clarendon, G. W. F., Villiers, earl of, statesman	1800	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Clark, Louis Gaylord, editor of 'Knickerbocker'	1800	
Amer.	———, Willis Gaylord, poet and essayist	1810	1841
Amer.	———, Wm., general, explorer of Rocky Mountains	1770	1838
Eng.	Clarke, Dr. Adam, a celebrated theologian and commentator	1760	1832
Eng.	———, Dr. Edward Daniel, traveller and mineralogist	1767	1821
Amer.	Clarke, James Freeman, clergyman and author	1810	
Eng.	———, Mary Cowden, author of 'Concordance to Shakespeare,' &c.	1809	
Amer.	———, McDonald 'the crazy poet,'	1798	1842
Eng.	———, Rev. Samuel, 'Annotations on the Bible'	1627	1701
Eng.	———, Samuel D., theologian and philosopher	1675	1729
Eng.	———, Sir James, medical author		
Eng.	Clarkson, Thomas, philanthropist	1761	1846
Rom.	Claudius, Appius, decemvir		B. C. 450
Eng.	Claverhouse, John Graham of, Viscount Dundee	1627	1701
Span.	Clavigero, Francis X., historian of Mexico	1720	1793
Amer.	Clay, Cassius M., anti-slavery politician	1810	
Amer.	———, Clement C., ex-senator of U. S. from Alabama	1789	
Amer.	———, Henry, statesman and diplomatist	1777	1852
Amer.	Clayton, John, an eminent physician and botanist	1775	1773
Amer.	Clayton, John M., senator and secretary of state	1796	1856
Gr.	Cleanthes, a stoic philosopher	f. 260	
Amer.	Cleaveland, Parker, mineralogist and chemist	1780	1858
Amer.	Clemens, Jeremiah, U. S. senator from Alabama	1814	
	Clement, the name of 14 popes and 3 antipopes		
Gr.	———, of Alexandria, a 'father of the church'		220
Gr.	Clementi, Muzio, musical composer		1832
Gr.	Cleobolus, one of the seven wise men	f. 559	
Ital.	Cleon, an Athenian politician and demagogue		B. C. 442
Egypt.	Cleopatra, a voluptuous queen		B. C. 30
Swiss.	Clere, Jean le, theological writer	1656	1736
Fr. Am.	———, Laurent, the oldest living teacher of deaf mutes	1785	
Amer.	Clinton, Dewitt, governor and benefactor of New York	1769	1828
Amer.	———, James, general Amer. Rev.	1736	1812
Amer.	———, George, governor of New York and vice-president of U. S.	1739	1812
Eng.	Clive, Robert, lord, military commander	1725	1774
Fr.	Cloquet, Hyppolite, (brother of Jules), anatomist	1787	
Fr.	Clot, or Clot-Bey, surgeon and medical writer in Egypt	1795	
Amer.	Cobb, Lyman, lexicographer and author		1865
Eng.	Cobbett, William, political writer	1762	1835
Eng.	Cobden, Richard, statesman and reformer	1804	1865
Eng.	Cobham, Sir Jno. Oldcastle, lord, martyr	1360	1417
Eng.	Cochrane, Earl Dundonald, naval commander	1775	1860
Eng.	Codrington, Sir Edward, vice-admiral	1770	1851
Eng.	Coffin, Sir Isaac, admiral, (b. in Nantucket)	1759	1839
Eng.	Cogan, Thomas, physician and miscellaneous writer	1736	1818
Eng.	Coke, Sir Edward, a learned judge	1549	1634
Fr.	Colbert, John Baptist, an eminent statesman	1619	1683
Amer.	Colburn, Warren, mathematician, arithmetician, &c.	1793	1823
Amer.	———, Zerah, precocious arithmetician	1804	1840
Amer.	Colden, Cadwallader, an eminent botanist, astronomer, &c.	1688	1776
Amer.	———, Cadwallader D., statesman, biographer of Fulton, &c.	1769	1834
Eng.	Coleridge, Hartley, author and poet	1797	1849

ATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
ng.	Coleridge, Henry Nelson, *littérateur*	(abt.) 1800	1843
ng.	———, Sarah, daughter of Samuel T., author	1803	1852
ng.	———, Samuel T., poet and metaphysician	1772	1834
r.	Coligni, Gaspard de, admiral	1517	1572
ng.	Collingwood, Cuthbert, lord, admiral	1748	1810
ng.	Collins, William, a popular poet	1720	1756
ng.	Coleman, Benjamin, a learned divine, (in Boston)	1673	1747
ng.	———, George, dramatic writer	1733	1784
ng.	———, George, (the younger), dramatist	1762	1836
r.	Colombat, de l'Isère, medical writer	(abt.) 1800	
mer.	Colton, Calvin, clergyman and political writer	1789	1857
ng	———, C. C., author of 'Lacon'	1773	1832
mer.	———, George H., author of 'Tecumseh,' &c.	1818	1847
mer.	———, Walter, Rev. author of voyages and travels	1797	1851
al.	Columbus, Christopher, the discoverer of America	1441	1506
ot.	Combe, Andrew, medical and physiological writer	1797	1847
ot.	———, George, phrenologist and philosopher	1778	1858
r.	Comines, Philip de, statesman and historian	1445	1509
ex.	Comonfort, Ygnacio, President of Mexico	1812	
mer.	Comstock, John L., author of popular school-books	1789	1858
r.	Compte, Auguste, metaphysician, founder of "Positiveism"	1798	1857
mer.	Conant, Thomas J., D. D., biblical scholar and critic	1802	
an.	Concha, José de la, captain-general of Cuba	1800	
r.	Conde, Louis II. of Bourbon	1621	1686
r.	Condillac, Stephen Bonnet de, metaphysical writer	1715	1780
r.	Condorcet, M. J. A. N., Marquis of, metaphysician	1743	1794
mer.	Cone, Spencer Houghton, baptist clergyman	1785	1855
in.	Confucius, a celebrated philosopher	B. C. 550	
ng.	Congreve, Sir William, inventor of the 'Congreve rocket'	1772	1828
r.	Conon, an Athenian general		B. C. 390
mer.	Conrad, Robert T., judge, politician and poet	1810	1856
r.	Considérant, Victor, socialist philosopher	1805	
ot.	Constable, Archibald, publisher of Scott's poems, miscellany, &c.	1776	1827
r.	Constant, Benjamin, statesman and metaphysician	1767	1830
r.	Constantine, (the Great), the first Christian emperor	274	337
r.	———, VII., (Porphyrogenitus) emperor and author	905	959
r.	———, XII. (Paleologus), the last of the Greek emperors	1403	1453
Am.	Conway, Thomas, maj. gen. in Revolution a 'cabaler,' &c.	(abt.	1778
ng.	Conybeare, William D., clergyman and geologist	1787	1857
ng.	———, William G. (son of the above), author of 'Life of St. Paul'		1857
ng.	Cook, Eliza, poetess	1818	
ng.	——, James, a celebrated circumnavigator	1728	1776
ng.	Cooke, George F., an eminent actor	1756	1812
ng.	——, George Musgrove, 'History of Party'	1814	1865
mer.	——, John Esten, novelist and poet	1830	
mer.	——, Philip P., poet	1816	1830
ng.	——, T. P., actor	1786	1864
ng.	Cooper, Bramsley, surgeon and author	1792	1853
mer.	———, James Fenimore, novelist, traveller and historian	1789	1851
mer.	———, Peter, merchant and philanthropist founder of Institute	1791	
mer.	———, Samuel, D. D., a divine and political writer	1725	1783
ng.	——— Sir Astley Paxton, physician and medical writer	1768	1841

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Cooper, Thomas, chemist, jurist, and politician (in Amer.)	1759	1840
Eng.	———, Thomas A., actor	1776	1849
Irish.	Coote, Sir Eyre, commander in India	1726	1783
Pruss.	Copernicus, Nicholas, a celebrated astronomer, the reviver of the Pythagorean system of the universe	1473	1543
Eng.	Copley, John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst (born in Boston, U. S.)	1772	1863
Fr.	Corday d'Armans, M. Charlotte de, guillotined in Revolution	1768	1793
Ger.	Corinna, a poetess, flourished in the fifteenth century before Christ		
Rom.	Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, a warrior	B. C.	488
Fr.	Cormenin, L. M. de la Haye, vicompte de, political writer	1788	
Ital.	Cornaro, Louis, a noble author of a book on temperance	1467	1565
Eng.	Cornbury, Ed. Hyde, lord, governor of New York		1723
Fr.	Corneille, Peter, an eminent dramatic writer	1606	1684
Fr.	———, Thomas (brother of Peter), poet and dramatist	1625	1709
Fr.	Cornelli, Mark Vincent, a Venetian geographer and historian		1718
Eng.	Cornwallis, Charles, marquis, military com. in Amer. and India	1738	1805
Span.	Cortez, Fernando, the brutal conqueror of Mexico	1485	1554
Amer.	Corwin, Thomas, statesman, sec. of treasury, gov. of Ohio	1794	
Ital.	Cosmo I. de Medici, grand duke of Tuscany	1519	1594
Ital.	" II. " " "	1590	1621
Ital.	" III. " " "	1642	1723
Ital.	Costa, Paolo, *littérateur*	1771	1836
Eng.	Costello, Dudley, author and journalist	1803	1865
Irish.	———, Louisa Stuart, author of memoirs	1815	
Dutch.	Coster, John Lawrence, one of the supposed inventors of printing	1370	1440
Ger.	Cotta, Baron F., publisher and statesman	1764	1832
Eng.	Cottenham, C. J. Pepys, lord chancellor	1781	1851
Fr.	Cottin, Sophie, Madame, a novelist	1773	1807
Eng.	Cottle, Amos, versifier		1800
Eng.	——, Jos., publisher 'Recollections of Coleridge'	1770	1853
Eng.	Cotton, Charles, humorist and poet	1630	1687
Amer.	——, John (of Boston), a learned divine	1585	1652
Eng.	———, Sir Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, general	1773	1865
Fr.	Coulomb. Charles Augustine de, philosopher	1736	1806
Fr. Eng.	Courayer, P. Francis le, Roman Catholic theologian	1681	1776
Fr.	Courier, Paul Louis, poet and satirist	1772	1825
Fr.	———, Paul Louis, political writer	1774	1825
Fr.	Court de Gébelin, Anthony, an antiquarian and author	1725	1784
Fr.	Cousin, Louis, historian	1627	1707
Fr.	———, Victor, statesman and metaphysician	1792	1867
Eng.	Coverdale, Miles, Bishop of Exeter, trans. Bible	1485	1568
Eng.	Cowley, Abraham, poet	1618	1667
Eng.	Cowper, William, lord chancellor	1664	1723
Eng.	———, William, poet	1731	1800
Amer.	Coxe, Arthur Cleveland, episcopal bishop and poet	1818	
Amer.	——, Samuel H., presbyterian author and clergyman	1793	
Amer.	Coxe, Tench, writer on political economy	1756	1824
Eng.	——, William, traveller and historian	1747	1825
Amer.	Cozzens, Fred S., author of essays and poems	1818	
Eng.	Crabb, George, philologist, author of synonyms	1778	1851
Eng.	Crabbe, Rev. George, poet	1754	1832
Ger.	Cramer, John Andrew, miscellaneous writer	1728	1788

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Cramer, J. Baptist, musical composer	1771	1858
Eng.	———, Francis, " "	1772	1843
Amer.	Cranch, Wm. jurist, judge U. S. District Court D. C.	1779	1855
Eng.	Cranmer, Thomas, a celebrated reformer	1489	1556
Eng.	Crashaw, Richard, poet and divine		1650
Rom.	Crassus, Marcus Lucinius, (the rich) military commander	B. C.	53
Amer.	Crawford, William H., statesman and jurist	1772	1834
Fr	Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de, tragic poet	1674	1762
Ger.	Creuzer, Geo. Fred., philologist and antiquary	1771	1858
Fr.	Crevier, John Baptist Lewis, historian	1693	1765
	Crœsus, King of Lydia, famed for riches	B. C.	6th Cent.
Eng.	Croft, Wm., musical doctor and composer	1657	1727
Irish.	Croker, John Wilson, statesman and author	1780	1857
Irish.	———, Thos. Crofton, author of 'Fairy Legends,' &c.	1798	1854
Eng.	Croly, Rev. George, poet and novelist	1780	1860
Eng.	Cromweli, Oliver, military commander and statesman	1599	1658
Eng.	————, Thomas, earl of Essex, successor to Wolsey	1490	1540
Eng.	Crowe, Catherine, author of 'Nightside of Nature'		
Eng.	Cruikshank, George, artist, chiefly caricature	1780	
Eng.	————, Robert, humorous artist	1794	1856
Scot.	Cruden, Alexander, author of a 'Concordance to the Bible'	1701	1770
Eng.	Cudworth, Ralph, philosopher	1617	1688
Amer.	Cuffee, Paul, philanthropic sea-captain	1759	1818
Scot.	Cullen, William, an eminent physician	1712	1790
Eng.	Cumberland, Richard, a multifarious writer	1732	1811
Eng.	————, William Augustus, duke of, military commander	1721	1765
Scot.	Cumming, John, popular preacher and theological author	1810	
Scot.	————, Rouallyn W. G., sportsman, traveller, and author	1820	
Scot.	Cunningham, Allan, poet, biographer, &c.	1768	1842
Irish.	Curran, John Philpot, a celebrated barrister and orator	1750	1817
Amer.	Curtis, Benj. R., jurist and judge of Supreme Court U. S.	1809	
Amer.	——, Geo. Ticknor, political writer and jurist	1812	
Amer.	——, Geo. Wm., essayist, traveller, and critic	1824	
Rom.	Curtius, Rufus Quintus, historian.		
Amer.	Cushing, Caleb, statesman and jurist	1800	
Amer.	Cushman, Charlotte S., actress	1816	
E. Am.	————, Robert, one of the founders of Plymouth	1580	1615
Amer.	Custis, Geo. W. Parke, adopted son of Washington	1781	1857
Fr.	Cuvier, George, baron, one of the greatest of naturalists	1769	1832
Fr.	———, Fred., (brother of the baron) naturalist	1773	1838
	Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, an eminent father of the church		258
	Cyril, of Alexandria, saint and patriarch, and theol. writer	376	444
	——, of Jerusalem, saint and archbishop, and author	315	380
	——, St., the apostle of the Sclavi		822
Pers.	Cyrus, the Elder, founder of the Persian empire	B. C.	559
Pers.	——, the Younger, (son of Darius Nothus) king of Persia	B. C.	400
Pol.	Czartoryski, Adam, prince, head of the Polish nation	1770	1860

D

Fr.	Dacier, Anne, a celebrated classical scholar	1651	1720
Fr.	Daguerre, Louis J. M., inventor of daguerreotyping	1789	1851
Amer.	Dahlgren, John A., naval officer and author		

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Dahlgren, Col. Ulric, milit. officer	1842	1864
Swe.	Dahlman, Fred C., historian	1785	
Amer.	Dale, Richard, commodore in Revol. war	1756	182-
Swe.	Dalin, Claus von, the father of Swedish poetry	1708	1753
Amer.	Dallas, Commodore A. J., naval commander	1791	1844
Amer.	———, Geo., M., vice-pres. U. S. and diplomatist	1792	
Amer.	———, John Alexander, secretary treasury U. S.	1759	1817
Eng.	Dalton, John, chemist and mathematician	1766	1844
Ger.	Damm, Christian Tobias, Greek lexicographer	1699	1778
Eng.	Dampier, William, an eminent navigator	1652	1711
Amer.	Dana, James D., mineralogist, geologist, &c.	1813	
Amer.	———, Richard H., poet and essayist	1787	
Amer.	———, Richard H. Jr., advocate and traveller	1815	
Amer.	———, Samuel L., agricultural chemist	1795	
Venet.	Dandolo, Enrico, doge of Venice	1110	1205
Amer.	Dane, Nathan, jurist and legal author	1752	1835
Eng.	Daniell, John F., chemist	1790	1845
Eng.	———, W., R. A., author of pictorial works on India		1837
Ger.	Dannecker, sculptor ('Ariadne,' &c.)	1758	1841
Ital.	Dante Alighieri, the sublimest of the Italian poets	1265	1321
Fr.	Danton, Geo. Jacques, leading revolutionist	1759	1794
Ital.	Da Ponte, Lorenzo, poet and dramatist (d. at N. Y.)	1749	1838
Eng.	D'Arblay, Madame, (Fanny Burney) novelist	1752	1840
Eng.	Darling, Grace, famed for rescue of nine persons wrecked	1815	1842
Amer.	Darlington, Wm., botanist and politician	1782	
Eng.	Daubeny, Chas. J. B., natural philos. and geologist		
Aust.	Daun, Leopold Joseph Mary count de, military commander	1705	1766
Fr.	Daunou, P. C. F., statesman and *littérateur*	1761	1840
Eng.	Davenant, Sir Wm., dramatist	1605	1688
Amer.	Davidson, Lucretia M., a youthful poetess of uncommon genius	1808	1840
Amer.	Davidson, Margaret Miller (sister of above), poet	1823	1838
Amer.	Davies, Charles, mathematician	1798	
	———, Samuel, president of Princeton College, theol. writer	1724	1761
Ital.	Davila, Henry Catharine, an historian	1576	1631
Amer.	Davis, Andrew J., clairvoyant and writer on spiritualism	1826	
Amer.	———, Charles H., mathematician and naval officer	1807	
Amer.	———, Jefferson, general and U. S. senator from Mississippi	1808	
Eng.	———, John, a navigator, discoverer of Davis Straits		1605
Amer.	———, Matthew L., biographer of Burr, &c.	1766	1850
Fr.	Davoust, Louis N., one of Bonaparte's generals	1770	1823
Eng.	Davy, Sir Humphrey, eminent chemist	1778	1829
Amer.	Day, Stephen, the first printer in New England	1611	1668
Amer.	Dayton, Wm. Lewis, jurist and statesman	1807	
Amer.	Deane, Silas, minister of the U. S. to France	1758	1789
Amer	Dearborn, Henry, a distinguished officer of the two American wars	1751	1829
Amer.	De Bow, J. D. B., journalist and statistician	1820	
Fr.	Debruce, William Francis, a bookseller and bibliographer	1731	1782
Swiss.	Decandolle, A. P., botanist	1778	1841
Amer.	Decatur, Stephen, a gallant commodore in the U. S. navy	1779	1820
Eng.	Decker, Thomas, dramatic poet		1638
Eng.	Dee, John, mathematician and astrologer	1527	1618
Eng.	Defoe, Daniel, miscellaneous writer	1661	1731

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G. Am.	DeKalb, John, baron, maj.-gen. in Am. revol. army	1732	1780
Eng.	De la Bèche, Sir Henry T., geologist	1796	1855
Fr.	Delambre, John Baptist Joseph, astronomer	1749	1822
Amer.	Delancey, William H., Epis. Bishop West New York	1797	186-
Fr.	Delavigne, Casimir, dramatist	1794	1843
Fr.	Delille, James, a celebrated poet	1738	1813
Fr.	Delisle, Joseph Nicholas, an eminent astronomer	1688	1768
Swiss.	Delolme, Jean L., author of a work on the English Constitution	1740	1806
Swisz.	Deluc, Jean André, natural philosopher	1727	1817
Pol.	Dembinski, Henry K., general in Hungarian revolt	1791	1864
Gr.	Demetrius Phalereus, Athenian orator and statesman	B. C. 345	B. C. 287
Maced.	————, Poliorcetes, one of the successors of Alex. the Great		B. C. 283
Gr.	Democritus, a celebrated philosopher	B. C. 460	
Eng.	De Morgan, Augustus, mathematician	1806	
Gr.	Demosthenes, one of the greatest of orators	B. C. 381	B. C. 322
Eng.	Denham, Lieut.-Col. Dixon, an enterprising traveller	1786	1828
Ital.	Denina, Charles John Maria, an historian	1731	1813
Eng.	Denman, Thomas, lord chief justice of England	1779	1854
Amer.	Dennie, author and editor of 'Portfolio,' &c.	1738	1812
Amer.	Dennis, John, critic, embalmed in 'Dunciad'	1757	1783
Fr.	D'Eon, Chevalier, equerry to Louis XV.	1728	1810
Eng.	DeQuincy, Thomas, essayist and critic	1786	1859
Eng.	Derby, Edw. G. S. Stanley, fourteenth earl of, statesmar.	1799	
Russ.	Derzhavine, Gabriel R., a poet and statesman	1743	1816
Fr.	Desaix, Louis Charles Anthony, military commander	1768	1800
Fr.	Descartes, René, an eminent philosopher	1596	1650
Fr.	Desmoulins, Camille, revolutionist and author	1762	1794
Afric.	Dessalines, John James, Emperor of Hayti	1760	1806
Span.	De Soto; Fernando, discoverer of the Mississippi	1500	1542
Fr.	Destouches, Philip Nericault, dramatic writer	1680	1754
Dutch.	Deurhoff, William, founder of a sect, and an author	1650	1717
Dan. Am.	De Vere, Maximilian Schele, philologist and essayist	1820	
Eng.	Devereux, Robert, third Earl of Essex, parliamentary general	1592	1646
Fr.	De Vigny, Alfred, count, poet and novelist	1799	1863
Amer.	Dewees, W. P., medical writer	1768	1841
Ger.	De Wette, William M. L., theologian and biblical critic	1780	1849
Amer.	Dewey, Orville, Unitarian divine and essayist	1794	
Dutch.	De Witt, John, an eminent statesman	1625	1672
Port.	Diaz, Bartholomew, discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope		1500
Span.	——, del Castillo, Bernal, adventurer and chronicler	(abt) 1560	
Eng.	Dibdin, Charles, a dramatic and musical composer	1748	1814
Eng.	———, Thomas (son of Charles), dramatist and song writer	1771	1841
Eng.	———, Thomas Frognall, bibliographer	1770	1847
Scot.	Dick, Thomas, author of 'Christian Philosopher'	1772	1859
Eng.	Dickens, Charles, novelist	1812	
Amer.	Dickinson, Daniel S., statesman	1800	1865
Amer.	————, John, author of 'Farmer's Letters'	1732	1808
Fr.	Diderot, Denis, first editor of 'Encyclopédie Méthodique'	1713	1784
Fr.	Didot, Francis A., a celebrated printer and type-founder	1730	1804
Fr.	———, Firmin, publisher and member of Deputies	1764	1836
Fr.	———, Amb. Firmin, publisher and traveller	1790	
Egypt.	Didymus, who wrote from 3,000 to 6,000 works	f. B. C. 30	

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Pruss.	Diebitsch-Zabalkansky, count, military commander	1785	1831
Ger.	Diffenbach, John Fred., surgeon and surgical author	1792	1847
Span.	Diez, John Martin, a patriotic military commander	1775	1825
Eng.	Dilke, Charles W., journalist, editor of 'Athenæum'	1810	1864
Ger.	Dindorf, William, philologist	1802	
Maced.	Dinocrates, an architect; built Alexandria, &c.	f. B. C. 350	
Rom.	Diocletian, Valerius, emperor	245	313
Gr.	Dio-Chrysostom, a rhetorician and philosopher	f. B. C. 30	
Swiss.	Diodati, Giovanni, theologian, translator of Bible	1576	1649
Gr.	Diodorus Siculus, a historian	f. B. C. 10	
Gr.	Diogenes, the cynic, philosopher	B. C. 413	B. C. 323
Gr.	———, Laertius, biographer		
Gr.	Dion-Cassius, author of 'Roman History'		155
Gr	Dionysius, a geographer	f. 140	
Gr.	———, of Alexandria, saint and bishop of the Church	265	
Gr.	———, the Areopagite, learned Athenian Christian	A. D. 1st cent.	
Gr.	———, the elder, tyrant of Syracuse	B. C. 430	B. C. 367
Gr.	———, of Halicarnassus, critic and historian		52
Gr.	———, the younger, tyrant of Syracuse	B. C. 367	B. C. 343
Eng.	Disraeli, Isaac, 'Curiosities of Literature'	1767	1848
Amer.	Dix, Dorothea L., philanthropist, founder of asylums		
Amer.	——, John Adams, U. S. senator from New York, &c.		
Eng.	Dixon, William Hepworth, author and critic	1821	
Amer.	Doane, Geo. W., Prot. Epis. Bishop of New Jersey, poet, &c.	1799	1859
Eng.	Dobell, Sydney, poet	1824	
Eng.	Dodd, Dr. William, miscellaneous writer (executed for forgery)	1729	1777
Eng.	Doddridge, Philip, a gifted and pious divine and writer	1702	1756
Eng.	Dodsley, Robert, publisher and author	1703	1764
Ger.	Doebereimer, J. W., chemist	1780	
Span.	Dominic De Guzman, founder of preaching friars	1170	1221
Rom.	Domitian, emperor	52	96
Scot.	Don, David, botanist	1800	1840
Ital.	Donatello (Donato di Betodi Bardi) sculptor	1383	1466
Ital.	Donizetti, Gaetano, musical composer	1797	1848
Eng.	Donne, John, poet and theologian	1573	1631
Eng.	Donovan, Edward, writer on natural history	1798	1837
Ital.	Doria, Andrew, the deliverer of his country, (Genoa)	1468	1560
Amer.	Dorr, Thomas W., politician, elected (?) governor of Rhode Island	1805	1854
Fr. En.	D'Orsay, Count Alfred, author, artist, and 'beau'	1798	1852
Hind.	Dost-Mohammed, emir of Caboo	1785	1863
Eng.	Douce, Francis, antiquarian and author	1762	1834
Scot.	Douglas, Gawin, a poet and translator	1474	1521
Amer.	———, Frederick, abolitionist, politician and editor	1817	
Scot.	———, Sir Howard, general, military and naval author	1776	1861
Amer.	———, Stephen Arnold, United States senator from Illinois	1813	1861
Amer.	Dow, Lorenzo, an eccentric preacher	1777	1834
Amer.	Downes, John, commodore in the United States navy	1786	1855
Amer.	Downing, Andrew J., author of works on landscape gardening and horticulture	1815	1852
Amer.	Dowse, Thomas, a leather dresser, collector of a rare library	1772	1856
Gr.	Draco, an Athenian legislator	f. 623	
Eng.	Drake, Dr. Nathan, physician and essayist	1766	1836

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Amer.	Drake, Joseph Rodman, poet	1795	1820
Amer.	——, Samuel G., historian of the Indians, Boston, &c	1798	
Eng.	——, Sir Francis, a celebrated circumnavigator	1545	1596
E. Am.	Draper, John W., chemist and physiologist	1811	
Eng.	Drayton, Michael, poet, 'Poly-olbion'	1563	1631
Dutch.	Drebbel, Cornelius van, inventor of the thermometer	1572	1634
Eng.	Drew, Samuel, methodist divine and theological author	1765	1833
Fr.	Drouyn de l'Huys, Edward, statesman	1805	
Fr.	Droz, Joseph, historical and political writer	1773	1850
Scot.	Drummond, Captain Thomas, inventor of Drummond lights	1797	1840
Eng.	——————, Sir William, scholar, author and diplomatist	1760	1835
Scot.	——————, William, poet	1585	1649
Rom.	Drusus, Claudius Nero, general in Gaul and Germany	B. C. 38	9
Eng.	Dryden, John, an eminent poet	1631	1700
Amer.	Duane, William, politician and author of 'Aurora'	1760	1835
Fr.	Ducange, Charles Dufresne, historian and philologist	1610	1688
Fr.	Ducas, Michael, Byzantine historian		15th cent.
Fr.	Duchâtel, C. M. T., count, statesman and author	1803	
Fr.	Duchesne, Andrew, a historian	1584	1640
Fr.	Duclos, Charles Pineau, an historian	1704	1722
Amer.	Duganne, Augustine J. H., poet, novelist and politician	1823	
Eng.	Dugdale, Sir William, antiquarian author	1605	1686
Fr.	Dugueselin, Bertrand, military commander	1314	1380
Fr.	Duhalde, Jean B., geographer	1674	1743
Fr.	Dumas, Alexandre, novelist, traveller, &c	1803	
Fr.	——, Alexandre, (the younger), novelist and dramatist	1824	
Fr.	——, J. B., chemist	1800	
Fr.	Dumont d'Urville, J. S. C., circumnavigator	1790	1842
Fr.	Dumont, John, traveller and political writer		1726
Swiss.	——, P. S. L., writer on legislation	1759	1829
Fr.	Domouriez, Charles Francis Dupérier, military commander	1730	1823
Scot.	Dunbar, George, professor at Edinburgh, 'Greek Lexicon'	1774	1851
Scot.	——, William, poet	1465	1535
Scot.	Duncan, Adam, viscount, successful admiral	1731	1804
Scot.	——, William, logician and translator	1714	1760
Scot.	Dundas, Henry, Viscount Melville, statesman	1741	1811
Scot.	Dundonald, Earl of, ('Lord Cochrane') admiral	1775	1860
Amer.	Dunglisson, Robley, M. D., medical author	1798	
Amer.	Dunlap, William, painter and historian	1766	1839
Eng.	Dunning, John, Lord Ashburton, lawyer	1731	1783
Scot.	Duns Scotus, John, scholastic theologian	1274	1308
Eng.	Dunstan, Saint, abbot of Glastonbury and politician	925	988
Fr.	Dupin, A. M. J. J., jurist and statesman	1783	1865
Fr.	——, Charles, baron, jurist and statesman	1784	
Fr.	——, Louis Elie, an ecclesiastical historian	1637	1719
Fr.	Duponceau, P. S., philologist, jurist, &c., (at Philadelphia)	1760	1844
Amer.	Dupont, Samuel Francis, admiral	1803	1865
Fr.	Dupuytren, surgeon and anatomist	1778	1835
Fr.	Duquesne, Abraham, a gallant admiral	1610	1688
Amer.	Durand, Asher Brown, painter and engraver	1796	
Amer.	Durbin, John P., methodist divine and author	1800	
Ger.	Durer, Albert, painter and engraver	1471	1528

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Amer.	Durfee, Job, priest and author	1790	1847
Eng.	Durfey, Thomas, dramatic author	1628	1723
Eng.	Durham, J. G., Lambton, earl of, governor-general of Canada	1792	1840
Fr.	Duroc, Michael, Duke of Friuli, military commander	1772	1813
Amer.	Dwight, Dr. Timothy, an eminent divine and writer	1752	1817
Amer.	———, Theo., author and journalist	1765	1846
Amer.	———, Theo., (son of the above), ethnologist and historian		1866
Amer.	Duyckinck, Evert Aug., author and critic	1816	
Amer.	———, Geo. Long, author and critic	1823	1863
Scot.	Dyce, Alex., author and critic	1797	
Eng.	Dyer, John, poet, 'The Fleece'	1700	1758
Eng.	Dymond, Jona, writer on ethics and philanthropist	1796	1720

E

Amer.	Eastburn, Manton, Episcopal Bishop of Mass.	1801	
Eng.	Eastlake, Sir Charles L., painter and art-critic	1793	
Amer.	Eaton, Amos, botanist	1776	1842
Amer.	———, Wm., military officer and consul in Africa	1764	1811
Ger.	Eckermann, John Peter, *littérateur*	1792	1852
Amer.	Eckford, Henry, eminent shipbuilder	1775	1832
Ger.	Eckhard, John George, an antiquary and historian.	1674	1730
Irish.	Edgeworth, Maria, novelist	1767	1849
Eng.	Edward, the Black Prince, a warrior	1330	1376
Amer.	———, Isola B., theologian and miscellaneous author	1802	
Eng.	Edwards, Bryan, an historian	1743	1800
Amer.	———, John W., jurist and writer on spiritualism	1799	
Amer.	———, Jonathan, an able divine and metaphysician	1703	1757
	———, Milne, (son of W. F.,) naturalist		
	———, W. F., anatomist and physiologist (born at Jamaica)	1777	
Ger.	Eginhard, an historian, biographer of Charlemagne	771	840
Flem.	Egmont, Lamoral, count, patriot and martyr	1552	1568
Ger.	Ehrenberg, C. J., naturalist	1795	
Ger.	Eichborn, F. C., theologian and jurist	1781	1854
Eng.	Eldon, Lord, lord chancellor of England	1750	1838
Scot.	Elgin, T., Bruce, earl of, diplomatist—remover of 'Elgin' marbles	1771	1841
Eng.	Elizabeth, queen	1533	1603
Amer.	Eliot, Samuel, author of 'History of Liberty'	1821	
Eng.	Ellenborough, Edw. Law, lord chief-justice	1750	1818
Eng.	———— —, Edw. L., earl of, governor-general of India	1790	
Amer.	Ellery, Wm., signer of Declaration of Independence	1727	1820
Eng.	Ellesmere, Fr., Egerton, earl of, statesman and author	1800	1857
Amer.	Ellet, Eliza F., biographer and critic		
Amer.	Elliot, John, 'the apostle to the Indians'.	1604	1690
Eng.	Elliotson, John, physician and physiologist	(abt.) 1795	
Amer.	Elliott, Charles Loring, portrait painter	1812	
Amer.	——— Charles Wyllys, author of 'History of New England'	1817	
Eng.	———, Ebenezer, poet 'Corn Law Rhymes'	1781	
Amer.	———, J. D., commodore in American navy	1785	1845
Amer.	———, Stephen, naturalist	1771	1830
Amer.	Ellis, Geo. E., Unitarian clergyman and author	1815	
Eng.	———, Sir Henry, antiquary and author	1777	

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Eng.	Ellis, Wm. Rev., missionary and author	(abt.) 1795	
Eng.	Elliston, Robert W., actor	1771	1831
Amer.	Ellsworth, Elmer E., military officer in Union army	1837	1861
Amer.	———, Oliver, a distinguished chief-justice of the U. S.	1745	1807
Eng.	Elmes, James, architect and author	1782	
Scot.	Elphinstone, Mount Stuart, history of India	1778	1859
Fr.	Elssler, Fanny, danseuse	1811	
Dutch.	Elzevir, Louis M. G. B., and A., printers 16th and 17th centuries		
Amer.	Embury, Emma E., poet	1806	1863
Amer.	Emerson, Geo. B., educator and author	1797	
Amer.	———, Ralph Waldo, poet and essayist	1803	
Eng.	William, a distinguished mathematician	1701	1782
Irish.	Emmet, Robert, 'United Irishman' (executed)	1780	1803
Irish.	———, Thomas Addis, an eminent lawyer and orator	1764	1827
Amer.	Emmons, Eben, geologist and author	1798	1863
Amer.	———, Nathaniel, D. D., theologian and author	1745	1840
Gr.	Empedocles, a Pythagorean philosopher		
	Encke, John Francis, astronomer	1791	1865
Amer.	Endicott, John, governor of Massachusetts	1589	1665
Ger.	Endlicher, Stephen L., botanist and linguist	1804	1849
Eng.	Enfield, William, miscellaneous writer	1741	1797
Fr.	Enghien, Louis H. de Bourbon, duke of, (executed)	1772	1804
Fr.	Eon du Beaumont, chevalier, an eccentric writer and soldier	1728	1810
Gr.	Epaminondas, an illustrious Theban general		B. C. 363
Gr.	Epictetus, a stoic philosopher	f. 40	
Gr.	Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean sect of philosophers	B. C. 342	B. C. 271
Dutch.	Erasmus, Desiderius, a celebrated scholar and author	1467	1536
Ger.	Erastus, Thomas, founder of 'Erastianism' theology	1524	1583
Gr.	Eratosthenes, astronomer, geologist, poet and philosopher	B. C. 276	B. C. 196
Span.	Ercilla, Don Alonzo, a poet	1525	1595
Span.	Ericcira, Ferdinand, a statesman and historian	1614	1699
S. Am.	Ericsson, John, inventor and engineer in America	1803	
Eng.	Erigenus, John, a learned writer of the ninth century		
Pruss.	Erman, A. G., 'Travels in Siberia,' &c.	1806	
Ger.	Ernesti, John Augustus, an eminent critic	1707	1781
Scot.	Erskine, Ebenezer, theologian	1680	1756
Scot.	———, Ralph, divine, 'Gospel Sonnets'	1685	1752
Scot.	———, Thomas, lord, a celebrated forensic orator	1750	1823
Assyr.	Esarhaddon, son and successor to Sennacherib, king of Assyria		B. C. 7th cent.
Span.	Escobar y Mendoza, Anthony, a celebrated casuist	1589	1669
Span.	Espartero, J. B., Duke of Vittoria, statesman and soldier	1792	
Amer.	Espy, James P., meteorologist and author	1785	1860
Fr.	Esquirol, J. E. D., writer on insanity	1772	1840
Ger.	Ess, L. Van, theological writer	1770	1847
Eng.	Essex, Robert Devereux, earl of, a warrior	1567	1601
Fr.	Estaing, Charles H., count d', naval commander	1729	1794
Aust.	Esterhazy, Prince Paul, wealthy statesman		
Eng.	Etheredge, Sir George, comic author and dramatist	1636	1694
Afric.	Euclid, an eminent geometrician	f. B. C. 300	
Fr.	Eugene-Francis, prince, a great warrior in the German service	1665	1736
Span.	Eugénie, Marie de Gusman, Empress of France	1826	
Swiss.	Euler, Leonard, an eminent mathematician	1707	1783

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Gr.	Euripides, a celebrated tragic poet	B. C. 480	B. C. 406
Gr.	Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, a learned father of the church, and ecclesiastical historian		340
Rom.	Eutropias, an historian	f. 360	
Rom.	Eutyches, an ecclesiastic, founder of a sect		
Amer.	Evans, Oliver, inventor and engineer	1755	1819
Amer.	Evarts, Jeremiah, (see Amer. B. C. for Missions)	1781	1831
Eng.	Evelyn, John, miscellaneous writer	1620	1651
Amer.	Everett, Alex. H., essayist and diplomatist	1790	1847
Amer.	———, Edward, statesman, diplomatist, and author	1794	1865
Ger.	Ewald, Geo. H. A. von, orientalist and theologian	1803	
Eng.Am.	Ewbank, Thos., writer on practical mechanics	1792	
Amer.	Ewing, Thos., statesman and jurist	1789	
Eng.	Exmouth, Edw. Pellew, viscount, admiral	1757	1833

F

Eng.	Faber, George Stanley, theological writer	1773	1854
Eng.	———, Frederick Wm., Roman Catholic priest and theological author	1815	
Rom.	Fabius, Quintus M. V., a skilful warrior		B. C. 204
Ger.	Fabricius, John Albert, a critic and bibliographer	1668	1736
Ital.	———, John Christian, a celebrated entomologist	1742	1807
Ital.	Fabroni, Angelo, a learned biographer	1732	1803
Eng.	Fabyan, Robert, chronicler	1450	1515
Ital.	Facciolato, or Facciolati, Jac., philologist	1684	1760
Pruss.	Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, an experimental philosopher	1686	1736
Eng.	Fairfax, Edward, poet, translator of Tasso		1633
Eng.	———, Thomas, lord, a general in the civil war	1611	1671
Eng.	Falconer, William, a poet	1730	1769
Ital.	Faliero, Marino, doge of Venice, (beheaded)		1355
Eng.	Falkland, Lucius Cary, viscount, politician and author	1610	1643
Eng.	Fanshawe, Sir Richard, poet and diplomatist	1608	1666
Irish.	Faraday, Michael, chemist	1790	1867
Port.	Faria y Souza, Manuel, an historian and poet	1588	1647
Eng.	Farmer, Hugh, the ologian	1714	1787
Amer.	Farnham, Mrs. Eliza W., traveller and philanthropist	1815	1864
Irish.	Farquhar, George, a dramatist	1678	1707
Amer.	Farrar, John, mathematician and author	1779	1853
Fr.	Faucher, Leon, political economist	1803	1854
Fr.	Fauriel, Claude, historian and belles-lettres author	1772	1844
Ger.	Faust, John, one of the inventors of printing		1466
Fr.	Favre, J. C. Jules, lawyer and politician	1809	
Eng.	Fawkes, Francis, a poet and translator	1632	1693
Amer.	Fay, Theo. S., author and diplomatist	1807	
Fr.	Fayette, Mary M., countess of, miscellaneous writer	1632	1693
Eng.	Fellows, Sir Charles, traveller in the East	1799	
Amer.	Felton, Cornelius C., scholar and critic, president of Harvard College	1807	1862
Fr.	Fénélon, Francis de Salignac de la Motto de, an able writer and one of the most virtuous of men	1651	1715
Swe.	Ferber, John James, an eminent mineralogist	1743	1790

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Scot.	Ferguson, Adam, an historian and moral philosopher	1724	1816
Scot.	———, James, a self-educated astronomer, philosopher, &c.	1710	1.76
Scot.	Fergusson, James, architect and writer on art	1808	
Span.	Ferreras, John de, a celebrated historian	1652	1735
Scot.	Ferrier, Mary, novelist	1782	1854
Fr.	Fesch, Joseph, senior, priest, cardinal, archbishop of Lyons	1763	1839
Amer.	Fessenden, Thos. Green, author and journalist	1771	1837
Amer.	———, Wm. Pitt, U. S. senator from Maine, ex sec. treas.	1806	
Ger.	Feuerbach, Ludwig, philosopher and author	1804	
Ger.	Feurbach, Paul John A. von, statesman and jurist	1775	1833
Span.	Feyjoo y Montenegro, an able miscellaneous writer	1701	1764
Ger.	Fichte, John G., philosopher	1762	1814
Ital.	Ficino, Marsilius, a Platonic philosopher	1433	1499
Amer.	Field, Cyrus W., promoter of Atlantic telegraph	1819	
Amer.	Field, David Dudley, jurist and advocate	1805	
Amer.	——, Henry Martyn, clergyman, journalist, and author	1822	
Eng.	Fielding, Copley Vandyke, painter in water colors	1787	1855
Eng.	———, Henry, a humorous novelist and dramatist	1707	1754
Ital.	Fiesco, John Louis, the conspirator against Doria		1547
Amer.	Fillmore, Millard, 13th president U. S.	1800	
Amer.	Finney, Charles G., preacher and theological writer	1792	
Pers.	Firdusi or Ferdusi, poet, author of 60,000 verses	940	1020
Amer.	Fisk, Wilbur, president Wesleyan University, 'Travels,' &c.	1792	1839
Amer.	Fitch, John, inventor, pioneer of steam navigation	1743	1798
Rom.	Flaminius, Titus Quintus, general and consul	B. C. 230	B. C. 17
Rom.	———, Caius, general, consul, and censor of tribune		B. C. 17
Eng.	Flamsteed, John, first astronomer royal	1646	719
Eng.	Flatman, Thomas, poet	1633	1688
Eng.	Flavel, John, an eminent non-conformist divine	1627	16.1
Fr.	Fléchier, Esprit, a celebrated prelate	1632	1710
Ger.	Fleischer, H. L., orientalist	1801	
Scot.	Fleming, John, naturalist	1785	1857
Scot.	Fletcher, Andrew, of Saltoun, statesman and author	1658	1716
Eng.	———, Giles, poet	1580	1627
Eng.	———, John, a dramatist	1576	1625
Eng.	———, Phineas, poet	1584	1650
Fr.	Fleury, Andrew Hercules de, a cardinal and statesman	1653	1743
Fr.	——, Claude, a divine and historian	1640	1722
Amer.	Flint, Rev. Timothy, novelist and historian	1780	1840
Fr.	Florian, John Peter Claris de, miscellaneous writer	1755	1794
Ger.	Flugel, G. L., philologist and historian	1802	
Ger.	——, John G., lexicographer	1788	1855
Ger.	Follen, C. T. C., theologian and philologist (in U. S.)	1796	1846
Fr.	Fonblanque, J. S. M., jurisprudence	1787	1865
Fr.	Fontenelle, Bernard le Bouvier de, miscellaneous writer	1657	1757
Amer.	Foote, Andrew Hull, admiral and author	1806	1863
Eng.	——, Samuel, a comic writer and actor	1721	1771
Eng.	Forbes, Edward, naturalist and author	1815	1864
Eng.	———, John, M. D., medical writer	1787	
Amer.	Force, Peter, journalist and historian	1790	
Ital.	Forcellini, Giles, a Latin lexicographer	1688	
Eng.	Ford, John, an early dramatic author	1586	1640

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN	DIED
Eng.	Ford, Richard, author of works on Spain	1796	1858
Ital.	Foresti, E. Felice, patriot and *littérateur*	1793	1859
Amer.	Forrest, Edwin, actor	1806	
Eng.	Forster, John, journalist and author	1812	
Ger.	——, John R., traveller and naturalist	1729	1798
Amer.	Forsyth, John, diplomatist and statesman	1780	1841
Eng.	Fosbrooke, Rev. T. D., archæologist (Ency. Antiq.)	1770	1842
Ital.	Foscari, Francesco, 45th doge of Venice	1372	1457
Ital.	Foscolo, Nicol Ugo, poet and musical author	1777	1827
Eng.	Foster, John, essayist	1770	1843
Fr.	Fouché, Joseph, Duke of Otranto, a brutal revolutionist	1763	1820
Ger.	Fouqué, Fried H. L. de la Motte, author of 'Undine,' &c.	1777	1843
Fr.	Fourier, Charles, founder of the 'social' system	1772	1836
Fr.	——, Francis M. C., writer on social science	1772	1837
Amer.	Fowler, Orson S., phrenologist	1809	
Eng.	Fox, Charles James, one of the greatest of statesmen and orators	1748	1806
Eng.	——, George, the founder of the society of Friends or Quakers	1624	1690
Eng.	——, John, a divine, author of the 'Book of Martyrs'	1517	1587
Eng.	——, Sir Charles, engineer, builder of Crystal Palace	1810	
Ital.	Fra Diavolo (Michael Pezza), Neapolitan bandit	1769	1806
	Francia, José G. R., dictator of Paraguay	1757	1840
Amer.	Francis, John W., physician and author	1789	1861
Ital.	——, Saint, founder of 'Franciscans'	1182	1226
Savoy.	——, de Sales, saint and bishop	1567	1622
Irish.	——, Sir Philip, political writer	1740	1808
Amer.	Franklin, Benjamin, a celebrated philosopher and statesman	1706	1790
Eng.	——, Sir John, admiral and Arctic explorer	1786	1847
Scot.	Frazer, Simon, Lord Lovat, jacobite leader, beheaded	1667	1747
Russ.	Frederick II., the Great, King, an able general and author	1712	1786
Amer.	Freeman, James, D.D., first Unitarian minister in U. S.	1759	1835
Amer.	Frelinghuysen, Theo., statesman	1787	1862
Amer.	Fremont, John Charles, explorer and statesman	1813	
Amer.	Freneau, Philip, poet and journalist	1752	1832
Eng.	Frere, John Hookman, poet and diplomatist	1769	1846
Ger.	Freytag, G. W. F., 'Arabic Dictionary,' &c.	1778	
Eng.	Frobisher, Sir Martin, a celebrated navigator		1594
Fer.	Froebel, Julius, traveller and author	1806	
Fr.	Froissart, John, a chronicler and poet	1333	1400
Amer.	Frothingham, Richard, Jr., historian and journalist	1812	
Eng.	Fry, Elizabeth, philanthropist	1780	1845
Amer.	—, Wm. Henry, composer and journalist	1815	1864
Eng.	Fuller, Andrew, an eminent Baptist minister	1754	1815
Amer.	——, Richard, D. D., Baptist preacher and author	1808	
Amer.	——, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness d'Ossoli, *littérateur*	1810	1850
Eng.	——, Thomas, a divine and historian	1608	1661
Eng.	Fullerton, Lady Georgiana, novelist	1812	
Fr.	Furetière, Anthony, a philosopher	1620	1683
Amer.	Furness, William Henry, D. D., Unitarian preacher and author	1802	
Ger.	Furst, Julius, orientalist and philologist	1805	
Swiss.	Fuseli, Henry, painter and writer on art	1741	1825

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NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Gadsden, Christopher, revolutionary statesman	1724	180[illegible]
Amer.	———, James, statesman and negotiator	1788	1858
Eng.	Gage, Thomas, last royal governor of Massachusetts		1787
Fr.	Gagnier, John, an orientalist and author	1670	1740
Fr.	Gail, J. B., philologist	1755	1829
Fr.	Gaillard, Gabriel Henry, miscellaneous writer and historian	1726	1806
Amer.	Gaines, Major-General E. P., military commander	1777	1849
Rom.	Gaius, or Caius, jurist and legal writer		1st cent.
Gr.	Galen, Claudius, a celebrated physician	131	
En.Am.	Gales, Joseph, founder of 'National Intelligencer'	1786	
Ital.	Galileo, an illustrious philosopher and astronomer	1564	1642
Ger.	Gall, John Joseph, a celebrated physiologist, and founder of the science of phrenology	1758	1828
Amer.	Gallagher, William D., journalist and poet	1808	
S. Am.	Gallatin, Albert, statesman, diplomatist, philologist, and ethnol.	1761	1849
Amer.	Gallaudet, Thomas H., founder of the first American asylum for deaf and dumb	1787	1851
Russ.	Gallitzin, the name of several distinguished princes	16th to 17th cent.	
Russ.	———, Demetrius Aug., a noble missionary priest	1770	1840
Scot.	Galt, John, novelist	1779	1839
Ital.	Galvani, Louis, a physician and experimental philosopher, discoverer of galvanic electricity	1737	1798
Port.	Gama, Vasco, navigator, first who doubled the Cape of Good Hope		1524
Jew.	Gamaliel, a Pharisee, doctor of the law		88
Ger.	Gans, Edward, jurist	1798	1847
Span.	Garcia, Manuel, musical composer	1779	1832
Span.	Garcias-Lasso de la Vega, the prince of Spanish poetry	1503	1536
Span.	Garcilasso de la Vega, one of the conquerors of Peru		1559
Eng.	Gardiner, Stephen, Roman Catholic prelate	1483	1555
Ital.	Garibaldi, Giuseppe, patriotic general and leader	1806	
Fr.	Garnier, Count Germain, jurist	1754	1821
Eng.	Garrick, David, a celebrated actor and dramatist	1716	1779
Amer.	Garrison, William Lloyd, abolitionist politician	1805	
Eng.	Garth, Sir Samuel, physician and poet	1718	
Eng.	Gascoigne, Sir William, the judge who imprisoned Henry, Prince of Wales, for a misdemeanor	1350	1413
Eng.	Gaskell, Elizabeth C., novelist	1820	1865
Fr.	Gassendi, Peter, a celebrated philosopher	1592	1655
	Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, general,	1489	1512
Amer.	Gates, Horatio, a distinguished officer in the Revolution	1728	1806
Fr.	"Gavarni," real name Sulpice Paul Chevalier, caricaturist	1801	
Eng.	Gay, John, a popular poet	1688	1732
Fr.	Gay-Lussac, N. F. chemist	1778	1850
Span.	Gayangos, Pascal de, Oriental scholar and historian	1809	
Amer.	Gayarre, Charles A., historian	1805	
Eng.	Gell, Sir William, scholar and antiquary (Pompeii and Rome)	1777	1836
Ger.	Gellert, Christian Furchtegott, a poet and miscellaneous writer	1715	1769
Rom.	Gellius, Aulius, grammarian	A. D.	2d cent.
Fr.	Genest, or Genêt, Edward C., diplomatist	1765	1834

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Bar.	Genghis-Khan, a celebrated conqueror	1164	1227
Fr.	Genlis, Stephania Félicité, Countess de, miscellaneous writer	1746	1830
Eng.	Geoffrey of Monmouth, an historian of the 12th century		
Fr.	Geoffroy-Saint Hilaire Etienne, zoologist	1772	1844
Fr.	Gerando, Baron de, writer on education, &c.	1770	1842
Fr.	Gérard, Etienne Maurice, count, marshal of France	1773	1852
Rom.	Germanicus, Tiberius Drusus Cæsar, military commander		19
Amer.	Gerry, Elbridge, a distinguished patriot, vice-president U. S.	1814	
Fr.	Gerson, John Charlier de, an ecclesiastic and author	1363	1429
Amer.	Gerstacker, Fried, novelist and traveller	1816	
Ger.	Gervinus, George Gottfried, historian and politician	1805	
Ger.	Gesenius, Fred. Hein. William, orientalist and biblical critic	1786	1842
Swiss.	Gessner, Conrad, an eminent naturalist	1516	1565
Ger.	———, John Matthias, a philologist	1691	1761
Ital.	Giannone, Peter, an historian	1676	1758
Amer	Gibbes, Robert Wilson, physician and author	1809	
Eng.	Gibbon, Edward, one of the greatest of England's historians	1737	1794
Amer.	Gibbs, Josiah W., philologist	1790	
Amer.	Gibson, Colonel John and Col. George, both officers in the Revolution		
Eng.	———, Thomas Milner, statesman	1807	
Amer.	Giddings, Joshua Reed, statesman	1795	1865
Eng.	Gifford, William, a critic and poet	1757	1826
Eng.	———, John, an historical and political writer	1758	1818
Ger.	Gieseler, John K. L., church historian	1792	1854
Eng.	Gilbert, James W., writer on banking	1794	1863
Eng.	———, Sir Humphrey, one of the earliest adventurers in Amer.		1583
Scot.	Gilfillan, George, clergyman and author	1813	
Eng.	Gill, John, a divine, oriental scholar and author	1697	1771
Amer.	Gillespie, Wm. M., professor and author on engineering	1816	
Scot.	Gillies, John, 'History of Greece,' &c.	1747	1836
Amer.	Gilman, John T., noted governor of New Hampshire	1759	1828
Amer.	———, Samuel, Unitarian clergyman and author	1791	1858
Eng.	Gilpin, Bernard, 'apostle of the North'	15 7	1583
Eng.	———, Wm., writer on the picturesque	1724	1804
Eng.	Gilray, James, engraver and caricaturist	1757	1815
Ital.	Gioberti, Vincenzo, philosopher, priest, and statesman	1801	1852
Ital.	Gioja, Melchior, writer on economical sciences	1767	1829
Sw. Am.	Girard, Charles, naturalist	1822	
Fr. Am.	———, Stephen, merchant, banker, millionaire	1750	1831
Fr.	Girardin, Emil de, journalist	1802	
Eng.	Gladstone, Wm. Ewart, statesman and author	1809	
Eng.	Glanvill, Joseph, divine, philosopher, and author	1636	1680
Eng.	Gleig, Geo. Robt., clergyman and author	1796	
Welsh	Glendower, Owen, chieftain	1349	1415
Eng.	Gliddon, Geo. Robins, Egyptologist and author	1809	1857
Ger.	Gluck, Christop W. von, musical composer	1714	1787
Swe.	Gmelin, John Frederick, chemist	1748	1805
Fr.	Godfrey, of Bouillon, or Boulogne, a celebrated leader in the Crusades		1106
Amer.	Godman, John, M. D., a distinguished naturalist, &c.	1794	1830
Eng.	Godolphin, Sidney, earl of, statesman	1640	1712

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Span.	Godoy, Manuel de, statesman, 'prince of the peace'	1767	1851
Amer.	Godwin, Parke, journalist and historian	1816	
Eng.	———, William, novelist and metaphysician	1755	1836
Ger.	Goethe, John Wolfgang, poet and novelist	1749	1831
Ital.	Goldoni, Charles, the Italian Molière	1707	1793
Irish.	Goldsmith, Oliver, celebrated poet and miscellaneous writer	1731	1774
Dutch.	Golius, James, orientalist and lexicographer	1596	1667
Span.	Gonsalvo, of Cordova, a celebrated warrior	1443	1515
Eng.	Good, John Mason, physician and author	1764	1827
Amer.	Goodrich, Chauncey A., scholar and divine	1790	1860
Amer.	———, Frank B., (son of Samuel G.,) author	1826	
Amer.	———, Samuel Griswold, 'Peter Parley,' voluminous author	1793	1860
Amer.	Goodyear, Charles, inventor and India-rubber patentee	1800	1860
Scot.	Gordon, 'lord George,' political agitator	1750	1793
Eng.	———, Wm., author of History of the United States	1730	1807
Eng.	Gore, Catharine G., novelist	1799	
Eng.	Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, 'lord proprietor of Maine'		1647
Hung.	Görgey, Arthur, general in the Revolution, (supposed traitor)	1818	
Gr.	Gorgias, an orator and sophist	f. B. C. 5th cent	
Russ.	Gortchakoff, Michael, prince, general in Crimea, &c.	1792	1861
Russ.	————, Alexander, prince, diplomatist	1800	
Amer.	Gorton, Samuel, enthusiast and author	1600	1677
En.Am.	Gough, John B., lecturer on temperance	1817	
Irish.	——, Hugh, viscount, general in India, &c.	1779	
Amer.	Gould, Augustus A., naturalist and physician	1805	
Amer.	——, Hannah F., poet	(abt.) 1800	1865
Eng.	——, John, naturalist and author	1804	
Fr.	Gourgaud, Gaspard, baron, one of Napoleon's generals	1783	1852
Eng.	Gower, John, one of the earliest English poets		1402
Rom.	Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius, a celebrated democrat		B. C. 133
Rom.	———, Caius Sempronius		B. C. 121
Ger.	Graefe, or Graevius, an erudite classic writer	1632	1703
Scot,	Grahame, John, viscount of Dundee, lord Grahame of Claverhouse, general	1643	1689
Scot.	———, James, a poet	1765	1811
Scot.	———, James, author of 'History of the United States'	1770	1842
Fr.	Grammont, Count Philibert, licentious author of 'Memoirs'	1621	1707
Fr.	Grandville, J. S. G., caricaturist and artist	1803	1847
Fr.	Granier, Adolphe, journalist and historian	1805	
Scot.	Grant, Anne, (of Laggan,) novelist, essayist, &c.	1755	1838
Scot.	——, James, journalist and author	1806	
Scot.	——, James, novelist	1822	
Span.	Granvelle, Ant. Pierre, cardinal de, statesman	1517	1586
Eng.	Granville, G. G. Leweson Gower, 2d earl of, statesman	1816	
Eng.	———, John Carteret, earl, statesman	1690	1793
Ital.	Gratian, a monk, compiler of the canon law	f. 12th cent.	
Irish.	Grattan, Henry, a distinguished orator and statesman	1750	1821
	———, Thomas Colley, novelist	1796	1864
Dutch.	Gravesande, Wm. Jacob, a geometrician and philosopher	1688	1742
Amer.	Gray, Asa, botanist, prof. in Harvard, author of 'Flora,' &c.	1810	
Amer.	——, Henry Peters, painter.	1819	
Eng.	——, John Edward, naturalist	(abt.) 1800	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Eng.	Gray, Thomas, poet	1716	1771
Amer.	Graydon, Alex., author of 'Revolutionary Memoirs'	1752	1818
Amer.	Greeley, Horace, journalist and politician	1811	
Fr.	Gregory I., the Great, pope, author	544	604
Ital.	———, VII., the Great, pope Hildebrand, celebrated despot		1085
Scot.	———, David, philosopher and mathematician	1661	1710
Irish.	———, George, D. D., miscellaneous writer	1754	1808
Scot.	———, James, philosopher and mathematician	1648	1685
	———, Nazianzen, St. Christian, writer	328	389
	——— of Nyssa, St. Christian, writer	331	396
Eng.	———, Olinthus, mathematician and religious writer	1774	1841
Fr.	——— of Tours, historian	544	593
Amer.	Green, Ashbel D. D., clergyman and author	1762	1848
Amer.	——, Horace, physician, author of medical works	1802	1866
Amer.	Greene, Chas. G., journalist and politician	1804	
Amer.	———, Geo. Washington, scholar and critic	1811	
Eng.	———, Matthew, poet	1696	1737
Amer.	———, Nathaniel, maj. gen., distinguished in the Revolution	1741	1786
Amer.	———, Nathaniel, author and journalist	1797	
Eng.	———, Robt., dramatist	1560	1592
Amer.	Greenhow, Robert, historical writer	1800	1854
Amer.	Greenleaf, Simon, jurist and author	1783	1858
Amer.	Greenough, Horatio, sculptor and author	1805	1852
Eng.	Greville, Sir Fulke, (Lord Brooke), statesman and author	1554	1628
Eng.	Grey, Earl, statesman, whig premier for William IV.	1764	1845
Eng.	——, Lady Jane, the accomplished victim of another's ambition	1537	1554
Ger.	Griesbach, John James, an eminent theologian and philologist	1745	1812
Amer.	Griffin, Edward D., D. D., theologian	1770	1837
Irish.	——, Gerald, novelist	1803	1840
Amer.	Grimke, Thomas S., jurist	1786	1834
Ger.	Grimm, J. M. C., miscellaneous writer	1785	1863
Amer.	Griscom, John, educator, philanthropist	1774	1852
Amer.	Griswold, Alex, V., bishop Prot. Epis. Church, New England	1766	1843
Amer.	———, Rufus Wilmot, author and critic	1815	1857
Dutch.	Gronovius, James, an erudite critic	1645	1716
Eng.	Grose, Francis, antiquary and author	1731	1791
Amer.	Gross, Samuel D., physician, surgeon, and author	1805	
Eng.	Grote, George, author of History of Greece	1794	
Ger.	Grotefend, G. F., philologist	1775	1836
Dutch.	Grotius or DeGroot, Hugh, an eminent scholar	1583	1645
Fr.	Grouchy, Emanuel, count, marshal of France	1776	1847
Amer	Grundy, Felix, senator of the U. S. (Tenn.)	1777	1840
Ger.	Gryph, Andrew, a dramatist	1616	1664
Ital.	Guarini, John Baptist, a poet	1537	1612
Ger.	Guericke, Otto, experimental philos., inventor of the air-pump	1602	1686
Ital.	Guerrazi, Francesco D., author and politician	1805	
Ital.	Guiccardini, Francis, an historian	1482	1540
Fr.	Guillotin, Joseph T.. benevolent physician, inventor of the guillotine	1738	1814
Fr.	Guise, Charles of, cardinal, a bigoted and ambitious statesman	1525	1574
Fr.	———, Francis of Lorraine, duke of, celebrated warrior	1519	1563
Fr.	———, Henry of Lorraine, duke of, an ambitious warrior	1550	1588
Fr.	Guizot, Francis, statesman, historian, and metaphysician	1787	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Nor.	Guiscard, Robert, a Norman warrior	1015	1085
Eng.	Gunter, Edmund, a mathematician, inventor of the Gunter scale	1581	1619
Eng.	Gurney, Joseph John, philanthropist (Soc. Friends)	1788	1847
Pol.	Gurowsky, Adam de, count, publicist and author	1805	1866
Eng.	Gurwood, John, Col., editor of Wellington's Despatches	1791	1845
Swe.	Gustavus I., (Gustavus Vasa) king of Sweden	1496	1560
Swe.	——— II., Adolphus, king of Sweden; able warrior	1594	1633
Swe.	——— III., king of Sweden	1746	1792
Swe	——— IV., Adolphus, king of Sweden	1778	1837
Amer.	Guthrie, James, secretary of the treasury to Pierce	1793	
Scot.	———, William, author of a history of England, Scotland, &c.	1708	1770
Ger.	Guttenberg, John, one of the inventors of printing	1400	1468
Pruss.	Gutzlaff, Charles, traveller and historian of China	1803	1851
Fr.	Guyon, Jeanne M. B., de la Motte, mystical teacher and writer	1648	1717
Eng.	———, Richard D., general in the service of Hungary, &c.	1813	1856
Sw.Am.	Guyot, Arnold H., writer on physical geography	1807	
Eng.	Gwynn, Eleanor, ('Nell Gwynn') mistress of Charles II.	1650	1687
Hg. Au.	Gyulai, Francis, count, commander of Austrian army in Italy	1798	1866
Eng.	Habington, Wm., poet	1605	1645
Amer.	Hackett, Horatio B., biblical critic	1808	
Amer.	———, James H., actor	1800	
Pers.	Hafiz, Mohammed, the Anacreon of Persia		1389
Ger.	Hagenbach, Karl L., ecclesiastical historian	1801	
Ger.	Hahn, August, theological writer	1807	1857
Ger.	——, Simon Frederick, an historian	1692	1729
Ger.	Hahneman, founder of 'Homeopathy' in medicine	1755	1843
Ger.	Hahn-Hahn, Ida, countess of, traveller and novelist	1805	
Eng.	Hakluyt, Richard, author of voyages, &c., of the English	1553	1616
Scot.	Haldane, Robert, philanthropist and theologian	1764	1842
Scot.	Haldeman, S. S., naturalist and philologist	1812	
Amer.	Hale, Benj., D.D., educator and author	1797	
Amer.	——, David, journalist, founder of N. Y. Journal of Commerce	1791	1849
Amer.	——, Nathan, revolutionary patriot, executed as a spy	1758	1776
Amer.	——, Nathan, journalist, Boston Daily Advertiser	1784	1863
Amer.	——, Sarah J., poet and prose writer	1795	
Eng.	——, Sir Matthew, eminent and incorruptible judge	1609	1676
Fr.	Halévy, J. F. C., musical composer	1799	1862
Eng.	Halford, Sir Henry, physician and medical writer	1766	1844
Eng.	Haliburton, Thos. C., humorous writer, 'Sam Slick'	1803	1865
Eng.	Hall, Capt. Basil, author of Travels, &c.	1788	1844
Amer.	——, Gordon, first American missionary in Bombay	1784	1826
Amer.	——, James, jurist and author	1793	
Amer.	——, James, geologist and palæontologist	1811	
Eng.	——, Joseph, bishop of Norwich, theological author	1574	1656
Eng.	——, Rev. Robert, theologian and pulpit orator	1764	1831
Eng.	Hallam, Henry, historian	1777	1859
Amer.	Halleck, Fitz Greene, poet	1795	
Swiss.	Haller, Albert von, miscellaneous writer	1708	1777
Eng.	Halley, Edmund, an eminent astronomer and mathematician	1656	1741
Eng.	Halliwell, James Orchard, archæologist and author	1820	
Scot.	Halyburton, Thomas, theological writer	1674	1712
Carth.	Hamilcar Barca, a Carthaginian general		B. C. 229

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Hamilton, Alexander, statesman, first secretary of treasury, U. S.	1757	1804
Irish.	———, Elizabeth, a talented miscellaneous writer	1758	1816
Amer.	———, James, statesman, U. S. senator from South Carolina	1786	1857
Scot.	———, Sir Wm., diplomatist and antiquary	1730	1803
Scot.	———, Sir Wm., metaphysician	1788	1856
Irish.	———, Sir Wm. Rowan, mathematician and philosopher	1805	
Scot.	———, Thos., Capt., novelist, 'Men and Manners in America'	1789	1842
Eng.	———, William Richard, archæologist	1777	1859
Ger.	Hammer, Baron von, historian and orientalist	1774	1856
Eng.	Hammond, James, poet	1710	1742
Amer.	———, James H., U. S. senator from South Carolina	1807	
Eng.	Hampden, John, a celebrated patriotic statesman	1594	1643
Amer.	Hampton, Wade, general in revolution	1755	1835
Amer.	Hancock, John, a distinguished patriot, president of Congress	1737	1793
Ger.	Handel, Geo. Frederick, one of the greatest musical composers	1684	1758
Carth.	Hannibal, or Annibal, general against Rome	B. C. 247	B. C. 183
Carth.	Hanno, navigator	B. C. 5th cent.	
	———, the Great, general and statesman		B. C. 202
Nor.	Hanstein, G., mathematician and astronomer	1784	
Amer.	Harbaugh, Henry, author of religious works	1817	
Ger.	Hardenbergh, Karl A. von, statesman	1750	1822
Amer.	Harding, Chester, portrait painter	1792	1866
Eng.	———, James D., artist and author on art	1798	1863
Eng.	Hardinge, Henry, viscount, general and governor-general of India	1785	1856
Eng.	Hardwicke, Charles, theological writer	1821	1859
Eng.	Hare, Julius Charles, archdeacon, theological writer	1795	1855
Eng.	——, Robert, chemist and physicist	1781	1858
Amer.	Harlan, Richard, M. D., naturalist	1796	1843
Eng.	Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, celebrated statesman	1661	1724
Sar.	Haroun Al Raschid, caliph, a patron of learning		808
Amer.	Harper, James, John, J. Wesley, and Fletcher, publishers, born	1795, '7,	1801,'4
Eng.	Harrington, James, political writer	1611	1677
Eng.	Harriott, Thos., mathematician and voyager to Virginia	1560	1621
Eng.	Harris, James, compiler of the first Cyclopedia, &c.	1670	1719
Eng.	———, John, theological writer	1804	1856
Amer.	———, Thaddeus Wm., naturalist	1795	1856
Amer	Harrison, Gen. Wm. H., military commander and president U. S.	1773	1841
Amer.	Harvard, John, founder of Harvard College		1688
Eng.	Harvey, William, discoverer of the circulation of the blood	1569	1658
Ger.	Hase, Henry, classical antiquary	1789	1842
Ger.	——, Karl Aug., theological author	1800	
Ger.	Hassenclever, John Peter, painter (Dusseldorf school)	1810	1853
Eng.	Haslam, John, writer on insanity	1764	1844
Eng.	Hastings, marquis of, military commander	1754	1825
Eng.	———, Warren, governor-general of British India	1733	1818
Ger.	Hauser, Casper, a mysterious "wild boy"	1778	1833
Fr.	Haussez, Baron, minister of Charles X., traveller		
Eng.	Hatton, Sir Christopher, lord chancellor		1591
Fr.	Hauy, René Just, mineralogist	1742	1822
Eng.	Havelock, Henry, general in India	1795	1857
Amer.	Haven, Alice B., author of juvenile books	1828	1866
En. A.	Haviland, John, architect	1792	1852

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Hawes, Joel, Congregational clergyman and author	1789	1867
Eng.	Hawke, Edward, lord, a brave and successful admiral	1713	1781
Eng.	Hawksworth, Dr. John, miscellaneous writer	1715	1773
Eng.	Hawkins, Sir John, a navigator, originator of the slave trade	1520	1595
Eng.	———, Sir John, author of 'History of Music,' &c.	1719	1789
Amer.	Hawks, Francis Lister, Episcopal divine and historian	1798	1866
Amer.	Hawthorne, Nathaniel, novelist	1804	1862
Ger.	Haydn, Joseph, a celebrated musical composer	1732	1809
Eng.	Haydon, Benj. A., historical painter	1786	1846
Amer.	Hayes, Isaac, Arctic navigator and author		
Eng.	Hayley, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer	1745	1820
Amer.	Hayne, Robert Y., governor of South Carolina and senator U. S.	1791	1835
Amer.	Haynes, Lemuel, colored preacher and patriot	1758	1834
Eng.	Haywood, Abraham, translator of 'Faust'	1800	
Eng.	Hazlitt, William, essayist and critic	1778	1830
Eng.	Head, Sir Francis B., author of Travels, &c.	1793	
Eng.	——, Sir George, author of 'Rome,' &c.	1782	1855
Amer.	Headley, Joel T., author of biographies and histories	1814	
Amer.	Heath, Wm., major-general in the revolution, author of Memoirs	1737	1814
Eng.	Heber, Reginald, a divine and poet	1783	1826
Eng.	———, Richard, bibliomaniac and book collector	1773	1833
Ger.	Hecker, Fred. K. F., politician	1811	
Amer.	———, Isaac F., Roman Catholic clergyman and author	1819	
Eng.	Heckwelder, John, Moravian missionary and author	1743	1823
Ger.	Hederick, Benjamin, a lexicographer	1675	1748
Amer.	Hedge, Fred. H., clergyman and author	1805	
Ger.	Hedwig, John, a physician and botanist	1730	1799
Ger.	Heeren, A. H. L., historian	1760	1842
Ger.	Hegel, G. W. F., metaphysician	1770	1831
Ger.	Heine, Henry, poet and *littérateur*	1799	1856
Ger.	Heineccius, Jno. G., juridical author	1681	1741
Rom.	Helena, St., wife of Constantius Chlorus, emperor	247	327
Gr.	Heliodorus (of Emessa) the first romance writer	fl. 4th cent.	
Fr.	Heloise, abbess of the Paraclete, famed for intrigue with Abelard	1101	1164
Eng.	Helps, Arthur, essayist and dramatist	1817	
Fr.	Helvetius, Claude A., philosopher	1715	1771
Ger.	Helvicus, Christopher, a chronologist	1581	1617
Eng.	Hemans, Felicia D., poetess	1794	1835
Eng.	Henfey, Arthur, botanist	1800	
Ger.	Hengstenberg, E. W., metaphysician, antiquary and theologian	1802	
Eng.	Henley, John, clergyman and author, 'orator Henley'	1692	1756
Flem.	Hennepin, Louis, missionary and explorer of N. A.	1640	1699
Eng.	Henningsen, Chas. Fred., author and soldier	1815	
Fr.	Henry IV., an able and popular monarch	1553	1610
Amer.	——, Caleb S., clergyman and author	1804	
Amer.	——, Joseph, physicist, director of Smithsonian Institute	1797	
Amer.	——, Matthew, author of 'Comment. on the Bible'	1662	1714
Port.	——, the Navigator, prince, 3d son of John I.	1394	1463
Scot.	——, Robert, an historian	1718	1790
Amer.	——, Patrick, an orator and patriot	1736	1799
Amer.	Hentz, Caroline Lee, novelist		1856
Rom.	Heraclius (born in Cappadocia), emperor of the East	575	641

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Gr.	Heraclitus, a philosopher	f. B. C. 504	
Eng.	Herbert, Edward, Lord of Cherbury, diplomatist and philosopher	1581	1648
Eng.	Herbert, George, clergyman and poet	1593	1632
Eng. Am.	———, Henry Wm. novelist and miscellaneous author	1807	1858
Eng.	———, Sidney, statesman	1810	
Eng.	———, Wm., (3rd Earl of Pembroke) poet	1580	1630
Eng.	———, Wm., dean of Manchester, poet and philosopher	1778	1847
Ger.	Herder, John Godfrey, a philosophical writer	1744	1803
Scot.	Heriot, George, goldsmith, founder of school	1563	1624
Ger.	Hermann, Ch. F., philologist, 'History of Philosophy' &c.	1804	
Ger.	———, J. G. J., philologist	1772	1848
Gr.	Hermogenes, a rhetorician	f. 180	
Amer.	Herndon, Wm. L., naval commander and explorer	1813	1859
	Herod, Agrippa I, King of Judea, (grandson of Herod the Great)	B. C. 7	A. D. 44
	———, the Great, King of the Jews	B. C. 71	4
Gr.	Herodian, an historian	f. 230	
Gr.	Herodotus, the earliest of the Greek historians whose works are extant	B. C. 484	
Fr.	Herold, L. G. F., musical composer	1792	1833
Span.	Herrera, Anthony, an historian	1659	1625
Mex.	———, Jose J. de, president of Mexico		1851
Eng.	Herrick, Robert, poet	1591	1674
Eng.	Herschel, Caroline L., astronomer	1750	1848
Eng.	———, Sir William, one of the greatest of astronomers	1738	1822
Jew.	Herschell, Dr. Solomon, chief rabbi of the Jews in England	1760	1842
Eng.	———, Sir J. F. W., astronomer and natural philosopher		
Eng.	Hervey, James, a pious and amiable divine and writer	1713	1758
Eng.	———, Thomas K., poet and prose writer	1799	1859
Russ.	Herzen, Alexander, publicist, editor and author	1812	
Gr.	Hesiod, a poet, contemporary of Homer	f. B. C. 907	
Ger.	Heyne, C. G., a learned critic and writer	1729	1812
Eng.	Heywood, Thomas, humorist and dramatist	1650	
Eng.	Hickes, George, a theologian and philologist	1642	1715
Amer.	Hickok, Laurens P., metaphysical author	1798	
Amer.	Hicks, Elias, preacher of the Society of Friends	1748	1830
Amer.	Hildreth, Richard, author of History of the United States	1807	1863
Fr.	Hilaire, Geoff. St., naturalist	1772	1844
Eng.	Hill, Rowland, author of cheap postage in England	1795	
Eng.	Hill, Rowland, Rev., eccentric clergyman	1744	1833
Eng.	——, Rowland, viscount, general in Spain and at Waterloo	1772	1842
Eng.	——, Sir John, a botanist and multifarious writer	1716	1775
Amer.	Hillard, George S., author and journalist	1808	
Jew.	Hillel, the elder, compiler of the Talmud	B. C. 112	
Amer.	Hillhouse, James A., poet	1789	1841
Eng.	Hind, John Russell, astronomer	1823	
Eng.	Hinton, John Howard, author of History of United States	1800	
Gr.	Hipparchus, astronomer	B. C. 2d cent.	
Gr	Hippocrates, the father of medicine	B. C. 460	
	Hippolytus, Saint, ecclesiastical writer	A. D. 3d cent.	
Amer.	Hitchcock, Edward, D. D., theologian and geologist	1793	
	———, Roswell D., theologian, orator, and patriot		
Eng.	Hoadley, William, a celebrated prelate and author	1676	1761

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mer.	Hobart, John Henry, bishop of New York	1776	1830
ng.	Hobbes, Thomas, a philosopher and translator.	1588	1797
ng.	Hobhouse, John Cam., Lord Broughton, author and statesman	1786	
r.	Hoche, Lazarus, a military commander	1768	1797
mer.	Hodge, Charles, Rev., theological writer	1797	
mer.	Hoe, Richard M., an inventor of printing presses	1812	
viss.	Hofer, Andrew, a Tyrolian patriot	1765	1810
ng.	Hofland, Barbara, novelist	1770	1844
ng.	Hoffman, David, lawyer and author	1784	1854
mer.	Hoffman, Charles Fenno, poet and novelist	1806	
ot.	Hogg, James, 'the Ettrick Shepherd,' poet	1772	1835
ung.	Hohenlohe, prince of, prelate, and alleged miracle worker	1793	1819
an.	Holberg, Louis, baron de, an historian	1685	1754
mer.	Holbrook, John E., naturalist	1795	
ng.	Holcroft, Thomas, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer	1744	1809
ng.	Hole, Matthew, writer on the Liturgy	1640	1730
ng.	Holingshed, chronicler		1582
mer.	Holland, Josiah G., journalist, poet and essayist	1819	
ng.	———, Lord, statesman and *littérateur*	1773	1840
ng.	———, Philemon, a translator	1551	1636
mer.	Hollis, Thomas, benefactor of Harvard College	1659	1731
mer.	———, Thomas, philanthropist (life, 2 vols., 4to)	1720	1774
ng.	Holman, James, a blind traveller and author	1787	1857
mer.	Holmes, Abiel, D. D., 'Annals of America'	1763	1837
mer.	———, Oliver Wendell, physician, poet and essayist	1809	
ng.	Holt, Sir John, lord chief justice	1642	1709
mer.	Holyoke, Edward Aug., physician and naturalist	1728	1829
ot.	Home, Henry, Lord Kaimes, 'Criticism'	1696	1782
ot.	———, John, a divine, dramatist and historian	1724	1808
r.	Homer, the greatest of poets, supposed to have flourished	B. C. 907	
ng.	Hone, Wm., author of 'Every Day Book,' and political works	1779	1842
ng.	Hood, Samuel, viscount, a naval officer	1724	1816
ng.	———, Thomas, poet and humorist	1798	1845
itch.	Hoogvliet, Arnold, a poet	1687	1763
ng.	Hook, Robert, a mathematician	1635	1702
ng.	———, Theo. E., novelist and humorist	1788	1841
ng.	Hooke, Nathaniel, author of a Roman history	1690	1763
ng.	Hooker, Joseph D., physician and botanist	1816	
ng.	———, Richard, an eminent divine	1553	1600
ng.	———, Sir W. J., botanist	1785	1865
ng.	Hoole, John, a poet and translator	1717	1803
ng.	Hooper, John, one of the first Protestant martyrs	1495	1555
ng.	Hope, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer, "Anastasius"	1770	1831
ner.	Hôpital, Michel de l', chancellor of France	1505	1573
ner.	Hopkins, Ezek., first commodore U. S. Navy	1718	1802
ner.	———, John H., protestant episcopal bishop of Vt. and author	1792	
ner.	———, Mark, clergyman and author	1802	
ner.	———, Samuel, an eminent divine and author	1721	1803
ner.	———, Stephen, signer of the Declaration of Independence	1707	1785
ner.	Hopkinson, Francis, signer of the Dec. of Independence and author	1737	1791
ner.	———, Joseph, jurist and statesman	1770	1842
om.	Horace, Quintus Flaccus, eminent poet	B. C. 65	B. C. 8

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Flem.	Horn, Philip de Mont, count of, soldier and statesman	1522	1568
Eng.	Horne, George, a learned prelate, bishop of Norwich	1730	1792
Eng.	——, Richard H., poet and essayist	1803	
Eng.	——, Thomas Hartwell, biblical critic and historian	1780	1862
Eng.	Horner, Francis, statesman and essayist	1778	1817
Eng.	——, Leonard, geological writer	1785	1864
Eng.	Horsley, Samuel, a prelate and mathematician	1736	1806
Rom.	Hortensius, Quintus, orator	B. C. 114	B. C. 50
Amer.	Hosack, David, M. D., medical and scientific writer	1769	1835
Heb.	Hosea, prophet	8th cent.	B. C.
Fr.	Houdin, Robert, conjurer	1805	
Fr.	Houdon, Jean Antoine, sculptor	1741	1828
Fr.	Houssaye, Arsène, miscellaneous writer	1815	
Amer.	House, Samuel G., physician and philanthropist	1801	
Amer.	Houston, Sam., general, governor, and ex-governor of Texas	1793	1862
Eng.	Howard, John, a celebrated philanthropist	1726	1790
Amer.	——, John Eager, revolutionary soldier and statesman	1752	1827
Amer.	Howe, Elias, jr., inventor of sewing machines	1819	
Eng.	——, Geo. Aug., general in colonial war	1724	1758
Eng.	——, Richard, lord, earl, admiral	1725	1799
Eng.	——, Sir Wm., commander-in-chief in America		1814
Eng.	Howell, James, author of 'Letters'	1596	1666
Eng.	Howitt, Mary (wife of Wm.), novelist and poet	1804	
Eng.	——, William, traveller, essayist, &c.	1795	
Eng.	Howley, William, archbishop of Canterbury	1765	1848
Eng.	Hoyle, Edmund, writer on games	1672	1769
Swiss.	Huber, Francis, naturalist	1750	1831
Fr.	Huc, Evariste R., Catholic missionary and author	1813	1860
Eng.	Hudson, Henry, discoverer of Hudson river		1611
Fr.	Huet, Peter Daniel, an erudite prelate and author	1630	1721
Ger.	Hufeland, Chris. W., medical author	1762	1836
Fr.	Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian line of French kings	946	996
Irish-Am.	Hughes, John, Catholic Archbishop N. Y.	1798	1864
Fr.	Hugo, Victor M., novelist, poet, and statesman	1802	
Amer.	Hull, Commodore Isaac, naval commander (Const. and Guer.); &c.	1775	1845
Amer.	——, Wm., general in War of 1812	1753	1825
Ger.	Humboldt, Karl Wilhelm, baron, statesman and author	1767	1835
Pruss.	——, F. H. A., baron, traveller, geographer, and nat. phil.	1769	1859
Scot.	Hume, David, an historian and philosopher	1711	1776
Eng.	——, Jos., statesman and reformer	1777	1855
Amer.	Humphrey, Heman, theologian and author	1779	1859
Amer.	Humphreys, David, poet and diplomatist	1753	1818
Hung.	Hunniades, John, a celebrated warrior	1400	1456
Amer.	Hunt, Freeman, author and journalist	1804	1858
Eng.	——, James Henry Leigh, poet and essayist	1784	1859
Eng.	——, Leigh, poet and essayist	1785	1859
Amer.	——, Thomas S., chemist and geologist	1826	
Scot.	Hunter, John, surgeon and medical author	1728	1792
Amer.	——, Robert M. T., U. S. senator from Virginia	1809	
Eng.	Huntington, Selina, countess of, patron of Methodists	1707	1791
Eng.	——, Wm., Antinomian preacher	1744	1813
Amer.	——, Jeded. V., poet and novelist	1815	

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Amer.	Huntington, Fred. D., clergyman and author	1819	
Eng.	Hurd, Richard, bishop of Worcester, &c.	1720	1808
Eng.	Huskisson, Rohon William, able statesman	1769	1830
Ger.	Huss, John, the great Bohemian reformer	1376	1416
Irish.	Hutcheson, Francis, a philosophical writer	1694	1747
Amer.	Hutchinson, Anne, founder of N. E. Antinomians		1643
Eng.	———, John, Colonel (Life by his widow)	1617	1664
Amer.	———, Thomas, a distinguished gov. of Mass. and historian	1711	1780
Ger.	Hutten, Ulrich von, scholar and reformer	1488	1523
Eng.	Hutton, Charles, an eminent mathematician	1737	1823
Scot.	———, James, a geologist and philosopher	1726	1797
Dutch.	Huygens, Christian, a scientific author	1629	1705
Fr.	Hyde de Neuville, F. G., baron de, politician	1776	1857
Ind.	Hyder Ali, a celebrated warrior	1717	1782
Gr.	Hypatia, Neo, Platonic philosopher	370	415
Jew.	Hyrcanus I. and II., high priests	1st and 2d cent.	

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	Iamblichus, Neo, Platonic philosopher	A. D. 4th cent.	
Turk.	Ibrahim Pasha, viceroy of Egypt	1789	1848
Gr.	Ibycus, a lyric poet	f. B. C. 550	
Span.	Ignatius de Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits	1491	1556
	———, Saint, primitive father of the church		107
	———, St., patriarch of Constantinople	779	877
Eng.	Inchbald, Elizabeth, dramatist and novelist	1756	1821
Port.	Inez de Castro, queen of Portugal		1355
Amer.	Ingersoll, Charles J., statesman and historian	1782	1862
Amer.	———, Joseph R., statesman and lawyer	1786	
Scot.	Inglis, Henry D., traveller and author	1795	1835
Eng.	Ingram, Rev. Dr. James, Saxon scholar	1774	1850
Amer.	Inman, Henry, portrait and landscape painter	1801	1846
Amer.	———, John, journalist and *littérateur*		1850
	Innocent, the name of thirteen popes	402 to	1687
	Irenæus, saint, a Gallic bishop, and author	2d cent.	
Eng.	Ireland, Samuel 'Picturesque Tour'	1750	1800
Eng.	———, W. H., author of the 'Shakespeare Forgeries'	1777	1835
Gr.	Irene, a Byzantine empress	752	803
Eng.	Ireton, Henry, son-in-law of Cromwell, and one of his generals	1610	1651
Amer.	Irving, John Treat, author of travels and novels	1810	
Amer.	———, Peter, author (brother of Washington)	1771	1838
Scot.	———, Rev. Edward, theological writer	1792	1834
Amer.	———, Theodore, author of 'Conquest of Florida'	1809	
Amer.	———, Washington, historian and essayist	1783	1859
Amer.	———, William, one of the authors of Salmagundi	1766	1821
Span.	Isabella, the Catholic, queen of Spain, patron of Columbus	1451	1504
Span.	——— II., queen of Spain	1830	
Gr.	Isæus, an orator	B. C. 418	
Heb.	Isaiah, the greatest of the Hebrew prophets	B. C. (abt)	800
Fr.	Isambert, Franc A., politician and jurist	1792	1857
Gr.	Isocrates, an orator	B. C. 436	
Span.	**Iturbide, emperor of Mexico**	**1784**	**1824**

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Ives, Levi S., ex-protestant episcopal bishop of North Carolina	1797	
Amer.	Izard, Ralph statesman (of South Carolina)	1742	1804

J

Amer.	Jackson, Charles T., chemist, mineralogist, geologist.	1805	
Amer.	———, James, eminent physician	1777	
Amer.	———, Gen. Andrew, military commander, president U. S.	1767	1845
Amer.	———, Patrick T., eminent merchant	1780	1847
Amer.	———, Thomas Jonathan ('Stonewall'), rebel general	1826	1863
Eng.	———, William ('of Exeter') musical composer	1730	1803
Heb.	Jacob, the Patriarch	B. C. 1836	B. C. 1689
Ger.	Jacobi, Fred. H., philosopher, novelist, &c.	1743	1819
Ger.	Jacobs, Fred., classical philologist	1764	1847
Fr.	Jacotot, Jean J., educational writer	1770	1840
Fr.	Jacquard, Jos. M., inventor of the Jacquard loom	1752	1834
Fr.	Jacquemont, Victor, traveller and naturalist	1801	1832
Dutch.	Jacquin, Nicholas Joseph, a botanist	1727	1817
Ger.	Jahn, John, an eminent oriental scholar	1750	1817
Eng.	James, G. P. R., novelist and historian	1801	1860
Amer.	——, Henry, philosophical writer	1811	
Amer.	——, John Angell, congregational clergyman and author	1785	1859
	——, St., the Elder, apostle		447
	——, St., the Less, "		637
Eng.	Jameson, Anne, essayist and writer on art	1797	1860
Scot.	———, Robert, naturalist and author	1774	1854
Pers.	Jami, or Djami, poet	1414	1492
Scot.	Jamieson, John, D. D., miscellaneous author	1759	1838
Fr.	Janin, Jules, *littérateur*	1804	
Dutch.	Jansen, Cornelius, founder of a sect	1585	1638
Ital.	Januarius, patron saint of Naples	272	305
Amer.	Jarves, James J., traveller and author	1818	
Amer.	Jarvis, Samuel F., D. D., historian and theologist	1786	1851
Fr.	Jasmin, Jaques, barber-poet	1798	1864
Amer.	Jasper, William, heroic soldier of the Revolution	1750	1779
Amer.	———, John, a distinguished patriot and statesman	1745	1829
Amer.	Jay, William, judge, anti-slavery philanthropist	1779	1858
Eng.	——, Wiliam, D. D., religious writer	1769	1853
Fr.	Jeanne d'Arc, 'Maid of Orleans,' heroine	1412	1431
Ger.	Jean, Paul, see Richter, novelist and metaphysician	1763	1825
Irish.	Jebb, John, Bishop of Limerick, theological writer	1736	1775
Amer.	Jefferson, Thomas, a patriotic statesman, 3d pres. of the U. S.	1743	1826
Scot.	Jeffrey, Francis, lord, essayist and critic	1773	1850
Eng.	Jeffreys, George, infamous judge	1648	1689
Hind.	Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Parsee merchant and philanthropist	1783	1859
Aust.	Jellachich, de Buzim, baron, ban of Croatia	1801	1859
Eng.	Jenkinson, B. B., earl of Liverpool, premier	1770	1828
Eng.	Jenkyns, William, non-conformist ('on Jude')	1612	1685
Eng.	Jenner, Edward, introducer of the vaccine innoculation	1749	1823
Eng.	Jenyns, Soame, poet and miscellaneous writer	1704	1787
Scot.	Jerdan, William, journalist	1782	
Heb.	Jeremiah, prophet	fl. B. C. 678	57[illegible]

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
	Jerome, St., one of the fathers of the church		420
Ger.	———, of Prague, reformer, companion of Huss		1416
Eng.	Jerrold, Douglas, essayist	1782	1857
Eng.	Jervis, sir John, earl St. Vincent, admiral	1774	1823
Eng.	Jewell John, learned prelate and author	1522	1571
Eng.	Jewsbury, Maria J., essayist		1833
Fr.	Joan of Arc, 'the greatest of heroines'	1410	1431
Ital.	Joanna, queen of Naples		
Heb.	Joel, the prophet	f. B. C. 800	
Hol.	Johannes Secundus (Johannes Everard), poet	1511	1536
Fr.	Johannot, Tony, artist and designer	1803	1852
Heb.	John, the Evangelist		100
Eng.	——, of Gaunt (or Ghent), duke of Lancaster	1340	1399
Ger.	——, king of Saxony and author	1801	
Pol.	——, III., Sobieski, king of Poland, and general	1629	1696
Eng.	——, Edward, historian of N. England	1600	1672
Eng.	Johnson, Samuel, a divine and writer in the cause of liberty	1649	1703
Eng.	———, Samuel, 'the Colossus of English literature'	1709	1784
Amer.	———, Alex. B., philologist and miscellaneous writer	1786	
Amer.	———, Andrew, president U. S.	1808	
Amer.	———, Reverdy, jurist and statesman	1796	
Amer.	———, Richard M., general and statesman, vice-president U. S.	1780	1850
Amer.	———, Samuel, first president Columbia College and author	1696	1772
Amer.	———, Walter R., physicist	1794	1852
Tr. Amer.	Johnson, Sir William, general and governor in North America	1715	1744
Amer.	Johnston, Albert Sydney, rebel general	1803	1862
Scot.	———, Alex. K., geographer	1804	
Scot.	———, George, writer and naturalist	1798	1855
Scot.	———, James F. W., chronicler and agricultural author	1796	1855
Fr.	Joinville, Jean, sire de, chronicler	1224	1319
Fr.	———, François, prince de, third son of Louis Philippe	1818	
Fr.Am.	Jolliet, Louis, one of the discoverers of the Mississippi		1730
Ital.	Jomelli, Nicholas, dramatic and musical composer	1714	1744
Swiss.	Jomini, Henry, baron de, military writer	1775	
Heb.	Jonah, the prophet		f. B. C. 862
Amer.	Jones, Anson, last president of the republic of Texas	1798	1858
Eng.	——, Inigo, an eminent architect	1572	1652
Amer.	——, Jacob, commodore in the U. S. navy	1770	1850
Scot.	——, John Paul, captain in the navy of the United States	1736	1792
Eng.	——, Owen, architect and decorator	1809	
Eng.	——, Thomas Rymer, writer on anatomy and physiology	1810	
Eng.	——, Sir William, an eminent poet, scholar, and lawyer	1746	1794
Eng.	——, Rev. William, 'of Nayland,' Hutchinsonian divine	1726	1800
Eng.	——, William, divine and author	1726	1800
Eng.	Jonson, Benjamin, celebrated poet and dramatist	1574	1637
Icel.	Jonsson, Finnur, Icelandic historian	1704	1789
Irish.	Jordan, Dorothy, actress, mistress of William IV.	1762	1814
Dan.	Jorgenson, Jorgen, adventurer and author	1779	1830
Eng.	Jortin, Dr. John, learned theologian and author	1698	1770
Fr.	Josephine, empress of the French (born in Martinico)	1761	1814
Jew.	Josephus, celebrated historian and warrior	37	95
Heb.	Joshua, successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites		B. C. 1500

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Heb.	Josiah, 17th king of Judah	B. C. 647	B. C. 609
Heb.	Jotham, king of Judah	B. C. 783	B. C. 742
Fr.	Jouffroy, Theo. S., metaphysician and statesman	1796	1842
Fr.	Jourdan J. B., marshal of France	1762	1833
	Jovianus, Flavius C., emperor		364
Ger.	Juan, or John, of Austria, don, warrior	1546	1578
Mex.	Juarez, Benito, statesman and president	1807	
	Juba, king of Numidia		B. C. 46
	——, king of Mauritania and historian		B. C. 18
Jew.	Judah, Hakkadosch, famous rabbi and Talmudist	129	194
Heb.	Judas Maccabeus, patriot		B. C. 160
Amer.	Judd, Sylvester, author of 'Margaret'	1813	1853
Amer.	Judson, Adoniram, missionary in India	1788	1850
Amer.	——, Ann Hazeltine, first wife of the above	1789	1826
Amer.	——, Emily Chubbuck, third wife of above, and author ('Fanny Forester')	1817	1854
Amer.	——, Sarah Boardman, second wife of above	1803	1845
Dan.	Juel, Nicholas, celebrated admiral	1629	1697
	Jugurtha, Numidian king		B. C. 104
Rom.	Julian, Flavius Claudius, Roman emperor and author, 'Apostate'	331	363
Fr.	Julien, A. J., orientalist	1799	
Swiss.	Jullien, Louis G., musical composer, &c.	1812	1860
Hind.	Jung-Bahadoor, prime minister of Nepaul	1816	
Ger.	Junge, Joachim, philosopher	1587	1657
Ger.	Jung-Stilling, John H., mystic author	1740	1817
Dutch.	Junius, Adrian, voluminous writer	1512	1575
Fr.	Junot, Andoche, duke d'Abrantes, military officer	1771	1813
Fr.	——, Madame, duchess d'Abrantes, biography, &c.	1784	1839
Fr.	Jussieu, A. L. de, botanist	1748	1836
Gr.	Justin Flavius, A. J. 'the Elder,' Byzantine emperor	450	527
Rom.	——, Latin historian	f. B. C. 200	
Gr.	——, Martyr, one of the fathers of the church	91	165
Gr.	Justinian, Flavius A. J., 'the Byzantine' emperor	482	565
Rom.	Juvenal, Decius Junius, the most vehement of satirists		128

K

Ger.	Kaempfer, naturalist, traveller and historian	1651	1716
Ger.	Kaestner, Abraham Gothelf, mathematician and astronomer	1719	1799
Fr.	Kalb, baron de, who generously aided the American cause	1717	1780
Swe.	Kalm, Peter, traveller and botanist	1715	1779
	Kamehameha (or Famehameha) I. first king of the Sandwich Islands	(abt) 1800	
	——————, II. king, introduced Christianity	1824	
	——————, III. introduced Constitution	1817	1854
	——————, IV. (Alex. Liholiho)	1834	
Scot,	Kames, Henry Home, lord, judge and author	1596	1827
Amer.	Kane, Elisha Kent, arctic explorer and author	1820	1857
Ger.	Kant, Emanuel, metaphysician	1724	1804
Russ.	Karasmin, Nicholas M. historiographer of the empire	1765	1826
Fr.	Karr, J. B. Alphonse, miscellaneous author	1808	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Kater, Henry, mathematician	1777	1835
Irish.	Kavanagh, Julia, novelist	1824	
Eng.	Kean, Charles John, actor	1811	
Eng.	———, Edmund, tragedian	1787	1833
Eng.	———, Ellen Tree, wife of C. J. Kean, actress	1805	
Amer.	Kearny, Philip, Union general in war against rebellion	1815	1862
Eng.	Keats, John, a poet	1796	1820
Eng.	Keble, John, divine and poet	1790	
Irish.	Keightley, Thos., miscellaneous author	1800	
	Keith, Geo. K. Elphinston, admiral	1746	1820
Scot.	———, James, an officer in the Russian and Prussian service	1696	1758
	———, Thos., mathematician, ('Use of Globes')	1759	1824
Fr.	Kellerman, Frank C., duke of Valmy, general	1735	1820
Fr.	————, Franc Etienne, son of above, general	1770	1835
Irish.	Kelly, Michael, composer and singer	1762	1826
Eng.	Kemble, Charles, actor	1775	1854
Eng.	———, Frances Anne, actress and author	1811	
Eng.	———, John M., scholar and historian	1807	1857
Eng.	———, John Philip, celebrated tragedian	1757	1823
Ger.	Kemfelen, Wolfgang, baron, author of the automaton chess-player	1754	1806
Eng.	Kempis, Thomas à, supposed author of the 'Imitation of Christ'	1380	1471
Eng.	Ken, Thos., bishop of Bath and Wells, theological writer	1637	1711
Amer.	Kendall, Amos, statesman and author	1789	
Amer.	———, George W., journalist and author	1810	
Amer.	Kendrick Asahel C., Greek scholar and author	1809	
Scot.	Kennedy, Grace, writer, (Father Clement)	1782	1825
Amer.	Kennedy, John Pendleton, statesman and novelist	1795	
Eng.	Kennet, White, learned prelate and author	1660	1728
Eng.	Kennicott, Benjamin, a divine and Biblical critic	1718	1783
Ir.-Am.	Kenrick, Francis P., Catholic prelate and author	1797	1863
	Kent, Edward, Aug., duke of, father of Queen Victoria	1767	1820
Amer.	——, James, jurist, chancellor of New York	1763	1847
Amer.	——, William, judge, esteemed jurist		1861
Eng.	Kenyon, Lloyd, lord, jurist	1732	1802
Eng.	————, John, poet	1783	1856
Ger.	Kepler, John, eminent astronomer	1571	1630
Eng.	Keppel, Aug., viscount, admiral	1726	1786
Scot.	Kerr, Robert, miscellaneous writer		1814
Amer.	Key, Francis S., author of 'Star Spangled Banner'	1779	1843
Eng.	Kidd, Wm., noted pirate, executed		1701
Eng.	Killigrew, Henry, dramatist	1612	1690
Scot.	Kilmarnock, Wm. 4th, earl, Jacobite, beheaded	1702	1746
Amer.	Kimball, Richard B., author	1818	
Amer.	King, John A., ex-governor of New York	1789	1867
Amer.	——, Rufus, statesman and diplomatist	1755	1827
Amer.	——, Thomas Starr, author	1824	1864
Amer.	——, William R., diplomatist, senator, and vice-president	1786	1853
Eng.	Kinglake, Alex. Wm., M. P., author of 'Eothen'	1802	
Irish.	Kingsborough, Lord, patron of great work on Mexican antiquities	1795	1837
Eng.	Kingsley, Charles, clergyman, novelist and poet	1819	
Amer.	Kip, Wm. Ingraham, Prot. Epis. bishop and author	1811	
Amer.	Kirkland, Caroline M., author of travels and essays		1864

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Eng.	Kitchine, William, writer on Cookery		1827
Eng.	Kitto, John, biblical scholar and author	1804	1864
Hung.	Klapka, George, patriot, soldier and author	1820	
Pruss.	Klaproth, Henry J., philologist and ethnologist	1784	1835
Fr.	Kleber, John Baptist, military officer	1754	1800
Ger.	Klopstock, the 'Milton of Germany'	1724	1803
Ger.	Knapp, Geo., Christ. theologian	1753	1825
Amer.	———, Samuel L., miscellaneous writer	1784	1838
Eng.	Knight, Charles, publisher, editor, and author	1791	
Eng.	———, Richard Payne, miscellaneous writer	1750	1824
Irish.	Knowles, Jas. Sheridan, dramatic author and actor	1784	1862
Eng.	Knox, Dr. Vicesimus, divine and miscellaneous author	1752	1821
Amer	———, Henry, military officer and statesman	1750	1806
Ger.	Knyphausen, baron, general in British service	1730	1789
Ger.	Koch, Christopher William, historian	1737	1813
Fr.	Kock, Charles Paul de, novelist and dramatist	1794	
Ger.	Kohl, Johann George, traveller and author	1808	
Dan.	Koppen, Adolph Louis, historical writer and lecturer	1804	
Ger.	Korner, or Koerner, Charles T., poet	1791	1813
Pol.	Kosciusko, Thaddeus, warrior and patriot, served in the American army during the Revolution	1746	1817
Hung.	Kossuth, Lajos (Louis), late governor of Hungary	1802	
Ger.	Kotzebue, Augustus Frederick Fer. von, historian, &c.	1761	1819
Hung.	Kraitsir, Charles, philologist	1804	1860
Pol.	Krasinski, Valerian, count, author	1780	1855
Ger.	Krummacher, Fred. Adolph., poet and theologian	1768	1845
Ger.	————, Fred. William, religious writer		
Russ.	Krusenstern, Adam Jean, navigator	1770	1846
Ger.	Kugler, Franz Theodore, writer on art, &c.	1808	1858
Ger.	Kuhnoel, Christ. F., critic	1768	1841
Ger.	Kunth, Charles S., botanist	1788	
Russ.	Kutusoff, Michael L. G., field-marshal	1745	1813

L.

Fr.	Labat, Jean B., missionary and historian	1663	1738
Ital.	Lablache, Luigi, renowned vocalist	1794	1858
Eng.	Laboucherè, Henry, Baron Taunton, statesman	1798	
Fr.	Laborde, A. L. G., comte de, traveller, &c.	1774	1842
Fr.	Labruyère, *see Bruyère*		
Fr.	Lacèpède, Bernard G. S. Delaville, count de, naturalist	1756	1825
Fr.	Lacordaire, Jean B. H., Catholic theologian and author	1802	
Fr.	Lacretelle, Charles, traveller and *littérateur*	1766	1817
Fr.	Lacroix, Sylvestre F., mathematician	1765	1833
	Lactantius, a father of the Church styled the Christian Cicero		325
Rom.	Laelius, Caius, publicist, tribune, prætor and consul	B. C. 186	B. C. 115
Fr.	Laennel, an eminent physician	1782	1826
Fr.	Lafarge, Marie C., notorious as a poisoner	1816	1852
Fr.	La Fayette, G. M., marquis, &c., military commander and statesman	1757	1834
Fr.	————, George W., statesman		
Fr.	Lafitte, Jacques, wealthy banker and statesman	1768	1844
Fr.	———, Jean, corsair, privateer, or pirate	1780 ?	1826

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.	La Fontaine, Aug. J. H., author of 200 volumes miscellaneous	1756	1831
Fr.	Lafontaine, Jean de, an inimitable fabulist	1621	1695
Ital.	Lagrange, Joseph Louis, able mathematician	1736	1813
Fr.	La Guéronnierè, Louis E. A., viscount de, publicist	1816	
Fr.	Laharpe, John Francis de, dramatist, critic, &c.	1739	1793
Scot.	Laing, Malcolm, historian	1762	1818
Fr.	Lalande, Joseph J. le Francis de, astronomer	1732	1807
Amer.	Lamar, Mirabeau B., second president of the republic of Texas	1798	1859
Fr.	Lamarck, J. B. A. P., naturalist	1732	1807
Fr.	Lamarque, Maxim., general of the revolution of 1789	1770	1832
Fr.	Lamartine, Alphonse de, poet, historian, traveller, and statesman	1802	
Eng.	Lamb, Charles, poet and essayist	1776	1834
Eng.	———, Lady Caroline, novelist	1785	1828
Ital.	Lamballe, Marie, princess of, victim of the revolution	1748	1792
Eng.	Lambert, A. B., botanist	1761	1842
Eng.	———, Daniel, noted for corpulency, 789 pounds	1770	1809
Fr.	Lammenais, F. R., abbé de, theological and political writer	1782	1854
Fr.	Lamoricière, Christ. L. J. de, general	1806	1866
Fr.	Lamotte Fouqué, Fred., baron de, novelist 'Undine'	1777	1843
Eng.	Lancaster, Joseph, founder of system of education	1771	1839
Amer.	Lander, Fred. W., military officer (k. at Ball's Bluff)	1822	1862
Eng.	———, Richard and John, travellers in Africa		1834
Fr.	Landon, C. P., author of works on the fine arts		1826
Eng.	———, (Maclean), Letitia E., poet and novelist	1802	1839
Eng.	Landor, Walter Savage, poet and essayist	1775	1864
Eng.	Landseer, John, engraver and author	1769	1852
Eng.	Lane, Edw. Wm., orientalist, author of 'Modern Egyptians,' &c.		
Amer.	———, James, general, U. S. senator for Oregon	1801	1867
Ger.	Lange, commentator on scripture		
Amer.	Langdon, gov. New Hampshire, U. S. senator	1739	1819
Ital.	Langfranc, learned archbishop of Canterbury	1605	1689
Eng.	Langhorne, John, miscellaneous author	1735	17—
Eng.	Langton, Stephen, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury		1228
Fr.	Lannes, Jean, duke of Montebello, marshal of France	1769	1809
Eng.	Lansdowne, Henry Petty, marquis of, president of Council	1780	1863
Eng.	———, William Petty, marquis of, premier	1737	1805
Ital.	Lanzi, Luigi, writer on art	1732	1810
Fr.	La Pérouse, Jean F., count, navigator	1741	1789
Fr.	Laplace, Peter Simon, marquis of, eminent astronomer and geometrician	1749	1827
	Lappenberg, Johann M., historian	1794	
Irish.	Lardner, Dionysius, writer on physical science	1793	1859
Eng.	———, Nathaniel, a learned dissenting divine	1684	1768
Fr.	Larrey, Dominique J., baron, surgeon and author	1760	1842
Fr.	La Salle, Robt. C., sieur de, navigator and author	1635	1687
Span.	Las Casas, Barth de, missionary and historian	1474	1566
Fr.	———, biographer of Napoleon, &c.	1762	1843
Nor.	Lassen, Chris., oriental philologist and historian	1800	
Eng.	Latimer, Hugh, a prelate, martyred for being a reformer	1470	1555
Eng.	Latham, John, ornithologist	1740	1857
Eng.	———, Robert G., philologist and ethnologist	1812	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Eng.	Laud, William, prelate, famed for his tyranny and superstition	1573	1645
Scot.	Lauder, Sir Thos. Dick, writer on Natural History	1784	1848
Amer.	Laurens, John, lieutenant colonel in Revolutionary war	1756	1782
Amer.	———, Henry, patriot and statesman	1724	1792
Fr.	Lavalette, M. C., count de, military commander	1769	1830
Fr.	La Valliere, F. L., duchesse de, mistress of Louis XIV	1644	1710
Swiss.	Lavater, John Caspar, celebrated physiognomist	1741	1801
Fr.	Lavoisier, Anthony L., celebrated chemist	1743	1794
Scot.	Law, John, financier of the 'Mississippi Bubble'	1671	1729
Eng.	——, Wm., religious and mystical author	1686	1761
Amer.	Lawrence, Abbott, merchant and diplomatist	1792	1855
Amer.	———, Amos, merchant and philanthropist	1786	1852
Amer.	———, James, captain in U. S. Navy	1781	1813
Eng.	Layard, Austen H., traveller and explorer of Nineveh	1817	
Amer.	Lea, Isaac, naturalist and publisher	1792	
Eng.	Leake, Wm. M., traveller and philhellenist	1777	1860
Amer.	Lear, Tobias, secretary to Washington, diplomatist	1760	1826
Fr.	Lebrun, Pontius D. E., poet	1729	1807
Swiss.	Leclerc, John, eminent critic	1657	1736
Amer.	Le Conte, John, naturalist	1784	
Amer.	———, John L. M. D., naturalist, (son of preceding)	1825	
Amer.	———, John, M. D., naturalist, (Georgia)	1818	
Fr.	Ledru-Rollin, Alex A., jurist and politician	1808	
Amer.	Ledyard, John, intrepid and enterprising statesman	1751	1788
Amer.	Lee, Arthur, M.D., statesman	1740	1782
Amer.	——, Charles, officer in the Revolution	1730 (?)	1782
Amer.	——, Eliza B., miscellaneous writer	(abt.) 1890	
Amer.	——, Francis Lightfoot, signer Dec. Independence	1734	1797
Eng.	——, Harriet, Miss, (sister of Sophia), novelist	1750	1824
Amer.	——, Henry, general in Revolutionary War	1756	1816
Amer.	——, Robert E., commander in chief of rebel armies	1808	
Amer.	——, Richard Henry, pres. of Congress	1732	1794
Eng.	——, Samuel, D. D., oriental scholar	1783	1852
Eng.	——, Sophia, Miss, novelist	1750	1824
Eng.	Leech, John, humorous artist in Punch, &c.	1817	1864
Fr.	Lefebvre, François Joseph, duke of Dantzick, marshal of France	1755	1820
Amer.	Legare, Hugh S., jurist, statesman and *littérateur*	1797	1843
Fr.	Legendre, Adrian M., mathematician	1753	1833
Amer.	Leggett, William, political and miscellaneous writer	1802	1840
Ger.	Leibnitz, Godfrey William, able and learned philosopher	1646	1716
Eng.	Leicester, Robert Dudley, earl of, favorite of Queen Elizabeth	1532	1588
Eng.	Leicester, T. W. Coke, earl of, agriculturist	1752	1842
Scotch.	Leighton, Robert, able prelate	1613	1684
Amer.	Leisler, Jacob, political adventurer		1691
Amer.	Leland, Charles G., essayist and humorist	1824	
Eng.	———, John, eminent divine and author	1691	1766
Irish.	———, Thomas, eminent divine and author	1772	1785
Pol.	Lelewel, Joachim, historian	1786	
Fr.	Lemaitre, Fred., actor	1798	
Eng.	Lemon, Mark, humorist, editor of 'Punch'	1809	
Eng.	Lemprière, John, biographer and lexicographer	1824	
Fr.	L'Enclos, Ninon de, noted courtezan	1615	1685

NATION	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Dutch.	Lennep, David J. van, jurist and poet	1774	
Dutch.	———, Jan van, poet and novelist	1802	
Eng.	Lennox, Charlotte, authoress, (born in N. Y.)	1710	1804
Fr.	Lenormand, Marie A., fortune-teller and biographer	1772	1843
	Leo, the name of twelve popes and six Byzantine emperors		
Ital.	Leo X, pope (John de Medici), a patron of injustice and the arts.	1475	1521
Ger.	Leo, Henry, historian	1799	
Gr.	Leonidas I., king of Sparta, the hero of Thermopylæ	f. B. C. 491	
Ger.	Leopold I, king of the Belgians	1790	
Ger.	——— I, emperor of Germany	1640	1705
Ger.	——— VI, " "	1747	1792
Ger.	——— II, " "	1797	
Rom.	Lepidus, noted Roman family	B. C. 200	36
Ger.	Lepsius, Karl Rich., traveller and Egyptologist	1811	
Russ.	Lermontoff, Michael, poet	1811	1841
Fr.	Leroux, Pierre, philosopher and socialist	1798	
Fr.	Leroy de St. Arnaud, J. A., marshal of France, general in chief	1801	1854
Fr.	Lesage, Alain Rene, novelist and dramatist, 'Gil Blas'	1668	1747
Eng.	Leslie, Charles Robt., artist and author	1794	1859
Scot.	———, John, bishop, theological writer	1570	1671
Scot.	———, John, mathematician and natural philosopher	1766	1832
Fr.	Lesseps, Ferdinand de, diplomatist	1805	
Ger.	Lessing, Gotthold E., critic and author	1729	1781
Amer.	Lester, Charles E., miscellaneous author	1815	
Eng.	L'Estrange, Sir Roger, political writer	1616	1704
Fr.	Leuret, Francis, anatomist	1797	1851
Fr.	Le Vaillant, Franç, traveller and ornithologist	1753	1824
Irish.	Lever Chas. Jas., novelist	1806	
Amer.	Leverett, Fred. P., classical scholar and author	1803	1836
Fr.	Leverrier, Urbain J. J., astronomer	1811	
Amer.	Le Vert, Octavia W., authoress	1820	
Scot.	Levizac, Sir John, mathematician and natural philosopher		1813
Eng.	Lewes, George Henry, miscellaneous author	1817	
Amer.	Lewis, Francis, signer of the Declaration of Independence	1713	1803
Amer.	———, Major-Gen. Morgan, military commander, jurist, &c.	1754	1832
Eng.	———, Matthew Gregory, miscellaneous writer, Monk Lewis	1773	1818
Amer.	———, Meriwether, soldier, explorer, and author	1774	
Amer.	———, Samuel, educationist	1799	1854
Eng.	———, Sir George Cornwall, author and statesman	1806	
Amer.	———, Taylor, classical scholar and author	1802	
Scot.	Leyden, John, author	1775	1811
Fr.	L'Hôpital, Michel de, chancellor of France	1504	1573
Ger.	Lichtenberg, George C., experimental philosopher	1742	1790
Amer	Lieber, Francis, publicist, political philosopher (born in Berlin)	1800	
Ger.	Liebig, Justus, baron, chemist	1803	
Russ.	Lieven, Dorothea, princess of, diplomatist	1784	1857
Eng.	Lightfoot, John, learned divine and author	1735	1814
Dutch	Ligne, Charles Joseph, military officer and author	1735	1814
Ital.	Liguori, Alfons M. de, saint and theological writer	1696	1787
Eng.	Lilly, George, dramatist	1693	1739
Eng.	———, John, the Euphuist dramatic writer	1553	1600
Eng.	———, William, astrologer	1602	1681

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Dutch.	Limborch, Philip, theologian and author	1633	1712
Amer.	Lincoln, Abraham, statesman, 16th president of the U. S.	1809	1865
Amer.	———, Benjamin, major-general in the Revolutionary War	1733	1810
Amer.	———, Levi, attorney-general of the U. S. (from Mass.)	1749	1820
Amer.	———, Levi, governor of Massachusetts	1782	
Swe.	Lind, (Goldschmidt) Jenny, vocalist	1821	
Eng.	Lindley, John, botanist	1799	
Eng.	Lindsay, Alexander W. Crawford, lord, author of Travels, &c.	1812	
Scot.	———, Sir David, poet	(abt) 1490	1555
Swe.	Ling, Peter E., physiologist and poet	1776	1839
Eng.	Lingard, John, author of 'History of England'	1771	1851
Fr.	Linguet Simon N. H., political writer and historian	1736	1794
Swe.	Linnæus, Charles von, the most celebrated of naturalists	1707	1778
	Lipsius, Justus, critic	1547	1606
Eng.	Lister, Thomas Henry, novelist and biographer of Clarendon	1801	1842
Eng.	Liston, John, comic actor	1776	1846
Hung.	Liszt, Francis, performer on piano	1811	
Eng.	Littleton, Sir Thomas, jurist		1481
Ger.	Littrow, John J., writer on mathematics and astronomy	1781	1840
Amer.	Livermore, Abiel A., clergyman, journalist and author	1811	
Eng.	Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of, premier	1770	1828
Amer.	Livingston, Brockholst, soldier and jurist	1757	1823
Amer.	————, Edward, jurist, diplomatist, and statesman	1764	1836
Amer.	————, Philip, signer of the Declaration of Independence	1716	1778
Amer.	————, Robert R., statesman and jurist	1747	1813
Amer.	————, William, governor of New Jersey and poet	1723	1790
Scot.	Livingstone, David, traveller and missionary in Africa	1815	1866
Rom.	Livius, or Livy, Titus, celebrated historian	B. C. 59	A. D. 17
Span.	Llorente, Don Juan, antiquary, historian, &c.	1756	1823
Eng.	Lloyd, Henry, soldier and author	1729	1783
Fr.	Lobau, count, marshal of France	1770	1838
Eng.	Locke, John, eminent philosopher and metaphysician	1632	1704
Scot.	Lockhart, J. G., critic and novelist, editor of 'Quarterly'	1794	1854
Eng.	Lodge, Edmund, herald and antiquary, 'Portraits'	1756	1839
Ind.	Logan, English name of a famous Indian chief		1780
Amer.	——, James, colonial statesman and author	1674	1751
Amer.	——, John A., major-general in Sherman's campaign, M. C.		
Eng.	Lofft, Capel, author	1751	1824
Irish.	Lola-Montez, Maria, countess of Lansfeldt, adventurer	1824	1861
	Lollard, Walter, Protestant martyr at Cologne		1522
Russ.	Lomonozoff, Michael V., poet and historian	1711	1765
Irish.	Londonderry, Robert Stewart, marquis of, statesman	1769	1822
Amer.	Long, Stephen H., engineer, traveller, and author	1784	
Amer.	Longfellow, Henry W., poet and novelist	1807	
Gr.	Longinus, Dionysius Cassius, critic and philosopher	f. B. C. 250	
Eng.	Longman, Thomas, founder of the publishing house	1699	1755
Amer.	Longstreet, Aug. B., jurist and author	1790	
Amer.	————, James, rebel general		
Fr.	Longueville, Anne G., duchess, politician	1619	1679
Amer.	Longworth, Nicholas, extensive wine manufacturer	1782	1863
Amer.	Loomis, Elias, physicist, astronomer	1811	
Span.	Lope de Vega, Carpio Felix, poet and dramatist	1562	1635

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Lorraine, Charles de, cardinal and politician	1524	1574
Amer.	Lossing, Benson J., historian and artist	1813	
Scot.	Loudon, J. C., voluminous writer on horticulture, agriculture, and architecture	1783	1813
Eng.	———, Mrs. Jane W., horticultural writer	1800	1858
French.	LOUIS, the name of eighteen kings of France		
	Louis I., the *Debonnaire*	778	840
	" IX., Saint	1215	1270
	" XI., 6th of house of Valois	1423	1483
	" XII., 8th " "	1462	1515
	" XIII., 2d Bourbon	1601	1643
	" XIV., 3d "	1638	1715
	" XV., 4th "	1710	1774
	" XVI.	1754	1793
	" XVII.	1785	1795
	" XVIII.	1755	1824
Fr.	Louis, baron, eminent surgeon		1837
Fr.	—— Philippe, king of the French	1773	1850
Fr.	—— Napoleon. See Bonaparte.		
Scot.	Lovat, Simon Fraser, lord, executed for treason	1667	1747
Amer.	Lovejoy, Owen, statesman and abolitionist	1811	1864
Amer.	———, Rev. E. P., abolitionist journalist	1802	1837
Irish.	Lover, Samuel, novelist and song writer	1797	
Irish.	Lowe, Sir Hudson, general, jailor of Napoleon	1769	1844
Amer.	Lowell, Charles, clergyman and author	1782	1861
Amer.	———, James Russell, poet and critic	1819	
Amer.	———, John, lawyer and philanthropist	1769	1840
Amer.	———, John, jr., founder of Lowell Institute	1799	1836
Amer.	———, Mary, Mrs. Putnam, of Boston, learned writer	1810	
Amer.	Lowndes, Rawlins, statesman, opposed the Union	1722	1800
Amer.	———, William J., statesman	1782	1861
Eng.	———, William Thomas, 'Biblio-Manual'		1843
Eng.	Lowth, Robert, eminent divine and author	1710	1787
Span	Loyola, Saint Ignatius de, founder of the Jesuits	1491	1556
Eng.	Lucan, G. C. Bingham, earl of, general in Crimea	1800	
Rom.	———, Marcus Annæus, Latin poet		37
Gr.	Lucian, celebrated writer	120	210
Rom.	Lucilius, the earliest Roman satirist	B. C. 148	B. C. 191
Ger.	Lucke, Gott C. F., theologian	1792	1855
Rom.	Lucretius, Caius Titus, eminent poet	B. C. 95	
Rom.	Lucullus, wealthy warrior	B. C. 115	B. C. 49
Eng.	Ludlow, Edmund, republican judge of Charles I.	1620	1693
Span.	Lully, Raimond, 'the enlightened doctor'	1235	1315
Amer.	Lundy, Benjamin, abolitionist	1789	1839
Amer.	Lunt, George, poet, essayist, and journalist		
Ger.	Luther, Martin, the parent of the Protestant reformation	1484	1546
Irish.	Luttrell, Henry, poet		1851
Fr.	Luxemburg, duke of, military officer	1628	1695
Gr.	Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator	B. C. 898	
Eng.	Lydgate, John, poet (Benedictine monk)	1375	1461
Scot.	Lyell, Sir Charles, geologist and traveller	1797	
Amer.	Lynch, Thomas J., signer of the Declaration of Independence	1749	1779

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Lynch, William P., captain U. S. navy, author of 'Dead Sea,' &c.	1805	
Eng.	Lyndhurst, lord, statesman and jurist (born in Boston)	1772	
Amer.	Lyon, Mary, teacher and philanthropist	1797	1849
Amer.	——, Matthew, politician	1746	1822
Amer.	——, Nathaniel, Union general, fell at Wilson's Creek	1819	1861
Gr.	Lysander, famous Spartan general		B. C. 395
Gr.	Lysias, orator	B. C. 459	
Gr.	Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals	B. C. 360	B. C. 281
Eng.	Lyttleton, George, lord, poet and historian	1709	1763

M.

Fr.	Mabillon, Jean, ecclesiastical author	1632	1707
Scot.	Macadam, John, originator of Macadamized roads	1756	1836
Irish.	Macartney, Geo., earl of, diplomatist	1737	1806
Eng.	Macaulay, T., Babington, essayist, historian, critic and statesman	1800	1859
Eng.	Macaulay, Zachary, anti-slavery statesman	1768	1838
Eng.	Macauley, Catherine, miscellaneous writer	1733	1791
Scot.	Macbeth, chieftain of the 11th century		
Irish.	MacClintock, Sir F. L., Arctic navigator	1819	
Irish.	MacClure, Sir R. J., discoverer of North-west passage	1807	
Amer.	Macconnell, John L., novelist	1826	
Amer.	Maccorst, David J., political writer	1797	1855
Scot.	Maccosh, James, clergyman and author	1810	
Scot.	Macculloch, J. R., political economist and statistician	1789	1864
Amer.	McClellan, Geo. B., commander-in-chief Union armies	1826	
Amer.	McCook, father and three sons from Ohio, generals in Union Army		
Eng.	McCulloch, John, M. D., geologist, &c.	1773	1835
Scot.	Macdiarmid, John, author	1779	1808
Scot.	Macdonald, Flora, adventurous heroine	1720	1790
Fr.	Macdonald, S. T. A., marshal of France	1765	1840
Amer.	Macdonough, Thos., commodore in U. S. Navy, victor on Lake Champlain	1783	1825
Amer.	McDowell, Irwin, commander Union Army	1818	
Amer.	Macduffie, Geo., U. S. senator from South Carolina	1788	1851
Scot.	Macgillivray, Wm., naturalist	1796	1852
Scot.	Macgregor, John, statistical and political author	1797	1857
Ital.	Machiavel, Nicholas, celebrated writer on politics	1469	1527
Scot.	Mackay, Charles, poet and miscellaneous writer	1812	
Amer.	Mackean, Thos., jurist, statesman, signer of Dec. of Ind.	1734	1817
Amer.	Mackenzie, A. Slidell, naval commander, author of travels	1803	1849
Scot.	Mackenzie, Henry, the Addison of the North	1745	1831
Irish.	Mackenzie, Robt. S., journalist, &c.	1809	
Amer.	Mackintosh, Maria J., novelist	(abt.) 1810	
Scot.	Mackintosh, Sir James, celebrated literary character	1766	1832
Irish.	Macklin, Charles, actor and dramatist	1690	1796
Scot.	Macknight, James, divine and author	1721	1800
Aust.	Mack von Liebenich, Karl, baron, general	1752	1823
Amer.	MacLane, Louis, statesman and diplomatist	1786	1857
Scot.	Maclaurin, Colin, mathematician	1698	1746
Amer.	Maclean, John, statesman, judge of U. S. Supreme Court	1785	
Eng.	MacLean, L. E. L., (Miss Landon), poet and novelist	1804	1838

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Irish.	Maclise, Daniel, historical painter	1811	
Amer.	Macleod, Alex., clergyman and author	1774	1835
Amer.	Macleod, Xavier Donald, miscellaneous writer	1821	
Scot.	Maclure, William, geologist, &c	1763	1840
Fr.	MacMahon, M. E. P., duke of Magenta, marshal	1807	
Scot.	MacNab, Sir Allan, Canadian Statesman	1798	
Irish.	MacNeven, Wm. J., patriot and physician, (died at N. Y.)	1763	1841
Amer.	Macomb, Major-General Alex., military commander	1782	1841
Amer.	Macon, Nathaniel, member of Congress for N. Carolina 37 years	1757	1837
Scot.	Macpherson, James, miscellaneous writer	1738	1796
Amer.	Macpherson, Jas. B., Union general in rebellion	1828	1864
Eng.	Macready, Wm. Chas., tragedian	1793	
Scot.	Macrie, Thomas, D.D., clergyman and author, biographer of Knox	1772	1835
Eng.	Madden, Sir Fred., antiquarian author	1801	
Ger.	Maddler, Johann Henry, astronomer	1794	
Amer.	Madison, James, 4th president of United States	1751	1836
Welsh.	Madoc, prince, said to have discovered America	12th cent.	
Span.	Madoz, Pascuale, statesman and author	1806	
Rom.	Mæcenas, Caius C., minister of Augustus and patron of literature		B. C. 9
Ital.	Maffei, Franc S., marquis, author of 21 vols.	1675	1755
Amer.	Maffitt, John Newland, noted Methodist preacher	1794	1850
Irish.	Magee, Wm., archbishop Dublin, (on Atonement)	1765	1831
Port.	Magellan, Ferdinand, celebrated navigator		1521
Fr.	Magendie, Francis, physiologist	1783	1855
Irish.	Maginn, William, classical and miscellaneous writer and critic	1793	1842
Fr.	Magnan, Bernard Pierre, marshal of France	1791	1864
Amer.	Magoon, Elisha L., clergyman and author	1810	
Sar.	Mahomet, or Mohammed, founder of the religion which bears his name	569	632
Turk.	Mahomet II., 7th Turkish Sultan, conqueror of Constantinople	1430	1480
Fr.	Maimbourg, Louis, historian	1610	1686
Jew.	Maimonides, Moses, celebrated rabbi	1131	1204
Fr.	Maintenon, Frances d'Aubigné, queen	1635	1719
Ital.	Maio, Angelo, discoverer and editor of Latin classics		
Ital.	Maistre, Joseph de, statesman and author	1753	1821
Eng.	Maittaire, Michael, bibliographer, &c.	1668	1747
Heb.	Malachi, the prophet	B. C. 5th cent.	
Swiss.	Malan, Caesar H. A., theologian and author	1787	1864
Amer.	Malcom, Howard, clergyman and author	1799	
Scot.	Malcolm, Sir John, 'History of Persia and India'	1769	1833
Fr.	Malebranche, Nicholas, metaphysician	1638	1715
Fr.	Malesherbes, C. G. de, statesman, (executed)	1721	1794
Ital.	Malibran, M. F., Madame, vocalist	1808	1836
Fr.	Malherbe, Franc de, poet	1555	1628
Scot.	Mallet, David, miscellaneous writer	1702	1765
Swiss.	Mallet, Paul Henri, historian	1730	1807
Eng.	Malmesbury, Jas. Harris, earl of, diplomatist	1746	1820
Eng.	————, Jas. H. H., (son of above), statesman	1807	
Eng.	————, William of, historian		1143
Eng.	Malone, Edward, dramatic commentator	1741	1812
Ital.	Malphighi, Marcellus, naturalist and anatomist	1628	1694
Eng.	Maltby, Edw., bishop of Durham, philologist	1770	1859

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Ger.	Malte Brun, Conrad, poet and geographer	1775	1828
Ger.	———, M., geographer		
Eng.	Malthus, T. R., political economist	1766	183-
Ital.	Mamiani, Terenze, count, statesman and author	1799	
Eng.	Mandeville, Sir John, traveller and author	1300	1372
Pers.	Manes, or Manichæus, founder of the Manichæan sect	239	27
Ital.	Manfred, prince of Tarentum, king of Two Sicilies	(abt.) 1231	
Ital.	Manin, Daniele, Venetian statesman	1804	1857
Amer.	Mann, Horace, statesman and educationist	1796	1859
Eng.	Manning, Henry E., clergyman and author	1812	
Eng.	Mansel, Henry L., metaphysician and theologian	1815	
Ger.	Mansfeld, Ernest of, warrior	1585	1626
Amer.	Mansfield, Jos. K., Union general	1803	1862
Scot.	———, Wm. Murray, Earl of, jurist and statesman	1705	1793
Eng.	Mantell, G. A., geologist	1790	185-
Ital.	Manutius Aldus, celebrated printer and author	1447	1517
Ital.	———, the Younger, printer and author	1547	1597
Ital.	———, Paulus, (son of Manutius), printer	1512	1574
Ital.	Manzoni, author of T. Promessi Sposi	1784	
Fr.	Marat, John Paul, infamous revolutionist	1754	1793
Rom.	Marcellus, Marcus Claudius, general	B. C. 267	B. C. 208
Ital.	Marco Polo, Venetian traveller	1256	1323
Amer.	Marcy, Wm. Learned, statesman	1786	1857
Pers.	Mardonius, Persian general in Greece		B. C. 479
Fr.	Margaret of Angoulême, queen of Navarre	1492	1549
Fr.	Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. of England	1 29	1481
Ger.	Margaret of Austria, daughter of Maximil. I. and Mary of Burgundy	1480	1530
Dan.	Margaret, queen of Denmark, &c., 'Semiramis of the North'	1353	1412
Fr.	Margaret of Valois, queen of Henry IV. of France	1552	1612
Aust.	Maria Louisa, empress of France, afterwards Duchess of Parma	1787	1847
Span.	Maria Christina, queen dowager of Spain, (born at Naples)	1806	
Ital.	Maria de Medici, queen of Henry IV. of France	1574	1642
Span.	Mariana, John, celebrated historian	1537	1624
Ger.	Maria Theresa, empress of Germany	1717	1780
Fr.	Marie-Amélie, queen of the French, (Louis Philippe)	1782	
Fr.	Marie Antoinette, queen of France, (Louis XVI)	1755	1793
Fr.	Mariette, Aug. E., Egyptologist and explorer	1821	
Ital.	Mario, Giuseppe, marquis of Candia, vocalist	1810	
Amer.	Marion, Francis, distinguished officer in the Revolution		1795
Rom.	Marius, Caius, famous general and demagogue	B. C. 153	B. C. 86
Eng.	Marlborough, John Churchill, duke of, able warrior	1650	1722
Fr.	Marmont, A. F. V., duke of Ragusa, marshal of France and traveller	1773	1852
Fr.	Marmontel, John Francis, celebrated writer	1723	1799
Eng.	Marlowe, Christ. or Kit, dramatic poet	1564	1593
Amer.	Mapes, James J., agriculturist		1865
Fr.	Marquette, Jacques, early explorer of the Mississippi	1637	1675
Fr.	Marrast, Armand, journalist and politician	1800	1852
Fr.	Mars, Mademoiselle, actress	1778	1847
Eng.	Marsden, oriental traveller and historian	1755	1836
Eng.	Marsh, Anne, novelist	(abt.) 1800	
Amer.	Marsh, Geo. Perkins, philologist and diplomatist	1801	

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ng.	Marsh, Herbert, bishop of Peterborough, theological writer	1758	1839
mer.	Marsh, James, metaphysician	1794	1847
mer.	Marshall, John, chief-justice of U. S., biographer	1755	1835
ng.	Marshman, Joshua, missionary in India, and author	1767	1837
ng.	Marston, John, poet and dramatist	(abt.) 1570	1634
om.	Martial, Marcus Valerius, epigrammatist	40	100
ng.	Martin, Benj., optician and author	1704	1782
r.	Martin, Bon Louis Henry, historian	1704	1782
mer.	Martin, Francis Xavier, jurist and historian	1810	
ng.	Martineau, Harriet, miscellaneous authoress	1764	1846
ng.	———, James, (brother of Harriet), clergyman and author	1800	
rus.	Martos, Ivan P., sculptor	1753	1835
ban.	Martinez de la Rosa, don Franc, statesman and *littérateur*	1786	
er.	Martius, C. F. P. von, botanist and traveller		
ng.	Martyn, Henry, missionary in India and Persia	1781	1812
	Martyr, Justin, Christian apologist	103?	167?
al.	———, Peter, reformer and theologian	1500	1561
ng.	Marvell, Andrew, author and statesman	1621	1678
ng.	Mary I., first queen regnant of England	1515	1558
ng.	——, II., queen regnant with Wm. of Orange	1662	1694
cot.	—— Stuart, queen of Scots	1542	1587
ng.	Marryatt, Captain, novelist and traveller	1792	1848
ng.	Maseres, Francis, 'baron,' mathematician	1731	1824
ng.	Maskeleyne, Nevil, astronomer	1732	1811
mer.	Mason, George, statesman	1726	1792
mer.	———, Jeremiah, lawyer and statesman	1768	1848
mer.	———, John, maj. gen. Connecticut colonial forces	1600	1672
ng.	———, John, divine and author	1706	1763
mer.	———, John M., eminent divine	1770	1829
mer.	———, John, M., senator from Virginia, rebel		
mer.	———, John Y., statesman and minister to France	1795	1859
mer.	———, Lowell, musical teacher and composer	1792	
ng.	———, William, divine and poet	1725	1797
id.	Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoags		1661
r.	Massena, Andrew, one of the ablest of Napoleon's marshals	1758	1817
ng.	Massey, Gerald, poet	1828	
r.	Massillon, John Baptist, eloquent divine	1663	1742
	Massinissa, king of Numidia	(abt) B. C. 240	B. C. 148
cot.	Masson, David, biographer and essayist	1823	
ng.	Maunder, Samuel 'Treasury of Knowledge'	1790	1849
mer.	Mather, Cotton, divine and author	1663	1728
mer.	———, Increase, clergyman and author	1639	1723
rish.	Mathew, Theobald, 'Apostle of Temperance'	1790	1856
ng.	Mathias, Thomas, author of 'Pursuits of Literature'	1750	1835
ng.	Matthew of Westminster, historian	13th cent.	
ng.	Matthews, Charles, actor and humorist	1776	1835
mer.	'Matthias' (Robert Matthews), religious impostor	(abt) 1790	183-
r.	Matter, Jacques, philosopher and historian	1791	
rish.	Maturin, Charles Robert, divine, dramatist and poet	1782	1825
ng.	Maundrell, Rev. Henry, traveller in the East	1650?	1710
r.	Maupertuis, Peter L. M., geometrician and astronomer.	1698	1759
lol.	Maurice, Count of Nassau, and Prince of Orange, stadtholder	1567	1625

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Eng.	Maurice, Jno. Fred. D., clergyman and author	1805	
Eng.	———, Thos. Rev., history of Hindostan, &c.	1755	1821
	Mauricius, Flavius Tib., Byzantine emperor	539	602
Amer.	Maury, Matthew F., naval officer, astronomer, rebel, &c.	1806	
Fr.	———, John Siffrein, cardinal and statesman	1746	1817
Eng.	Mavor, Rev. Wm., writer and compiler, voyages, &c.	1758	1837
Ger.	Mavrocordato, statesman	1790	
Eng.	Mawe, Joseph, mineralogist and conchologist	1755	1829
Ger.	Maximilian I., emperor of Germany	1459	1519
Ger.	————, prince, emperor of Mexico (shot)	1834	1867
Rom.	Maximinus, Caius J. V., emperor of Rome		238
Eng.	Maxwell, Wm. R., 'Life of Wellington,' &c.	1795	1851
Amer.	Mayer, Brantz, lawyer and historical writer	1809	
Ger.	Mayer, Johann T., astronomer	1723	1762
Eng.	Mayhew, Henry, Edward, Thomas, and Horace, brothers, humorous and miscellaneous writers (abt)	1812	
Amer.	———, Jonathan, clergyman and author	1720	1766
Fr.	Mazarin, Julius, cardinal, able statesman	1602	1661
	Mazeppa, John, prince of the Cossacks		1709
Ital.	Mazzini, Giuseppe, democratic politician (Genoa)	1809	
Amer.	Meade, Geo. G., commander army of Potomac	1815	
Amer.	———, Wm., episcopal bishop of Virginia and author	1789	
I. Amer.	Meagher, Thos. F., gen. in Union armies, gov. Idaho		1867
Eng.	Medhurst, Walter H., oriental scholar and missionary	1796	1857
Ital.	Medici, Hippolytus, cardinal	1511	1535
Ital.	———, Cosmo de, the Great, first Gd Duke Tuscany	1519	1574
Ital.	————————, 'pater patriæ,' Florence	1389	1464
Ital.	———, Lorenzo de, poet, gov. of Florence, and patron of arts	1448	1492
Ital.	———, Pietro, successor of Cosmo, patron of arts		1469
Turk.	Mehemet-Ali, pasha of Egypt	1769	1849
Ger.	Meiners, Christopher, historian	1747	1810
Ger.	Melanchthon, Philip, celebrated reformer	1497	1560
Eng.	Melbourne, Wm. Lamb, Viscount de, statesman	1779	1848
Amer.	Mellen, Grenville, poet	1799	1841
Eng.	Melmoth, Wm., 'Letters,' translation of Cicero, &c.	1710	1799
Eng.	————————, 'Religious Life'	1666	1743
Eng.	Melville, Andrew, religious reformer	1545	1622
Amer.	———, Herman, author of travels, romances	1819	
Scot.	———, Sir Jas., soldier, statesman, and author	1535	1607
Gr.	Menander, comic poet B. C	342	B. C. 290
Ger.	Mendelssohn, Bartholdy Felix, musical composer	1809	1847
Ger.	————, Moses, Jewish scholar and philosopher	1729	1786
Port.	Mendez-Pinto, Fernam, adventurer, unjustly famed for lying	1510	1580
Span.	Mendoza, Diego H. de, scholar, author, and statesman	1503	1575
Ger.	Mengs, Anton Rafael, painter and writer on art	1728	1779
Ger.	Meninski, Francis M., learned orientalist	1623	1698
Russ.	Mentchikoff, Alex., prince, statesman	1672	1769
Buss.	————————, Alex., S., admiral	1789	
Ger.	Menno-Simonis, reformer, founder of 'Mennonites'		1561
Ger.	Menzel, Wolfgang, critic and historian	1798	
Dutch.	Mercator, Gerard, geographer	1512	1594
Amer.	Mercer, Hugh, general in the Revolutionary war	1720	1777

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Meigs, Return J., revol. officer	1740	1823
Amer.	Meriam, Eben, statistician and meteorologist	1794	1864
Fr.	Mérimée, Prosper, novelist	1800	
Eng.	Merivale, Charles, historian		
Eng.	———, John Herman, poet	1779	1844
Swiss.	Merle d'Aubigné, J. H., D. D., historian	1794	
Fr.	Merovæus, founder Merovingian dynasty	411	457
Fr.	Méry, Joseph, poet and novelist	1798	
Ger.	Mesmer, Fred. A., founder of 'Mesmerism'	1734	1815
Ital.	Metastasio, Peter B., celebrated poet	1698	1782
Eng.	Metcalfe, Charles T., baron, gov. in India and Canada	1785	1846
Rom.	Metellus, the name of several famous plebeians	B. C. 250	69
Aust.	Metternich, Prince, statesman, and diplomatist	1773	1859
Dutch.	Meursius, John, erudite critic	1579	1639
Ger.	Meyerbeer, musical composer	1791	
Eng.	Meyrick, Sir Saml. R., antiquarian author	1783	1848
Fr.	Mezerai, Francis de, historian	1610	1682
Ital.	Mezzofanti, Cardinal, celebrated linguist	1774	1849
Gr.	Miaulis, naval commander	1772	1835
Heb.	Micah, the Prophet		f. B. C. 750
Ital.	Micari, Guiseppe, historian		1839
Ger.	Michaelis, John David, learned orientalist and critic	1717	1791
Fr.	Michaud, Joseph, historian	1767	1839
Fr.	Michaux, Andre, botanist, ('Sylva Americana')	1746	1802
Fr.	Michel, Francisque, archæologist	1809	
Fr.	Michelet, Jules, historian	1798	
Ger.	Michelet, Karl Ludwig, philosophical writer	1801	
Pol.	Mickiewicz. Adam, poet	1798	1855
Eng.	Mickle, William J. poet, translator of 'Lusiad,' &c.	1734	1788
Eng.	Middleton, Conyers, divine and elegant writer	1683	1750
Amer.	———, Arthur, patriot and statesman	1743	1787
Eng.	———, Thomas, dramatist		1627
Amer.	Mifflin, Thomas, general in Revolutionary war	1744	1800
Fr.	Mignet, F. A., historian	1796	
Port.	Miguel Don, rival of Don Carlos to the throne of Portugal	1802	
Amer.	Milburn, William Henry, 'blind preacher' and author	1823	
Scot.	Mill, James, historian of British India and political economist	1775	1836
Eng.	——, John Stuart, political philosopher	1806	
Eng.	Millais, John Everett, 'pre-Raphaelite' painter	1829	
Amer.	Miller, James, general at Chippewa, &c., ('I'll try, sir')	1776	1851
Eng.	———, Joseph, comic actor, putative parent of jests	1684	1738
Scot.	———, Hugh, geologist	1802	1856
Amer.	——, William, founder of the 'Millerites,' or second adventists	1781	1849
Fr.	Milleroye, Charles Hubert, poet	1782	1816
Fr.	Millin, Aubin Louis, naturalist, &c	1759	
Eng.	Millman, Henry Hart, Rev., poet and historian	1791	
Fr.	Millot, Claude Francis Xavier, historian	1726	1785
Eng.	Mills, Charles, historian	1788	1826
Fr.	Milne-Edward, Henri, naturalist	1800	
Eng.	Milnes, Richard Monckton, poet and statesman	1809	
Eng.	Milner, Joseph, author of 'Church History'	1744	1797
Amer.	Milnor, James, D. D., episcopal clergyman	1773	1844

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Gr.	Miltiades, illustrious Athenian general		B. C. 489
Eng.	Milton, John, the Homer of Britain	1608	1674
Fr.	Minié, Claude E., inventor of the Minié rifle-bullet	1810	
Amer.	Minot, George R., historian	1758	1802
Rom.	Minutius-Felix, Marcus, christian writer	3d cent.	
Mex.	Miramon, Miguel, military leader	(abt.) 1830	1867
Span.	Miranda, Francis, revolutionary general	1750	1816
Fr.	Mirabeau, H. G. Riquetti, count de, celebrated character in the Revolution and author	1749	1791
Fr.	Mirbel, Charles F. B. de, naturalist	1776	1854
Amer.	Mitchel, Ormsby M., astronomer and patriotic general	1810	186-
Amer.	Mitchell, Donald G., essayist	1822	
Amer.	———, Maria, astronomer	1818	
Amer.	———, Samuel L., celebrated physician and naturalist	1763	1831
Eng.	———, Thomas, classical scholar and critic	1783	1845
Eng.	Mitford, Mary Russell, novelist and essayist	1786	1855
Eng.	———, Rev. John, editor of poets,	1781	1859
Eng.	———, William, historian and philologist	1734	1827
	Mithridates, king of Pontus, warrior	B. C 123	B. C. 64
Ger.	Mitscherlich, E., chemist	1794	1863
Ger.	Mittermaier, Karl J. A., jurist and statesman	1787	
Turk.	Mohammed-Ali, Pasha of Egypt, (See Mahomet and Mehemet)	1769	1850
Sar.	————-Ben Abd Al Wab, sheik, founder sect Wahabites	f. 1650	
Ger.	Mohler, Johann Adam R., catholic theologian	1796	
Ger.	Mohs, Frederick, mineralogist	1774	1839
Scot.	Moir, David Macbeth, miscellaneous writer	1798	1851
Fr.	Mollé, M. L., comte, statesman	1781	1855
Hol.	Moleschott, Jacob, physiologist and naturalist	1822	
Eng.	Molesworth, Sir William, statesman and author	1810	1855
Fr.	Moleville, Anthony F. de Bertrand, count de, historian	1754	1817
Fr.	Molière, John Baptist, celebrated dramatist	1622	1673
Span.	Molina, Luis, Jesuit theologian and author	1585	1600
Scot.	Monboddo, lord, judge and philologist	1714	1799
Eng.	Montfort, Simon de, earl of Leicester, statesman		1265
Eng.	Monk, George, duke of Albemarle, military officer	1608	1670
Swiss	Monod, Adolphe, 'reformed pastor' and author	1802	1856
Swiss.	———, Dr. Frederick, 'reformed pastor' at Paris	1794	1863
Amer.	Monroe, James, statesman, 5th president United States	1759	1831
Ger.	Monse, Gaspar, eminent geometrician	1746	1818
Fr.	Monstrelet, Enguerrand de, chronicler	1390	1453
Eng.	Montagu, Basil, lawyer and author	1770	1851
Eng.	———-—, Elizabeth, author of 'dialogues,' &c.	1720	1802
Eng.	———-—, Lady Mary Wortley, elegant writer	1690	1762
Eng.	Montague, Charles, earl of Halifax, statesman and poet	1661	1715
Fr.	Montaigne, Michel de, eminent essayist	1533	1592
Fr.	Montalembert, Charles F., count, statesman and author	1810	
Fr.	Montcalm, Louis, marquis de, general in Canada	1712	1759
Fr.	Montebello, John Lannes, duke of, marshal	1769	1809
Ger.	Montecuculi, Raimond, warrior	1609	1681
Fr.	Montespan, Franc, marquise de, mistress Louis XIV.	1641	1707
Fr.	Montesqieu, Charles baron de, able writer	1689	1755
	Montez, Lola, female adventurer	1824	1861

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Mex.	Montezuma I, the greatest of Mexican sovereigns		1471
Mex.	——— II, last Atzec emperor	1480	1520
Fr.	Montfaucon, Bern. de, archæologist and author	1655	1741
Eng.	Montgomery, James, poet	1771	1854
Amer.	———, Richard, intrepid military officer	1737	1775
Eng.	———, Robert, poet	1807	1855
Fr.	Montholon, comte, secretary and biographer of Napoleon	1783	1853
Fr.	Montmorenci, Anne de, constable of France	1493	1567
Ital.	Monte, Vincent, poet	1753	1828
Fr.	Montmorency, noble family of France	10th to 19th century	
Fr.	Montpensir, Madame, author of Memoirs &c	1627	1693
Scot.	Montrose, Jas. Grahame, marquis of, military leader	1612	1651
Amer.	Moore, Geo. H., author		
Amer.	———, Frank H, author		
Amer.	———, Clement C., writer of verses, &c.	1779	1863
Amer.	———, Jacob Bailey, journalist and author	1797	1853
Scot.	———, John, miscellaneous author	1728	1802
Scot.	———, Sir John (son of above,) general, killed at Corunna	1761	1809
Ital.	Morata, Olympia, Prot. writer	1526	1555
Eng.	More, Hannah, poet, essayist and moralist,	1744	1833
Eng.	——, Henry, mystical divine and philosopher	1614	1687
Fr.	Moreau, John Victor, celebrated general	1763	1813
Amer.	Morfit, Campbell, chemist and author	1820	
Amer.	Morgan, Daniel, brig. gen., in revolutionary war	1736	1802
Amer.	———, Jno. Henry, rebel fillibuster general		
Eng.	———, Lady Charles, author of novels, travels &c.	1780	1859
Eng.	———, Sir Henry J., buccaneer	1637	1690
Eng.	Morier, James. novelist, 'Hajji Baba' &c.	1780	1849
Eng.	Morrington, G. Wellesley, earl of, musical composer	1720	1784
Fr.	Morny, Chas. A. count of, minister of Napoleon III.	1811	1865
Amer.	Morphy, Paul Charles, famous chess-player	1837	
Eng.	Morrell, Thos., lexicographer and classical writer	1703	1784
Amer.	Morris, Geo, P., poet and journalist	1802	1864
Amer.	———, Gouverneur, distinguished statesman	1752	1816
Amer.	———, Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence	1726	1798
Amer.	———, Robert, signer Declaration Independence and financier	1703	1806
Eng.	Morrison, Robert, Chinese traveller and philologist	1782	1834
Eng.	———, Robert D. D., missionary and philologist	1782	1834
Amer.	Morse, Jedediah, geographer and statistical writer	1761	1827
Amer.	———, Samuel F. B., artist and inventor of telegraph	1791	
Amer.	———, Sidney E., journalist and geographer	1794	
Fr.	Mortier, marshal of France, killed by Fieschi	1768	1835
Scot.	Morton, Jas. Douglas, earl of, regent	1530	1581
Amer.	———, John, signer of Declaration of Independence (Penn)	1724	1777
Amer.	———, Samuel Geo., anatomist and ethnologist	1799	1851
Amer.	———, Wm. T. G. dentist, discoverer of the use of ether (?)	1819	
Heb.	Moses, lawgiver of the Jews	B. C. 1571	B. C. 1451
Ger.	Mosheim, John Lawrence, ecclesiastical historian	1695	1755
Scot.	Motherwell, William, poet	1797	1835
Amer.	Motley, John Lothrop, historian	1814	
Amer.	Mott, Lucretia, minister of 'Friends' and philanthropist	1793	
Amer.	——, Valentine, surgeon and author	1785	1865

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Motte, Cadillac, Ant de la, founder of Detroit	1660	1717
Ger.	Moschus, bucolic poet	f. B. C. 160	
Amer.	Moultrie, Wm., general and statesman	1731	1805
	Mouradgea, D'Ohason, Armenian historian	1740	1807
Amer.	Mowatt (Ritchie), Anna Cora, actress and authoress	(abt) 1826	
Ger.	Mozart, C. W. T., eminent composer	1756	1792
Eng.	Mudie, Robert, author of various works on Natural History, &c.	1777	1842
Ger.	Muller, C. O., historian, archæologist classical scholar	1797	1840
Swiss.	Muller, John von, celebrated historian, 'Universal History'	1752	1809
Ger.	——, John, physiologist	1801	1858
Ger.	Munchhausen, J. C. F., proverbial for 'stories'	1720	1797
Eng.	Munden, Jos. S., comedian	1758	1832
Fr.	Murat, Joachim, intrepid marshal and king of Naples	1771	1815
Ital.	Muratori, Louis Anthony, historian	1672	1750
Irish.	Murphy, Arthur, dramatist and translator	1727	1805
Scot.	Murray, Alex., self-taught linguist	1775	1813
Scot.	——, Hugh, geographer (Encyclo)	1779	1846
Scot.	——, or Moray, Jas. Stuart, earl of, regent	1531	1570
Eng.	——, John, the elder, eminent publisher	1778	1843
Amer.	——, Lindley, grammarian	1745	1826
Amer.	——, Wm., Vans, statesman	1761	1803
Gr.	Musæus, Athenian poet	f. B. C. 1243	
Fr.	Musset, Louis C. A. de, poet	1810	1857

N.

Assyr.	Nabonassar, first king of the Chaldeans	fl. B. C. 747	
Assyr.	Nabopolassar, king of Babylon	fl. B. C. 626	
Pers.	Nadir Shah, or Thamas Kouli Kahn, warrior and king	1688	1747
Heb.	Nahum, prophet	f. B. C. 7th cent.	
Irish.	Napier, Chas. Jas., general in India, &c.	1782	1853
Scot.	——, John, baron, inventor of logarithms	1550	1617
Eng.	——, Sir Charles, admiral	1786	1860
Fr.	Napoleon I., (Bonaparte)	1769	1821
Fr.	——, II., king of Rome, (see Bonaparte)	1811	1832
Fr.	——, III., (Louis Napoleon), emperor	1808	
Eng.	Nares, James, musical doctor, composer	1715	1783
Eng.	——, Rev. Edmund, 'Thinks I to myself'	1762	1841
Pers.	Narses, warrior in the service of Justinian I., the emperor		567
Span.	Narvaez, don Ramon, duke of Valentia, statesman	1795	
Eng.	Nash, Richard, styled 'Beau Nash'	1674	1761
Dutch.	Nassau, prince Maurice of, able general	1567	1625
Pers.	Nassir Eddyn, celebrated astronomer	1201	1274
Span.	Navarrete, Martin F. de, 'Collect of Voyages'	1765	1844
Eng.	Neal, Daniel, author of the 'History of the Puritans,' &c	1678	1743
Amer.	——, John, novelist	1794	
Amer.	——, Joseph C., *littérateur*	1807	1848
Ger.	Neander, J. W. Augustus, ecclesiastical historian	1789	1850
Gr.	Nearchus, admiral and voyager	B. C. 4th cent.	
Chald.	Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon		B. C. 462
Fr.	Necker, James, eminent financier and statesman	1732	1804
Swiss.	——, Madame J. C., wife of James, essayist	1739	1794

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Neele, Henry, poet and miscellaneous writer	1798	1828
Swiss.	Neff, Felix, apostle of the Alps	1798	1829
Heb.	Nehemiah, governor of Judea	f. B. C. 444	
Eng.	Nelson, Horatio, viscount, celebrated admiral	1758	1805
Rom.	Nepos, Cornelius, historian		B. C. 30
Rom.	Nero, infamous emperor	37	68
Rom.	Nerva, emperor	32	98
Russ.	Nesselrode, Charles R., count, statesman and diplomatist	1780	1862
Gr.	Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, founder of Nestorians		439
Ger.	Neukomm, Sigism. chevalier, composer	1778	1857
Ger.	Neuwied, Maximilian, prince of, traveller in North America, &c.	1782	
Eng.	Newton, John, Calvinistic divine and writer	1725	1807
Eng.	———, Sir Isaac, the greatest of philosophers	1642	1727
Eng.	———, Thomas, learned prelate, (on Prophecies)	1704	1782
Fr.	Ney, Michael, marshal, 'the bravest of the brave'	1769	1815
Gr.	Nicephorus, Greg., Byzantine historian		14th cent.
Russ.	Nicholas I., emperor, (1825–55)	1796	1855
Eng.	Nichols, John Bowyer, printer and archaeologist	1807	1863
Eng.	Nicholson, Peter, architect and political mechanic		
Eng.	———, William, writer on natural philosophy and chemistry	1753	1815
Amer.	Nicklin, P. H., bookseller and miscellaneous writer	1786	1842
Ger.	Nicolai, Chris. Fred., bookseller and author	1732	1811
Eng.	Nicolas, Sir Harris, antiquary	1799	1848
Ger.	Niebhur, B. G., statesman and historian	1776	1830
Ger.	———, Carsten, celebrated traveller	1733	1815
Pol.	Niemcewiez, Julius U., military commander and author	1756	1841
Eng.	Nightingale, Florence, practical philanthropist		
Amer.	Niles, Hezekiah, journalist 'Register'	1777	1839
Swe.	Nilston, Sven, zoologist	1787	
Amer.	Noah, Mordecai M., journalist, politician and author		1851
Ger.	Noehden, G. H., grammarian and miscellaneous writer	1770	1826
Fr.	Nodier, Charles, novelist	1783	1844
Ger. Am.	Nordheimer, Hebrew scholar and author		
Eng.	Normanby, C. G. Phipps, marquis of, novelist and statesman	1797	1863
Eng.	North, Francis, 1st lord Guilford, 'lord keeper'	1637	1685
Eng.	———, Frederick, lord, prime minister of George III.	1732	1792
Eng.	Northcote, James, artist and biographer	1746	1837
Amer.	Norton, Andrews theological, Unitarian author	1790	1835
Eng.	———, Hon. Mrs., poetess		
Amer.	Nott, Abner Kingman, remarkable Baptist preacher	1834	1859
Amer.	——, Eliphalet, D. D., president of Union College and author	1773	1866
Eng.	——, John, poet and translator	1751	1826
Ger.	Novalis, or Fred. von Hardenberg, author	1772	1801
Eng.	Novello, Vincent, musician (life by Mrs. Clarke)	1781	1861
Amer.	Noyes, Wm. Curtis, jurist and patriot	1805	1864
Irish.	Nugent, lord, author of 'Life of Hampden,' &c.		1850
Rom.	Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome	f. B. C. 714	
Span.	Nunez, Alva C. de Vaca, explorer		1564

O.

Eng.	Oates, Titus, infamous pretender of the 'Popish plot'	1619	1705
Fr.	Oberlin, John Fred., philanthropist	1740	1826

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Irish.	O'Brien, Fitz-James, poet		1862
Irish.	———, Wm. Smith, political agitator	1806	186–
Irish.	O'Connell, Daniel, political agitator	1775	1841
Irish.	O'Connor, Fergus, chartist orator	1795	1855
Eng.	Ockley, Simon, orientalist	1678	1720
Arab.	Odenatus, warrior, husband of Zenobia		267
Fr.	Odilon-Barrot, C. H., statesman	1791	
Bar.	Odoacer, Gothic king of Italy		493
Dan.	Oersted, Hans Ch., discoverer of electro-magnetism	1777	1851
Eng.	Oglethorpe, J. E., founder of Georgia	1698	1785
Irish.	O'Keefe, John, dramatist	1748	1833
Ger.	Oken, Louis, naturalist	1778	1851
Ger.	Olbers, H. W. M., astronomer		1840
Eng.	Oldcastle, Sir John, Lord Cobham	1360	1417
Amer.	Olin, Stephen, D. D., Methodist theologian and author	1797	1851
Span.	Olivan, don Aless., publicist		
Amer.	Olmsted, Denison, professor, astronomer, &c.	1791	1859
Ger.	Olshausen, Hermann, protestant theologian	1796	1839
Arab.	Omar I., caliph, captor of Jerusalem	581	644
Irish.	O'Meara, Barry, surgeon to Napoleon and author	1778	1836
Eng.	Onslow, Arthur, speaker House Commons	1691	1768
Eng.	Opie, Mrs. Amelia, writer on morals and education	1771	1853
Gr.	Oppian, poet	f. 150	
Dutch.	Orange, William I., of Nassau, prince of, founder of Dutch republic	1533	1584
Dutch.	———, William II., prince of, stadtholder	1626	1650
Dutch.	———, William III., prince of, stadtholder, and king of England	1650	1702
Span.	Orfila, M. J. B., chemist and toxicologist	1787	
	Origen, one of the fathers of the church	185	253
Fr.	Orléans, L. J. P., duke of 'Egalité,' guillotined	1747	1793
Fr.	———, Fer. P. L., duke of, heir of Louis Philippe	1810	1842
Russ.	Orloff, Gregory, count, favorite Catherine II.	1734	1783
Eng.	Orme, Robert, historian of India	1728	1801
Eng.	Ormond, James Butler, duke of, statesman	1610	1688
Gr.	Orpheus, poet, sometimes styled the 'father of poetry'		
Irish.	Orrery, Charles, 4th earl of, natural philosophy	1676	1731
Irish.	———, Roger Boyle, 1st earl of, statesman and author	1621	1679
Eng.	Orton, Job, dissenting divine and author	1717	1783
Amer.	Osgood, Frances, poetess	1812	1850
Amer.	———, Samuel, D. D., Unitarian divine and author	1812	
Port.	Osorio, Jerome, philosopher, historian, and theological writer	1502	1580
Scot.	Ossian, Gaelic bard, supposed to have lived in the 3d century		
Egypt.	Osymandias, king of Egypt	(abt.) 1500	
Amer.	Otis, James, patriot and statesman	1725	1772
Amer.	——, Harrison Gray, statesman and jurist	1767	1848
Ger.	Otho I., king of Greece (born in Bavaria)	1815	1867
Eng.	Ottley, Wm. Young, writer on art	1771	1836
Eng.	Otway, celebrated dramatist, 'Venice Preserved'	1651	1685
Fr.	Oudinot, Charles N., marshal of France	1767	1847
Eng.	Ouseley, Sir Gore, diplomatist	1769	1844
Ger.	Overbeck, Fred., founder of modern religious school of art	1780	
Eng.	Overbury, Sir Thos., (poisoned in the Tower)	1581	1613
Rom.	Ovid, Publius Naso, poet	B. C. 43	17

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Span.	Oviedo, J. G., bishop of, author of 'Voyages in the West Indies'		1540
Amer.	Owen, David Dale, geologist	1807	1860
Eng.	——, John, independent theologian	1616	1683
Eng.	——, Richard, surgeon and naturalist		
Welsh.	——, Robert, political theorist	1771	1860
Amer.	——, Robert Dale, statesman and author		
Eng.	Oxford, Horace Walpole, earl of, author	1717	1797

P.

Amer.	Paine, Elijah, jurist	1757	1842
Amer.	——, Elijah (son of above), jurist	1796	1853
Amer.	——, John Howard, dramatist, 'Home, Sweet Home'	1791	1851
Amer.	——, Robert Treat, lawyer and patriot	1731	1814
Amer.	——, Robert Treat, son, poet,	1773	1811
Eng.	——, Thomas, political and deistical writer	1736	1809
Fr.	Paixhan, general, inventor of guns bearing his name	1782	1854
Ven.	Paez, military commander and president Venezuela	1787	
Ital.	Paganini, Nicolo, famous Violinist	1784	1835
Eng.	Paley, William, eminent divine and author	1745	1805
Eng.	Palgrave, Sir Francis, antiquarian author	1788	1861
Fr.	Palisset de Montenoy, Charles, satirist	1730	1815
Fr.	Palissy, Bernard, 'the Potter'	1510	1590
Ital.	Palladio, Andrew, architect	1518	1580
Pruss.	Pallas, Peter Simon, traveller and naturalist	1741	1811
Eng.	Palmerston, Henry Temple, viscount, statesman	1784	1865
Ger.	Panzer, G. W. F., bibliographer	1729	1812
Ital.	Paoli, Pascal, Corsican patriot and general	1726	1806
Can.	Papineau, L. J., politician and patriot	1789	
Rom.	Papinian, Æmilius, civil lawyer	145	212
Swiss.	Paracelsus, A. P. T. B. de H., alchemist	1493	1541
Eng.	Pardoe, Julia, Miss, novelist	1812	1862
Fr.	Paris, count of, Louis Ph. Al., grandson of Louis Philippe	1838	
Eng.	——, Matthew, historian		1259
Scot.	Park, Mungo, celebrated traveller	1771	1804
Amer.	Parker, Theodore, Unitarian preacher and oriental scholar	1810	1860
Eng.	Parkes, Samuel, chemist and author	1759	1829
Ital.	Parma, Alexander Farnese, duke of, regent of the Netherlands	1546	1592
Irish.	Parnell, Thos., poet and divine	1679	1717
Eng.	Parr, Samuel, learned divine and philologist	1746	1825
Eng.	——, Thomas, lived 152 years	1483	1635
Eng.	Parry, Capt. Edward, Arctic navigator	1790	1855
Amer.	Parsons, Theophilus, jurist	1750	1813
Amer.	———, Theophilus (son), jurist		
Amer.	Parton, James, biographer, historian, and essayist		
Amer.	———, Mrs. Sarah, 'Fanny Fern,' authoress	1811	
Fr.	Pascal, Blaise, eminent geometrician and writer	1623	1662
Russ.	Paskewitsch, Ivan F., prince of Warsaw, general	1782	1856
Eng.	Pasley, Gen. Sir Chas. W., engineer	1781	1861
Fr.	Pasquier, Etienne D., count, chancellor of France	1767	1862
Ger.	Passow, Francis L. C. F., philologist and lexicographer (Greek lex.)	1786	1832
Rom.	Paterculus, Caius Velleius, historian (abt.)	B. C. 20	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Patmore, Coventry, poet	1823	
Irish.	Patrick, St., apostle of Ireland	372	493
Eng.	———, Simon, bishop of Chichester, Bible commentary	1626	1707
	Paul, Father, (see *Sarpi*)	1552	1623
Heb.	——, St., Apostle to the Gentiles		65?
Fr.	——, St. Vincent de, Catholic missionary	1576	1669
Amer.	Paulding, James Kirke, novelist and essayist	1779	1860
Rom.	Paulus-Æmilius, Lucius, fell at Cannæ	B. C.	216
Gr.	Pausanias, spartan commander	B. C.	470
Gr.	———, topographical writer	f. (abt.)	120
Eng.	Paxton, Sir Joseph, horticulturist and architect	1802	1865
Eng.	Payne, Roger, noted book-binder	1739	1797
Amer.	Payson, Edward, D. D., congregational divine	1783	1827
Amer.	Peabody, Eliz P., educational writer	1802	
Amer.	———, O. W. B., reviewer and biographer	1799	1848
Eng.	Peacock, George, dean of Ely, mathematician		1858
Eng.	Pearson, John, bishop of Chester, 'On the Creed'	1613	1686
Port.	Pedro, V., king of Portugal, (son of Donna Maria II.)	1837	186–
Port.	——, don, claimant to the throne of Portugal		1834
Eng.	Peel, Sir Robert, 1st baronet, cotton manufacturer	1750	1830
Eng.	——, Sir Robert, 3d baronet, statesman		1850
Eng.	Peele, George, poet, (Life by Dyce)	1552	1598
Brit.	Pelagous, monk, founder of a sect	354	
Span.	Pelayo, first king of Asturias		757
Fr.	Pélissier, A. J. J., duke of Malakoff, marshal	1794	1864
Ital.	Pellico, Silvio, poet and patriot	1789	1854
Gr.	Pelopidas, illustrious Theban general	B. C.	364
Fr.	Pelouze, Theodore Jules, chemist	1807	
Eng.	Pembroke, Mary Sidney, countess of		1621
Eng.	Penn, Granville, author	1761	1844
Eng.	——, William, admiral, father of founder of Pennsylvania	1621	1670
Eng.	——, William, founder and legislator of Pennsylvania	1644	1718
Eng.	Pennant, Thomas, naturalist and antiquary	1726	1798
Ital.	Pepe, William Florestan, general	1780	1855
Amer.	Pepperell, Sir William, general	1697	1759
Ital.	Pepoli, Charles, *littérateur*	1801	
Eng.	Pepys, Samuel, secretary to Admiralty, author of 'Diary'	1632	1703
Eng.	Perceval, Spencer, prime minister, assassinated	1762	1812
Amer.	Percival, James Gates, poet, geologist and critic	1795	1857
Eng.	Percy, Thomas, bishop of Dromore, 'Religious Ant, Poetry'	1728	1811
Fr.	Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, historian	1605	1670
Eng.	Pereirea, Jonathan, M. D., 'Materia Medica'	1804	1853
Ital.	Pergolese, John B., musical composer	1710	1736
Gr.	Pericles, able Athenian orator and statesman	B. C. 490	B. C. 429
Amer.	Perit, Pelatiah, merchant and philanthropist	1785	1864
Eng.	Perkins, Hugh, eccentric preacher and roundhead (executed)	1599	1660
Amer.	———, Jacob, inventor of steam-gun, &c.	1766	1849
Eng.	———, Thomas H., eminent merchant and philanthropist	1764	1854
Fr.	Pérouse, John F. Galaup, circumnavigator	1741	1788
Fr.	Perrier, M. Casimir, statesman	1777	1832
Amer.	Perry, Matthew G., commodore, ('Japan')	1795	1858
Amer.	——, Oliver Hazard, commodore U. S. navy	1785	1819

NATION	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Persigny, Jean G. V., politician and diplomatist	1808	
Rom.	Persius, Flaccus Aulus, satirist	34	62
Ger.	Perthes, Christian Frederick, bookseller, (life by son)	1772	1843
Rom.	Pertinax, emperor	126	193
Swiss.	Pestalozzi, Henry, introducer of a new system of education	1745	1827
Russ.	Peter I., the great, statesman and warrior	1672	1725
Fr.	——the Hermit, first mover of the crusades	1050?	1115
Eng.	Peters, Hugh, 'fanatic'	1599	1660
Eng.	Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, earl of, warrior	1658	1735
Ger.	Petermann, August H., geographer		
Amer.	Petigrew, James Louis, of S. C., Union statesman	1789	1863
	Pètion, Alexander, mulatto, president Hayti	1770	1818
Ital.	Petrarch, Francis, one of the four greatest of Italian poets	1304	1374
Fr.	Peyronnet, Pierre D., count de, minister of Charles X. and historian	1778	1854
Ger.	Pfeiffer, Ida, traveller and author	1795	1858
Rom.	Phædrus, fabulist	f. 30	
Fr.	Philidor, Andrew, writer on chess	1726	1795
	Philip II., king of Macedon, warrior	B. C. 383	B. C. 336
	—— St., of Neri, founder of the Oratory	1515	1595
Eng.	Phillimore, John G., author on law	1809	1865
Eng.	Phillips, Ambrose, poet and dramatist		1749
Eng.	——, John, poet 'Splendid Shilling'	1676	1708
Eng.	——, Sir Richard, bookseller and compiler	1768	1840
Jew.	Philo-Judæus, learned Jewish writer of Alexandria	f.	A. D. 40
Gr.	Philopœmen, celebrated general	B. C. 253	B. C. 183
Eng.	Phipps, Sir William, colonial governor Massachusetts	1651	1695
Gr.	Phocion, eminent Athenian general	B. C. 400	B. C. 318
	Photius, learned patriarch of Constantinople	815	891
Amer.	Physic, Philip Syng, M. D.	1768	1837
Ital.	Piazzi, Joseph, astronomer	1746	1826
Fr.	Picard, Louis Benedict, dramatist and novelist	1769	1824
Fr.	Pichegru, Charles, eminent general	1761	1804
Amer.	Pickering, Timothy, distinguished statesman	1746	1829
Amer.	——, John, philologist	1772	1846
Swiss.	Pictet, Benedict, theological and historical writer	1655	1724
Eng.	Pictou, Sir Thomas, general		1815
Amer.	Pierce, Franklin, general, 14th president U. S.	1804	
Rom.	Pilate, Pontius, Roman governor of Judea		38?
Amer.	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, general and diplomatist		1825
Amer.	——, William, distinguished orator and diplomatist	1765	1822
Gr.	Pindar, the greatest of lyric poets	B. C. 522	B. C. 442
Scot.	Pinkerton, John, fertile and eccentric author	1758	1826
Span.	Pinzon, Vincent Yanez, navigator, discovered Brazil	f. 1500	
Amer.	Piozzi, Hester L., miscellaneous writer, friend of Dr. Johnson	1789	1821
Fr.	Piron, Alexis, poet dramatist, and wit	1689	1773
Gr.	Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens		B. C. 527
Amer.	Pitkin, Timothy, historian and statistician	1765	1847
Eng.	Pitt, Christopher, poet and translator	1699	1748
Eng.	——, William, 1st earl of Chatham, statesman	1708	1778
Eng.	——, William, celebrated statesman, son of Lord Chatham	1759	1806
Gr.	Pittacus, of Mitylene, one of the seven sages	B. C. 650	B. C 570
Ital.	Pius IX., pope, (Giov. Mastai Ferretti)	1792	

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Span.	Pizarro, Francis, conqueror of Peru	1475	1541
Eng.	Platoche, James R., dramatist and miscellaneous writer	1796	
Gr.	Plato, illustrious philosopher, founder of the Academic sect	B. C. 430	B. C. 347
Rom.	Plautus, comic poet	B. C. 227	B. C. 184
Eng.	Playfair, John, eminent mathematician and natural philosopher	1749	1819
Eng.	———, Lyon, chemist, (born in Bengal)	1819	
Rom.	Pliny, the elder, or C. P. Secundus, author of natural history	23	79
Rom.	——, the younger, warrior and author	61	115
Egypt.	Plotinus, Platonic philosopher	203	270
Irish.	Plunket, W. C., lord chancellor of Ireland	1765	1854
Gr.	Plutarch, celebrated biographer	50	120
Ind.	Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, of Va.		1617
Eng.	Pocock, D. E., learned critic and commentator	1604	1691
Eng.	———, D. R., learned prelate and traveller	1704	1765
Amer.	Poe, Edgar A., poet, critic and novelist	1811	1856
Ger.	Poggendorf, John Chris., physicist and chemist	1796	
Amer.	Poinsett, Joel R., statesman, diplomatist, and author	1778	1851
Fr.	Poisson, D. S., mathematician	1781	1840
Eng.	Pole, Reginald, cardinal archbishop of Canterbury	1500	1558
Fr.	Polignac, J. A. M., prince, minister of Charles X.	1780	1847
Fr.	———, Melchior de, cardinal and statesman	1611	1741
Amer.	Polk, Jas. Knox, president U. S.	1795	1849
Amer.	———, Leonidas, Bp. of La., and rebel general	1806	1864
Eng.	Pollok, Robt., poet, 'Course of Time'	1799	1827
Ital.	Polo, Marco, celebrated Venetian traveller	1250	1323
Gr.	Polybius, eminent historian	B. C. 205	B. C. 123
	Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, Christian martyr and author		169
Port.	Pombal, Seb., marquis of, statesman	1699	1782
Eng.	Pomfret, John, poet	1667	1703
Fr.	Pompadour, J. A. P., Marchioness of	1772	1764
Rom.	Pompey, Cneus, statesman and warrior ('The Great.')	B. C. 106	B. C. 48
Span.	Ponce de Leon, discoverer of America	1460	1521
Pol.	Poniatowski, Joseph, prince, general, marshal of France	1763	1813
Pol.	————, Stanislaus Aug., last king of Poland	1732	1798
Ind.	Pontiac, Indian chief	1712	1769
Eng.	Poole, John, author of 'Paul Pry,' &c.		
Eng.	——, Matthew, able divine and author	1624	1779
Eng.	Pope, Alexander, celebrated poet	1688	1744
Amer.	——, John, Union general, com. army Potomac and 4th mil. dist.	1823	
	Porphyry, Platonic philosopher	233	304
Eng.	Porson, Richard, eminent hellenist and critic	1759	1808
Ital.	Porta, John Baptist, natural philosopher	1540	1616
Eng.	Porter, Anna Maria, novelist	1781	1832
Amer.	——, David, commodore, U. S. Navy	1780	1843
Amer.	——, David D., rear-admiral	1776	1850
Eng.	——, Jane, novelist,		
Eng.	——, Sir Robert Ker, author of 'Travels,' &c.	1780	1842
Eng.	Porteus, Beilby, eminent prelate	1731	1808
Amer.	Potter, Alonzo, D. D., epis. bp. of Pennsylvania, and educational author	1800	1863
Amer.	—— Horatio, D. D., episc. bishop of New York		
Eng.	——, John, archbishop of Canterbury. 'Gr. Antiq.'	1674	1747

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Potter, Robert, divine, poet, and translator	1721	1804
Eng.	Pottenger, Sir Henry, diplomatist	1787	1856
Irish.	Power, Tyrone, comic actor	1795	1841
Russ.	Pozzo di Borgo, diplomatist	1768	1842
Eng.	Praed, Winthrop Mackworth, poet	1802	1839
Amer.	Pradt, Abbé Dominique de, political writer	1759	1837
Amer.	Preble, Edward, commodore in the U. S. Navy	1761	1807
Amer.	Prentiss, Sargent S., lawyer and politician, famed for eloquence	1810	1850
Amer.	Prescott, Wm. Hickling, historian	1796	1859
Amer.	Preston, Wm. C., U. S. senator for South Carolina	1794	1860
Eng.	Price, Dr. R., writer on civil liberty	1728	1791
Eng.	———, Sir Uvedale, writer on the Picturesque	1747	1829
Eng.	Prideaux, Humphrey, learned divine.	1648	1724
Ger.	Priessnitz, Vincent, founder of Hydropathy	1799	1851
Eng.	Priestley, Joseph, eminent philosopher and writer	1733	1804
Amer.	Prince, Rev. Thos., historian of N. England	1687	1758
Eng.	Pringle, Thos., poet and traveller	1789	1834
Eng.	Prinsep, Chas. R., political economist	1788	1864
Eng.	Prior, Mathew, poet and statesman	1664	1721
Eng.	Pritchard, J. C., ethnologist, 'Natural History of Man'	1785	1848
Rom.	Probus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor	232	282
Ital.	Procida, John of, patriot	1225	1303
Gr.	Proclus, a Platonic philosopher	410	487
	Procopius, historian	410	487
Rom.	————, Anthemius, emperor		472
Eng.	Proctor, Miss Adelaide A., poetess		1864
Eng.	———, Bryan W. ('Barry Cornwall'), poet and critic	1787	
Rom.	Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, poet	B. C. 52	B. C. 12
Fr.	Proudhon, Pierre Jos., political theorist and socialist	1809	1865
Eng.	Prynne, learned lawyer, political writer, and antiquary	1609	1669
Fr.	Psalmanazar, George, literary impostor	1679	1763
Egypt.	Ptolemy, Claudius, eminent astronomer and geographer	70	
Ger.	Puckler-Muskau, H. L. H., prince of, author of Travels, &c.	1785	
Ger.	Puffendorf, Samuel, baron de, publicist and historian	1632	1794
Eng.	Pugin, Augs. Welby, architectural writer	1811	1852
Pole.	Pulaski, Casimir, count, genl. in the U. S. service	1747	1779
Ital.	Pulci, Louis, poet	1432	1487
Hung.	Pulszky, Franz, politician and author	1814	
Eng.	Purcell, Henry, musical composer	1658	1695
Eng.	———, Thos., musical composer		1682
Eng.	Purchas, divine, editor of Voyages and Pilgrimage	1577	1628
Amer.	Pursh, Fred., botanist	1774	1820
Eng.	Pusey, Edward Bour, D.D., founder of 'Puseyites'	1800	
Amer.	Putnam, Israel, distinguished officer in the Revolution	1718	1790
Amer.	———, Rufus, pioneer settler of Ohio	1738	1824
Eng.	Puttenham, George, poet and critic, 'Art of Eng. Poesie'		1600
Eng.	Pye, Henry James, poet laureate	1745	1813
Eng.	Pym, John, republican politician	1584	1643
Amer.	Pynchon, Wm., founder of Springfield, Mass.	1591?	1662
Gr.	Pyrrho, philosopher, founder of Sceptic Sect	f. B. C. 300	
	Pyrrhus, king of Epirus		B. C. 272
Gr.	Pythagoras, celebrated philosopher	B. C. 586	B. C. 497

Q

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Quain, Jones, M. D., anatomist		1865
Eng.	Quarles, Francis, poet, author of 'Emblems'	1592	1644
Fr.	Quatremere, E. M., orientalist	1782	1857
	Quekett, John, microscopist	1815	1861
Fr.	Quesne, Abraham du, admiral	1610	1688
	Quesnel, Peter, 'History of Jesuits'	1699	1774
Belg.	Quetelet, L. A., mathematician and statistician	1796	
Span.	Quevedo de Villegas, Francis, poet	1580	1645
Eng.	Quin, James, actor	1693	1766
Fr.	Quinault, Philip, lyrical dramatist	1635	1668
Amer.	Quincy, Josiah ex-pres. Harvard Univ., and author	1772	1864
Amer.	———, Josiah, Jr., ex-mayor of Boston, and financier	1802	
Fr.	Quinet, Edgar, *litiérateur*	1803	
Span.	Quintana, Jose Manuel de, poet and historian	1772	1857
Rom.	Quintilian, Marcus Fabius, celebrated orator	42	122
Rom.	Quintus-Curtius, historian	f. time Vespasian	1st Cent.
Amer.	Quitman, John A., general and gov. of Mississsipi	1799	1858

R

Fr.	Rabelais, Francis, wit and satirist	1483	1553
Fr.	Racine, John, eminent dramatist	1589	1699
Fr	Rachel, Eliza Rachel Felix, actress	1820	1858
Eng.	Radcliffe, Anne, romance writer, 'Mysteries of Udolpho'	1764	1823
Aust.	Radetzky, Joseph, count, commander in Italy	1766	1858
Eng.	Raffles, Rev. Thos., independent minister and collector	1788	1863
Eng.	———, Sir Thos. Stamford, author of 'History of Java,' &c.	1781	1826
Amer.	Rafinesque, S. C. J., botanist	1784	1842
Dan.	Rafn, C. C., historian and antiquary	1795	
Eng.	Raglan, J. H. Fitzroy Somerset, lord, general in Crimea	1788	1855
Amer.	Raguet, Condy, political economist	1784	1842
Eng.	Raikes, Robt, printer, founder of 'Sunday schools'	1785	1811
Eng.	Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter, 'a man illustrious in arms and literature'	1552	1618
Hind.	Rammohun, Roy, philanthropist	1776	1833
Scot.	Ramsay, Allan, poet	1685	1758
Amer.	———, David, historian	1749	1812
Span.	Ramusio, John Bapt, 'Collect. of Voyages'	1485	1557
Amer.	Randolph, John, of Roanoke, eccentric statesman	1773	1833
Amer.	———, Peyton, first president of Congress	1723	1775
Ger.	Ranke, Leopold, historian	1795	
Fr.	Raoul, Rochette, archæologist and traveller	1790	
Heb.	Raphall, Morris J., learned rabbi and preacher	1798	
Fr.	Rapin de Thoyras, author of 'History of England'	1661	1725
	Rapp, Geo., founder of 'Sect of Harmonists	1770	1847
Dan.	Rask, E. C., philologist and lexicographer	1784	1832
Fr.	Raspail, F. V., chemist and radical statesman	1794	
Pruss.	Rauch, Fred. A., metaphysician	1806	1841
Ger.	Raumer, Fred. L. G. von, historian	1781	
Amer.	Rawle, William, jurist	1759	1836

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Eng.	Rawlinson, Sir Henry C., geographer and orientalist	1810	
Eng.	Ray, John, naturalist and author	1628	1705
Fr.	Raynal, William Thomas Francis, historian and philosopher	1713	1796
Scot.	Reach, Angus B., journalist and author	1821	
Amer.	Read, Geo. Campbell, admiral		1862
Eng.	Reade, Charles, novelist		
Fr.	Récamier, Mme Jane F. A.	1777	1849
Eng.	Redding, Cyrus, journalist and author	1785	
Amer.	Redfield, William C., meteorologist	1789	1857
	Red Jacket, Thayendanega, Indian Chief	1759?	1830
Amer.	Reed, Henry, metaphysician and essayist	1808	1854
Eng.	——, Isaac, critic and editor	1742	1807
Amer.	——, Joseph, general in revolution	1748	1785
Amer.	——, Wm. B., politician and author		
Eng.	Rees, Dr. Abraham, editor of an encyclopædia &c.	1743	1825
Eng.	Reeve, Clara, novelist, 'Old English Baron'	1723	1803
Eng.	——, John, comic actor	1799	1838
Eng.	——, Lovell A., conchologist and publisher	1814	1865
Fr.	Regnard, John Francis, comic writer	1647	1709
Fr.	Regnault, Henry Vict., chemist	1810	
Ger.	Reichenbach, Charles, baron de, naturalist	1788	
Irish.	Reid, Capt. Mayne, novelist	1818	
Scot.	——, Col., Sir Wm., engineer and metereologist, 'Use of Storms'	1791	1858
Amer.	——, Samuel C., naval commander	1783	1861
Scot.	——, Thomas, celebrated metaphysician	1710	1796
Ger.	Reinhard, Francis V., (founder of Christ.)	1753	1812
Fr.	Rémusat, J. P. A., historian and linguist	1788	1832
Fr.	René, duke of Anjou, king of Sicily	1409	1480
Eng.	Rennel, Major J., geographer and traveller	1742	1830
Scot.	Rennie, John, eminent engineer and architect	1761	1821
Amer.	Reno, Jesse L., general in Union army	1825	1862
Eng.	Repton, Humphrey, landscape gardener	1752	1818
Turk.	Reschid Pasha, statesman, premier of Turkey	1802	1858
Fr.	Retz, John F. P., de Gondi, cardinal de, minister of Louis XV.	1614	1679
Ger.	Retzsch, Fred., A. M., printer and designer	1779	1859
Amer.	Reynolds, John F., Union general, killed at Gettysburg	1820	1863
Eng.	Ricardo, David, writer on political economy and finance	1772	1823
	———, Joseph Lewis, (on International law)	1812	1862
Fr.	Ricaut, Sir Paul, traveller and historian		1700
Eng.	Rich, Obadiah, bibliographer		1850
Eng.	Richard I, Cœur de Lion, king of England	1157	1199
Eng.	——— III, king, killed at Bosworth	1450	1485
Eng.	Richardson, Charles, philologist (Eng. Dict.)	1775	1865
Scot.	————, James, traveller in Africa		1851
Eng.	————, Samuel, eminent novelist	1689	1761
Scot.	————, Sir John, naturalist and Arctic explorer	1787	1865
Fr.	Richelieu, A. J., du Plessis, cardinal and duke, statesman	1585	1642
Ger.	Richter, John Paul Frederick, novelist &c.	1763	1825
Eng.	Ridley, Nicholas, bishop and prot. martyr	1500	1555
Span.	Riego y Nunez, Raphael de, patriot	1783	1825
Ital.	Rienzi, Nicholas Gabrino de, political reformer	1313	1354
Ital.	Ristori, Adelaide, actress	1821	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Ritchie, Leitch, journalist and author	1800	1865
Amer.	Ritchie, Thomas, journalist, 'Richmond Enquirer'	1778	1854
Eng.	Ritson, Joseph, lawyer, antiquary and critic	1752	1803
Amer.	Rittenhouse, David, philosopher and astronomer	1731	1796
Ger.	Ritter, Aug. H., 'History of Philosophy'	1791	
Ger.	———, Charles, geographer	1779	1859
Span.	Rivas, Angel de Saavedra, duke of, soldier, statesman, poet	1791	
Amer.	Rives, M. C. (of Va.) statesman and diplomatist		
Amer.	Rives, John C., journalist, 'Washington Globe'	1796	1864
Amer.	Rivington, Jas., royalist printer of N. Y.	1724	1802
Scot.	Roberts, David, landscape painter and author	1796	1864
Scot	Robertson, William, celebrated historian	1721	1793
Fr.	Robespierre, F. M. J. L., 'the terrorist' of the revolution	1759	1794
Amer.	Robinson, Edward D. D., biblical geographer and philologist	1794	1864
Scot.	Rob Roy (Robert Macgregor) highland freebooter (abt)		1763
Fr.	Rochambeau. J. B. D., count de, marshal	1725	1807
Fr.	Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, F. A. F., duke de la	1747	1827
Fr.	Rochejacquelin, H. de la, royalist leader	1773	1794
Amer.	Rodgers, John, commodore U. S. navy	1771	1838
Eng.	Rodney, Geo. Brydges, lord, able admiral	1717	1792
Eng.	Roebuck, John Arthur, statesman	1802	
Eng.	Rogers, Henry, theologian and critic	1806	
Amer.	———, Henry Darwin, naturalist, professor in Glasgow		
Eng.	———, Samuel, poet	1763	1855
Eng.	Roget, Peter Mark, physiologist and philologist	1779	
Fr.	Roland de la Platriere, J. M., revolutionist and author	1733	1793
Fr.	———, M. J. P., Madame, martyr of the revolution	1754	1793
Fr.	Rollin, Charles, celebrated historian	1661	1741
Eng.	Romaine, William, divine and author	1714	1795
Eng.	Romilly, Sir Samuel, jurist and statesman	1757	1818
Rom.	Romulus, founder and first king of Rome		B. C. 716
Ger.	Ronge, Johannes, educational and religious reformer	1813	
Eng.	Rooke, Sir George, admiral	1650	1708
Span.	Rosa, don Francisco Martinez de la, statesman, poet, historian &c.	1789	
Span.	Rosas, don Juan, Manuel de, ruler of Buenos Ayres	1793	
Rom.	Roscius Quintus, actor of proverbial talent		B. C. 61
Eng.	Roscoe, Henry, biographer	1800	1836
Eng.	———, William, biographer and miscellaneous writer	1751	1831
Eng.	Roscommon, Dillon Wentworth, earl of, poet	1633	1684
Ger.	Rose, Gustave, chemist	1795	
Eng.	——, Hugh James, 'Biograph. Dict.'	1795	1838
Eng.	——, Wm. Stuart, translator of Ariosto	1775	1843
Ital.	Rosellini, Hypolito, author of 'Monuments of Egypt,' &c.	1800	1843
Amer	Rosecrans, W. S., gen. in Union army	1819	
Ger.	Rosenkranz, Jonas K. F., metaphysician and professor of philosophy	1805	
Ger.	Rosenmuller, E. F. C., orientalist	1768	1835
Ital.	Rosetti, Gabriele, poet, artist and critic	1783	1854
Eng.	Ross, Admiral Sir John, Arctic navigator	1777	1856
Eng.	——, Sir James Clark, Arctic explorer	1800	1862
Eng.	Rosse, Wm. Parsons, earl of, astronomer	1800	
Ital.	Rossini, Joachim, musical composer	1792	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.Jw.	Rothschild, Meyer Anselm, founder of the great banking-house	1780	1821
	———, Anselm at Frankfort, Nathan at London (d 1836) and Solomon, sons of Meyer Anselm Rothschild		
Ger.	Rotteck, Chas. W. R. von, historian	1775	1840
Fr.	Rousseau, John Baptist, poet	1670	1741
Fr.	———, John James, eloquent and paradoxical writer	1712	1778
Eng.	Rowe, Nicholas, poet laureate and dramatist	1673	1718
Ital.	Rubini, Jno. Baptist, tenor vocalist	1795	1854
Ger.	Ruckert, Frederick, poet	1789	
Amer.	Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, count, officer (in foreign service) and philosopher	1753	1814
Amer.	Rumsey, James, inventor	1743	1792
Ger.	Rupert, prince, warrior	1619	1689
Amer.	Ruschenberger, W. S. W., author of voyages and scientific works	1807	
Amer.	Rush, Richard, diplomatist	1780	
Eng.	Rushworth John, 'Historical Collections'	1607	1690
Amer.	Rusk, Thos, J., U. S. senator from Texas	1803	1857
Eng.	Ruskin, John, writer on art	1819	
Eng.	Russel, Lady Rachel (wife of lord Wm.), author of 'Letters'	1636	1723
Eng.	———, Lord William, one of the martyrs of liberty	1641	1683
Scot.	Russell, John Scott, engineer, builder of 'Great Eastern'	1808	
Eng.	———, Lord John, now Earl Russell, statesman and author	1792	
Scot.	———, William, historian of modern Europe	1746	1794
Irish.	———, William H., Times correspondent and author	1821	
Amer.	Rutledge, Edward, statesman	1749	1800
Amer.	———, John (brother of above), statesman	1739	1800
Dutch.	Ruyter, M. A. de, admiral	1607	1679
Eng.	Rymer, Thomas, antiquary, 'Federa'	1713	

S.

Eng.	Sabine, Major-General Edward, physicist	1790	
Eng.	Sacheverell, Henry, tory divine, impeached for sedition	1672	1724
Fr.	Sacy, Louis Isaac, Jansenist, translator of Bible	1613	1684
Fr.	——, Sylvester, baron de, orientalist	1758	1838
Pers.	Sadi, or Saadi, poet	1175	1296
Eng.	Sadler, Sir Ralph, diplomatist and historian	1567	1587
Turk.	Said Pasha Mohammed, viceroy of Egypt	1822	1863
Fr.	Saint-Arnaud, J. A. Leroy de, marshal	1798	1854
Amer.	St. Clair, Arthur, general in Revolution	1735	1813
Fr.	St. Hilaire, Auguste de, botanist	1799	1861
Fr.	———, Geoff. S., naturalist and anatomist	1772	1844
Fr.	St. Pierre, Bernardin de, author of 'Paul and Virginia,' &c.	1736	1814
Ital.	St. Real, Cæsar Vichard abbi de, historian	1639	1693
Fr.	St. Simon, Claudius, count de, philosopher	1760	1823
Eng.	St. Vincent, John Jervis, earl of, admiral	1734	1823
Fr.	Saintine, Xavier B., writer of tales	1790	
Eng.	Sala, Geo. Augustus, journalist and author	1827	
Sar.	Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria, celebrated warrior	1137	1193
Eng.	Sales, George, historian and translator of the Koran	1680	1736
Eng.	Salisbury, Robert Cecil, earl of, statesman	1550	1612
Rom.	Sallust, Caius Crispus, historian	f. B. C. 86	B. C. 35

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Salmasius, Claudius, scholar and author	1588	1653
Fr.	Salvandy, N, A., comte de, statesman	1795	1856
Fr.	Salverte, miscellaneous writer	1771	1839
Heb.	Samson, judge of Israel	B. C. 12th Cent.	
Heb.	Samuel, last judge of Israel	B. C. 11th Cent.	
Phœ.	Sanconiatho, philosopher and historian	f. B. C. 760	
Fr.	Sand, George (Madame Dudevant), novelist	1804	
Amer.	Sanderson, John, *littérateur*	1785	1844
Amer.	Sands, Robt. C., poet and *littérateur*	1790	1832
Eng.	Sandwich, Edward Montague, earl of, naval officer	1623	1672
Fr.	Sanson, Nicholas, geographer and engineer	1600	1667
Mex.	Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, general and ex-president	1798	
Gr.	Sappho, poetess	f. B. C. 606	
Chald.	Sardanapalus, king of Nineveh	B. C. 876?	
Ital.	Sarpi, Peter, better known as Father Paul, patriot and historian	1522	1623
Heb.	Saul, 1st king of Israel	B. C. 1055	
Fr.	Sauley, Louis F. J., count de, antiquarian	1807	
Fr.	Saumarez, James, lord de, admiral	1757	1836
Fr.	Saurin, divine and sermon-writer	1677	1730
Fr.	Saussure, H. B. de, naturalist and traveller	1740	1799
Fr.	———, Nich. Theo. de, chemist, geologist, &c.	1767	1845
Eng.	Savage, Richard, poet	1697	1743
Fr.	Savary, Nicholas, 'Life of Mahomet,' 'Letters on Egypt'	1750	1788
Ger.	Savigny, Fred. C. von, historian of Roman law	1779	1861
Ital.	Savonarola, Jerome, monk, famed for zeal and eloquence	1452	1498
Pole-Fr.	Saxe, Maurice, count de, celebrated general in the French service	1696	1750
Ger.	Saxe-Weimar, Bernard, duke of, warrior	1600	1639
Dan.	Saxo-Grammaticus, historian	1134	1208
Fr.	Say, Horace Emile, political economist, son of J. B. Say	1794	
Fr.	—, Jean Baptiste, writer on political economy	1767	1832
Amer.	—, Thomas, naturalist	1787	1834
Ital.	Scaliger, Joseph Justus, critic and historian	1540	1609
Ital.	———, Julius Cæsar, learned critic	1484	1558
	Scandenberg (real name Geo. Castriot), Albanian prince and warrior	1404	1467
Ger.	Scapula, John, lexicographer	1540	1600
Eng.	Scarlett, James, 1st lord Abinger, jurist	1769	1844
Fr.	Scarron, P., comic poet and satirist	1610	1660
Ger.	Schadow, Julien Gottfried, sculptor	1764	
Swe.	Scheele, Charles Wm., eminent chemist	1742	1786
Ger.	Schelling, Fred. Augs., novelist	1766	1839
Ger.	———, Fred. W. J., philosopher	1775	1854
Amer.	Schenck, Robert C. statesman and general, (Ohio)		
Pruss.	Schill, Ferdinand von, intrepid and patriotic officer	1773	1809
Ger.	Schiller, John Frederic C., eminent historian and dramatist	1759	1805
	Schimmelpenninck, Mary A., 'Mem. Port Royal'	1778	1856
Ger.	Schlegel, A. W. von, critic and essayist	1767	1845
Ger.	———, Fred. C. W. von, critic and historian	1772	1829
Ger.	Schliermacher, F. D. E., classical philologist and theologian	1768	1834
Ger.	Schlosser, M. S. F., historian	1776	1861
Ger.	Schmidt, Michael Ignatius, historian	1736	1794
Amer.	Schofield, major-general and governor Virginia		
Ger.	Scholl, historian	1766	1833

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Dutch.	Schomberg, Armand Frederick, warrior	1619	1690
Ger.	Schomburgk, Sir Robert H., naturalist and traveller	1804	1865
Amer.	Schoolcraft, Henry R., traveller and historian of the Indians	1793	1864
Ger.	Schopenhauer, J. F., novelist	1770	1838
Dutch.	Schrevelius, Cornelius, lexicographer	1615	1667
Ger.	Schullembourg, John Matthias, warrior	1661	1747
Dutch.	Schumacher, H. C., astronomer	1780	1850
Ger.	Schutz, C. G., critic and *littérateur*	1747	
Amer.	Schuyler, Philip, general officer in Revolution	1731	1804
Ger.	Schwartzenberg, Chas. Ph., prince, general	1771	1820
Ger.	———————, prince F., premier of Austria	1800	1852
Ger.	Scioppius, Gaspar, philologist and grammarian	1576	1649
Rom.	Scipio, Æmilianus Publius, able warrior, (minor)		B. C. 128
Rom.	———, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, able warrior, (major)		B. C. 189
Scot.	Scott, Michael, philosopher, supposed magician		1291
Eng.	——, Thomas, divine and bible commentator,	1747	1821
Scot.	——, Sir Walter, one of the most eminent, voluminous and popular writers of modern times	1771	1832
Amer.	——, Winfield, lieutenant general commander-in-chief U. S. army	1786	1866
Fr.	Scribe, Eugene, dramatist	1791	1861
Fr.	Sebastian, count Horate, marshal of France, statesman	1775	1851
Eng.	Secker, Thomas, eminent prelate	1693	1768
Dutch.	Secundus, John, Latin poet	1511	1536
Amer.	Sedgewick, Catharine M., Miss, novelist and philanthropist	1790	1867
Amer.	————, John, (of Conn.) Union general	1815	1864
Amer.	————, Theodore, statesman and political economist	1780	1839
Amer.	————, Theodore, (son) lawyer and writer	1811	1859
Eng.	Sedley, Sir Charles, poet	1639	1701
Fr.	Ségur, count Louis de, diplomatist and writer	1753	1830
Eng.	Selden, John, antiquary and historian	1584	1654
Scot.	Selkirk, Alexander, seaman and adventurer		1723
Scot.	Selwyn, George Augustus, (Life by Jesse)		
Chald.	Semiramis, queen of Assyria	f. B. C.	1250
Rom.	Seneca, Lucius Annæus, philosopher, statesman and moralist	B. C. 2	65
Eng.	Senior, Nassau W., political economist	1790	1864
Ger.	Sennefelder, Aloys, of Munich, inventor of lithography	1771	1834
Span.	Sepulveda, John Ginez de, historian	1490	1572
Amer.	Sergeant, John, jurist and statesman	1779	1852
Rom.	Sertorus, Quintus, warrior and naval commander	B. C.	73
Span.	Servetus, Michael, polemical writer against Calvin	1509	1553
Egypt.	Sesostris, king of Egypt	f. B. C.	1500
Fr.	Sévigné, Mary de, marchioness of, epistolary writer	1627	1696
Eng.	Seward, Anna, poetess, (Letters)	1747	1809
Amer.	———, William H., statesman, U. S. senator from N. Y., sec of state	1801	
Eng.	Shadwell, T., poet laureate	1640	1692
Eng.	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of, statesman	1621	1683
Eng.	————, Anthony A. Cooper, 3d earl, 'Characteristics'	1671	1713
Eng.	Shakespeare, John, orientalist	1774	1858
Eng.	————, William, the greatest of dramatic poets	1564	1616
Eng.	Sharp, Granville, philanthropist	1734	1813
Scot.	——, James, archt. St. Andrews, assassinated	1618	1679
Eng.	Shaw, George, naturalist	1751	1813

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Amer.	Shays, Daniel, leader in Shay's rebellion	1740	1825
Amer.	Shedd, W. G., D. D., theologian, historian, and critic		
Eng.	Sheepshanks, John, founder of picture gallery	1787	1863
Eng.	Shelley, Mary W. widow of P. B., the poet, novelist	1798	1851
Eng.	——, Percy Bysshe, eminent poet and atheist	1792	1822
Eng.	Shenstone, William, poet	1714	1763
Amer.	Sheridan, Philip H. general, and governor military department		
Eng.	——, Richard Brinsley, dramatist and orator	1751	1816
Eng.	——, Thomas, actor, and author	1722	1788
Eng.	Sherlock, Thomas, bishop of London	1678	1761
Amer.	Sherman, Roger, patriot and self-taught statesman	1721	1793
Amer.	——, John, U. S senator from Ohio		
Amer.	——, William T., general		
Eng.	Sherwood Mrs., novelist	1775	1852
Irish.	Shiel, Richard Lalor, statesman and dramatist	1792	1851
Eng.	Shirley, James, dramatist	1594	1666
Eng.	Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, able naval officer	1650	1705
Amer.	Shubrick, John Templar, naval officer	1778	1815
Amer.	——, William B., rear admiral		
Eng.	Shuckford, Rev. Samuel, 'Connect. Old and New Tesament'		1754
Eng.	Sibbes, Richard, theologian, 'Bruised Reed'	1577	1635
Eng.	Siddons, Sarah, the most eminent of tragic actresses	1755	1831
Eng.	Sidmouth, viscount, (H. Addington) statesman	1757	1844
Eng.	Sidney, Algernon, martyr of liberty and author	1620	1683
Eng.	——, Sir Philip, accomplished officer and author	1554	1586
Ger.	Siebold, Ph. F. Von, naturalist and botanist	1796	
Amer.	Sigel, Franz, general in Union army, war 1861–65	1824	
Amer.	Sigourney, Lydia H., poet and essayist	1791	1865
Amer.	Silliman, Benjamin, chemist and geologist	1779	1864
Amer.	——, Benjamin (son), chemist and geologist		
Eng.	Simeon, Rev. Charles, theological writer and editor	1759	1836
	——, Simon Stylites, Syrian Ascetic	392?	461?
Amer.	Simms, William Gilmore, novelist and poet	1806	
Gr.	Simonides, of Amorgus, Iambic poet	B. C. 660?	
Gr.	——, of Eos, lyric poet	550?	
Scot.	Simpson, Robert, mathematician	1687	1768
Eng.	——, Thomas, "	1710	1761
Eng.	Sinclair, Catharine, authoress	1800	1864
Hind.	Sing, M, rajah Runjeet, chief of Lahore and Cashmere	1779	1839
Swiss.	Sismondi, J. C. L., historian	1773	1842
Eng.	Skelton, John, poet laureate to Henry VIII	1450?	1529
Ger.	Sleidan John Philipson, historian	1506	1556
Eng.	Sloane, Sir Hans, eminent naturalist	1660	1752
Scot.	Smith, Adam, celebrated writer on morals and political economy	1723	1790
Scot.	——, Alex, poet	1830	
Eng.	——, Charlotte, poet	1749	1806
Amer.	——, General Samuel, military commander and statesman	1752	1839
Eng.	——, Horace, poet, 'Rejected Addresses,' &c.	1779	1849
Eng.	——, James, poet, " "	1775	1839
Eng.	——, John, 'History Viginia'	1579	1631
Eng.	——, John Pye, theological writer	1774	1851
Amer.	——, Joseph, Mormon prophet	1805	1844

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Eng.	Smith, Rev. Sidney, essayist, critic and moralist	1768	1845
Eng.	——, Sir James E., botanist and naturalist	1759	1828
Eng.	——, Sir William Sidney, military commander	1764	1840
Eng.	——, T. Southworth, writer on sanitary reform	1790	1861
Eng.	——, William, classical scholar and author	1814	
Eng.	Smithson, James, founder of the Smithsonian Institute (U. S.)		1835
Scot.	Smollett, Dr. Tobias, novelist and historian	1721	1771
Eng.	Smyth, Wm., Pr. of History at Cambridge, author, lecturer	1764	1849
Eng.	——, Wm. Henry, admiral, scientific writer	1788	1865
Eng.	Soane, Sir John, architect and virtuoso	1753	1837
Pol.	Sobieski, John III., king of Poland, warrior	1629	1696
Ital.	Socinus, Faustus, founder of the Socinian sect	1539	1594
Gr.	Socrates, one of the greatest of ancient philosophers	B. C. 470	B. C. 400
Gr.	——, ecclesiastical historian	5th cent.,	A. D.
Span.	Solis, Antonio de, historian of Mexico	1610	1686
Heb.	Solomon, king of Israel and author of Proverbs		B. C. 975
Gr.	Solon, the illustrious legislator of Athens		f. B. C. 598
Eng.	Somers, Lord John, chancellor and political writer	1650	1716
Eng.	Somerville, Mrs. Mary, astronomer	1790	
Eng.	——, Wm., poet, 'The Chase'	1692	1743
Ger.	Sontag, Henrietta, countess de Rossi, vocalist	1804	1854
Gr.	Sophocles, eminent tragic poet	B. C. 495	B. C. 404
Fr.	Sorbonne, R. de, theologian, founder of the S. College at Paris.	1201	1274
Amer.	Soulé, Pierre, U. S. senator from Louisiana, and diplomatist		
Fr.	Soulié, Frederick, novelist and dramatist	1800	1847
	Soulouque, Faustin, ex-emperor of Hayti	1789	
Fr.	Soult, Nicholas J. de D., duke of Dalmatia, marshal of France and statesman	1769	1851
Eng.	South, Robert, eminent divine	1638	1716
Amer.	Southard, Samuel L., sec. navy, and senator U. S., N. Y.	1787	1842
Eng.	Southcott, Joanna, fanatic, (her sect not yet extinct)	1750	1814
Eng.	Southerne, J., dramatic writer and poet	1662	1746
Eng.	Southey, Mrs. Robt., (Caroline Bowles), poet	1787	1854
Eng.	——, Robert, poet, historian, biographer	1775	1843
Fr.	Souvestre, Emile, essayist	1806	1854
Fr.	Soyer, Alexis, famous cook and writer on Cookery	1800	1858
Gr.	Sozomen, ecclesiastical historian		450
Amer.	Sparks, Jared, historian and biographer	(abt.) 1794	1866
Eng.	Speke, Capt. John H., explorer, discov. source of Nile	1827	1864
Eng.	Spelman, Sir Henry, historian and antiquary	1561	1643
Eng.	Spence, Wm., entomologist	1783	1860
Amer.	Spencer, Ambrose, chief-justice of New York	1765	1848
Eng.	——, earl of, statesman	1758	1835
Amer.	——, John C., jurist and sec. navy	1788	1855
Eng.	——, Wm. R., translator	1770	1834
Eng.	Spenser, Edmund, eminent poet	1553	1598
Span.	Spinola, Ambrose, marquis de, warrior	1571	1630
Dutch.	Spinoza, Bened., metaphysician, (atheist?)	1633	1677
Ger.	Spohr, Louis, musical composer	1783	
Amer.	Spooner, Shearjashub, (*Diet of Painters*)		
Ger.	Sprengel, Kent, botanist	1766	1833
Eng.	Spurgeon, Rev. Charles, popular Baptist clergyman	1834	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Ger.	Spurzheim, Dr., celebrated phrenologist, (died at Boston)	1776	1832
Amer.	Sprague, Charles, poet	1791	
Amer.	———, Wm. B., D. D., Presbyterian clergyman and historian	1795	
Amer.	Squier, E. Geo., traveller and antiquary	1820	
Eng.	Stackhouse, Thomas, divine and author, 'Hist. Bible'	1680	1752
Fr.	Stael-Holstein, Anne L. G., baroness de, authoress	1766	1817
Fr.	——, Madame, talented writer	1693	1750
Eng.	Standish, Miles, military leader Pilgrims in N. E.	1584 ?	1656
Eng.	Stanfield, Clarkson, marine painter	1798	1867
Eng.	Stanhope, Charles, earl, politician and inventor	1753	1816
Eng.	Stanhope, Lady Esther, eccentric traveller	1776	1839
Eng.	———, Phil., Hon., earl of, known as Lord Mahon, historian	1805	
Amer.	Stanton, Edwin M., secretary of war		
Amer.	Stark, John, distinguished officer in the Revolution	1728	1822
Rom.	Statius, Publius Pepinus, poet	61?	96?
Eng.	Staunton, Sir Geo. L. 'Embassy to China'	1737	1801
Irish.	Steele, Sir Richard, essayist and dramatist	1671	1729
Eng.	Steevens, Geo., 'Comment. on Shakespeare'	1736	1800
Eng.	Stephen, Henry, Prof. Hist., statesman and author	1789	1859
Fr.	Stephens, Anthony, Charles, Robert and Henry, printers		16th cent.
Amer.	———, John L., traveller and author	1805	1852
Eng.	Stephenson, George, engineer	1788	1848
Eng.	———, Robert, "	1803	1859
Scot.	Sterling, Wm., M. P., bibliographer and critic	1806	1844
Ger.	Sternberg, Alex., baron von, miscellaneous author	1806	
Irish.	Sterne, Lawrence, miscellaneous writer	1713	1768
Eng.	Sternhold, Thos., versifier of Psalms		1549
Pruss.	Steuben, Fred. W. A., baron, who generously aided the American cause		1794
Amer.	Stevens, Robt. Livingston, inventor	1749	1838
Amer.	Stevenson, Andrew, of Va., minister to England	1784	1857
Amer.	Stewart, Charles S., Rev., chaplain in the U. S. Navy and author	1798	
Scot.	———, Dugald, eminent philosopher and writer	1753	1828
Amer.	Stiles, Ezra, theologian and historian	1727	1795
Eng.	Stillingfleet, Dr. E., bishop of Worcester and author	1633	1699
Amer.	Stone, Wm. L., historian of 'Six Nations,' 'Brandt,' and 'Red Jacket'	1793	1844
Russ.	Storch, Henry F., political economist	1766	1835
Amer.	Story, Joseph, jurist and writer on jurisprudence	1779	1845
Eng.	Stow, John, antiquary and historian	1525	1605
Amer.	Stowe, Calvin E., biblical critic		
Amer.	——, Harriet Beecher, Mrs., novelist	1814	
Eng.	Stowell, lord, jurist	1746	1836
Gr.	Strabo, eminent geographer	19	
Eng.	Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, earl of, statesman	1593	1641
Eng.	Stratford de Redcliffe, viscount, diplomatist	1788	
Ger.	Strauss, Dav. Fred., author of sceptical 'Life of Jesus'	1808	
Ger.	———, Ger. Fred. Alb., prof. of theology and author	1786	
Eng.	Strickland, Agnes, historian of 'Queens of England'	1806	
Eng.	Strype, John, theologian, biographer and historian	1643	1737
Russ.	Struve, Fred. Geo. Wm., astronomer	1793	1864
Scot.	Stuart, Gilbert, historian	1742	1786

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Stuart, James, architect and author	1713	1788
Amer.	——, James E. B., Confederate general	1832 ?	1864
Amer.	——, Moses, theologian and philologist	1780	1851
Eng.	Sturge, Joseph, philanthropist		1858
Ger.	Sturm, Christopher C., theol. writer, 'Reflections,' &c.	1740	1786
Dutch-Amer.	Stuyvesant, Peter, last Dutch gov. N. Netherlands	1602	1682
Fr.	Suchet, Louis Gabriel, celebrated marshal	1772	1826
Eng.	Suckling, Sir John, poet and dramatist	1613	1641
Fr.	Sue, Eugene, novelist	1808	1857
Rom.	Suetonius, Paulinus, warrior	37	
Rom.	——, Tranquillus Caius, historian	f. 100	
Dan.	Suhm, Peter Fred., eminent historian	1728	1798
Gr.	Suidas, Greek lexicographer	f. abt. 1000	
Amer.	Sullivan, Jas., gov. Mass., political writer	1744	1808
Amer.	——, John, revolutionary general	1740	1795
Amer.	——, Wm. LL. D., political writer	1774	1839
Fr.	Sully, Maximilian de Bethune, duke of warrior and statesman	1560	1641
Amer.	——, Thomas, portrait painter	1783	
Amer.	Summerfield, John, eloquent Methodist preacher	1798	1825
Amer.	Sumner, Charles, U. S. sen. from Mass., orator and philanthropist	1811	
Amer.	—— Edwin Vose, Union general	1796	1863
Eng.	—— John Bird, archbishop of Canterbury and author	1780	1862
Amer.	Sumter, Thomas, Revolutionary gen. of S. C.	1734	1832
Eng.	Sunderland, Robt. Spencer, 2d earl, statesman	1641	1702
Eng.	Surrey, Henry Howard, earl of, poet	1515	1547
Eng.	Surtees, Robt., antiquary and poet	1779	1834
Eng.	Sussex, Aug. Fred., duke of, son of Geo. III.	1773	1843
Eng.	Sutton, Chas. Manners, arch. of Canterbury	1755	1828
Russ.	Suvaroff, or Suwarow, prince Alexander, celebrated and cruel warrior	1730	1800
Eng.	Swain, Charles, poet	1803	
Dutch.	Swammerdam, John, naturalist and anatomist	1637	1681
Swe.	Swedenborg, Emanuel, founder of a sect	1689	1772
Irish.	Swift, Jonathan, celebrated satirist	1667	1745
Eng.	Swinburne, Algernon, poet		
Amer.	Swinton, Wm., critic and historian, 'Army of Potomac'		
Eng.	Sydenham, C. W. Poulett, lord, gov. gen. of Canada, &c.	1793	1841
Rom.	Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, warrior and brutal usurper	B. C. 137	B. C. 78
Eng.	Syms, Michael Col., 'Embassy to Ava'		1809
Afric.	Syphax, Numidian prince		B. C. 201

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Rom.	Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, eminent historian	56	135
Rom.	——, Marcus Claudius, emperor	200 ?	276
Swe.	Taglioni, Marie, *dansueso*	1804	
Eng.	Talbot, Jno., 1st earl of Shrewsbury, gen. in France	1373	1453
Amer.	——, Silas, mil. and naval officer in Revolution	1750	1813
Eng.	Talfourd, Thomas Noon, jurist, dramatist, and essayist	1795	1854
Fr.	Talleyrand, prince, statesman, and diplomatist	1754	1838
Eng.	Tallis, Thos., musical composer	1529	1585
Amer.	Tallmadge, Benj., Revol. officer	1754	1835
Fr.	Talma, Francis Joseph, one of the greatest of actors	1763	1826

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Tartar.	Tamerlane, Timur Beg or Timoor, celebrated Tartar prince and conqueror		
Amer.	Taney, Roger B., chief-justice U. S.	1777	1864
Scot.	Tannahill, Robt., poet	1774	1810
Span.	Tapia, Eugenio, miscellaneous writer		
Eng.	Tarleton, Bannastre, royalist officer in America	1754	1833
Ital.	Tasso, Bernardo, poet, author of Amadis de Gaul	1493	1569
Ital.	——, Torquato, one of the greatest of Italian poets	1544	1595
Ger.	Tauchnitz, Bernard, publisher at Leipsic		
Ger.	——, Karl, eminent publisher at Leipsic		1836
Amer.	Taylor, Bayard, traveller, poet, and lecturer	1825	
Eng.	——, Isaac, essayist	1787	1865
Eng.	——, Jeremy, prelate and eloquent writer	1613	1667
Eng.	——, John, 'the Water Poet'	1580	1654
Eng.	——, Sir Robert, sculptor and architect	1714	1788
Eng.	——, Thomas, editor of Plato and other classics	1758	1835
Eng.	——, Tom, dramatist	1817	
Eng.	——, Wm., miscellaneous writer.	1800	1849
Amer.	——, Zachary, major-general U. S. Army, victor in Mexico, pres. U. S.	1784	1850
	Tecumseh, Indian chief (k. at Tippecanoe)		1813
Eng.	Telford, Thomas, civil engineer	1757	1834
Swiss.	Tell, William, one of the champions of Swiss liberty		1354
Eng.	Temple, Sir William, statesman and writer	1628	1698
Amer.	Tennent, Gilbert, clergyman and writer	1703	1764
Amer.	——, Rev. Wm., famous for 'France'	1705	1777
Eng.	——, Sir Jas. Emerson, statesman and writer	1804	
Ger.	Tennyman, William T., 'Hist. of Philosophy'	1761	1819
Eng.	Tennyson, Alfted, poet laureate	1810	
Eng.	Tenterden, Chas. Abbott, lord, jurist, chief-justice K. B.	1762	1832
Rom.	Terence, or Terrentius, comic writer	B. C. 192	
	Tertullian, Q. S. F., one of the most learned of the Fathers of the Church	160	245
Amer.	Terry, Alfred H., of Ct., Union general, victor at Fort Fisher		
Eng.	Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace, writer and essayist	1811	1863
Ger.	Thaer, Albert, writer on agriculture	1752	1828
Ger.	Thalberg, Sigismund, pianist	1812	
Ger.	Thales, one of the seven sages, founder of the Tonic school of Philosophy	B. C. 639	B. C. 543
Gr.	Themistocles, eminent Athenian	B. C. 535	B. C. 470
Fr.	Thénard, chemist and statesman		
Gr.	Theocritus, pastoral poet	f. B. C. 285	
Eng.	Theobald, Lewis, comment. on Shakspeare		1744
Gr.	Theodoret, ecclesiastical historian	386	457
Rom.	Theodosius, Flavius, Roman emperor and warrior	346	395
Gr.	Theophrastus, celebrated philosopher	B. C. 371	
Span.	Theresa, St., Carmelite nun and mystical writer	1515	1582
Eng.	Thesiger, Sir Fred., attorney-general of England	1794	
Gr.	Thespis, poet, said to be the inventor of tragedy	B. C. 576	
Fr.	Thibaudeau, A. C., count, historian		
Fr.	Thierry, Jas. Nich. Augustine, historian	1795	1856
Fr.	——, Amédée S. D., historian	1797	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Thiers, Adolphe, historian and statesman	1798	
Ger.	Thiersch, F. W., Greek philologist, &c.	1784	1860
Ger.	Thirwall, Dr. Conop, bishop of St. David's, historian	1797	
Ger.	Tholuck, Fred. Aug., theologian	1799	
Amer.	Thompson, Benj. See Rumford		
	———, Col. Thos. Peyronnet, political reformer and author	1783	
Scot.	Thomson, Anthony T., medical and misc. writer	1778	1849
Amer.	———, Chas., president of Congress	1729	1824
Scot.	———, Dr. Thomas, chemist	1773	1852
Scot.	———, James, popular poet	1700	1748
Amer.	Thoreau, Henry D., naturalist, geologist and essayist	1817	1862
Dan.	Thorwaldsen, Albert, sculptor	1771	1844
Gr.	Thrasybulus, Athenian general		B. C. 389
Gr.	Thucydides, historian	B. C. 469	B C. 400
Eng.	Thurlow, Edward, lord, lord chancellor	1732	1806
Rom.	Tiberius, Claudius Drusus Nero, warrior and emperor	B. C. 84	37
Rom.	Tibullus, Aulus Albius, elegiac poet	f. B. C. 30	
Eng.	Tickell, Thomas, poet and essayist in Spectator	1686	1740
Amer.	Ticknor, George, historian of Spanish literature	1791	
Ger.	Tieck, Ludwig, poet and essayist	1773	1853
Eng.	Tighe, Mrs. Mary, poetess, 'Psyche'	1774	1810
	Tillotson, John, eminent prelate and archb. Canterbury	1630	1694
Ger.	Tilly, John F., count de, military commander	1559	1632
Gr.	Timoleon, of Corinth, liberator of Syracuse		B. C. 337
Tart.	Timour Beg. See Tamerlane		
Hind.	Tippoo-Saib, sultan of Mysore, Indian warrior	1739	1799
Swiss.	Tissot, Simon A., medical writer	1728	1797
Rom.	Titus, Sabinus Vespasianus Flavius, emperor, father of his people	40	81
Eng.	Tobin, John, dramatist, 'Honey Moon'	1770	1804
Fr.	Tocqueville, Alexis de, publicist and statesman	1805	1859
Eng.	Todd, Robt. B., 'Medical Cyclopædia' &c.	1810	1866
Russ.	Todleben, Fr. Edw., gen. of engineers	1818	
Eng.	Tomline, Geo., prelate and writer, bishop of Winchester	1750	1787
Amer.	Tompkins, Daniel D., vice-pres. U. S.	1774	1825
Irish.	Tone, Theobald Wolfe, gen. in Irish rebellion	1763	1798
Eng.	Tooke, John Horne, politician and philologist	1736	1812
Eng.	——, Thos., 'History of Prices'	1774	1858
Eng.	——, Wm., miscellaneous writer	1744	1820
Eng.	Toplady, Augustus M., eminent divine	1740	1778
Span.	Torquemada, Thos. de, Inquisitor general		1498
Irish.	Torrens, colonel, novelist and political economist	1783	1840
Amer.	Torrey, John, botanist and chemist		
	Torricelli, Evangelista, mathematician, inv. of barometer	1608	1647
	Totila, king of the Ostrogoths, captor of Rome		352
Amer.	Totten, Joseph G., military engineer	1788	
Amer.	Touro, Judah, Hebrew philanthropist	1776	1854
	Toussaint l'Ouverture, negro, pres. of Hayti	1745	1802
Eng.	Townsend, Geo., prebendary, 'Comment. on Bible'		1857
Fr.	Tracy, A. L. C. Destutt, comte de, writer on Education and Philosophy	1754	1836
Eng.	Traill, Thos. J., editor 'Encyclo. Britannica'	1781	1862
Rom.	Trajan, Marcus U. C., able emperor and warrior	52	117

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Tredgold, Thos., civil engineer and author	1788	1829
Eng.	Trench, Rev. Rich. Chenevix, poet, philologist and theologian	1807	
Ger.	Trenck, Fred., baron de, celebrated for his adventures	1726	1794
Eng.	Trimmer, Mrs. Sarah, misc. writer	1741	1810
Fr	Tristan, l'Hermite, Francis, poet	1601	1655
Eng.	Trollope, Mrs. Frances, novelist and traveller	1778	1863
Dutch.	Tromp, Martin H. van, celebrated admiral	1597	1652
Amer.	Troost, Gerard, chemist and geologist	1776	1850
Amer.	Trumbull, Col. John, statesman and hist. painter	1756	1843
Amer.	———, Benj., historian of Connecticut	1735	1820
Amer.	———, Jonathan, statesman, gov. Connecticut	1740	1809
Amer.	———, John, poet, born in Ct.	1750	1831
Eng.	Truro, Thos., baron (Sir T. Wilde), ex-lord-chancellor	1782	1853
Amer.	Truxton, Thos., naval commander	1755	1822
Eng.	Tucker, Abraham, metaphysical writer	1705	1774
Amer.	———, Beverley, lawyer and novelist	1784	1851
Amer.	Tuckerman, Henry T., critic and essayist		
Amer.	———, Jos., writer and philanthropist	1778	1840
Amer.	Tudor, Wm., editor N. Amer. Rev. and biographer	1779	1830
Eng.	Tupper, Martin Farquhar, poet and essayist	1810	
Fr.	Turenne, Viscount de, eminent warrior	1611	1675
Fr.	Turgot, Anne Robt. Jas., statesman	1727	1781
Eng.	Turner, Dawson, botanist and antiquary		1858
Eng.	———, Edward, 'Elements of Chemistry'	1798	1839
Amer.	———, Samuel H., Rev., theologian and critic	1791	1861
Eng.	———, Sharon, 'History of England'	1768	1847
Amer.	———, Wm. W., printer and philologist	1810	1859
	Turretin, Benedict, theologian, (Prof. at Geneva)	1588	1631
	———, Francis, (son) " " "	1623	1687
	———, John A. (son) " " "	1671	1737
Eng.	Tusser, Thos., author of '500 points of Good Husbandry'	1500	1536
Amer.	Twiggs, David E., rebel general	1790	1862
Eng.	Twining, Rev. Thos., translator of Aristotle	1734	1804
Amer.	Tyler, John, ex-pres. U. S., and rebel	1790	1862
Eng.	Tyndale, Wm., reformer and first translator of the Bible into English	1500	1536
Amer.	Tyng, Stephen H., D. D., epis. divine and author	1800	
Eng.	Tyrrell, James, historian	1642	1718
Gr.	Tyrtæus, poet	f. B. C. 668	
Scot.	Tytler, Alex. Fraser, historical and misc. writer	1747	1813
Scot.	———, Patrick Fraser, historian, 'Life Mary Queen of Scots'	1790	1849
Scot.	———, Wm., historical and misc. writer	1711	1792

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Ger.	Uhland, Ludwig, poet	1787	
Span.	Ulloa, Don Anthony de, navigator and author	1716	1795
	Uncas, North American Indian chief (Mohegans)	1680	
Eng.	Upcott, William, autograph collector and historian	1779	1845
Amer.	Upshur, Abel P., of Va., judge and secretary of state		1844
Scot.	Ure, Andrew, M. D., chemist and author	1778	1857
Irish.	Usher, James, learned divine and historian	1580	1656

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NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Fr.	Vailliant, Sebastien, eminent botanist	1669	1722
Dutch.	Valcknenaer, Louis Gaspar, able philologist and critic	1715	1785
Fr.	Valdo, Peter, founder of the sect of Waldenses	f. 12th cent.	
	Valentia, George A., viscount, 'Voyages and Travels'	1770	1844
Rom.	Valerian, emperor		260?
Rom.	Valerius Flaccus, poet		88?
Rom.	——— Maximus, historian	f. 30	
Ital.	Valla, Laurence, eminent philologist	1406	1457
Amer.	Van Buren, Martin, president of the United States	1782	1864
Eng.	Vancouver, George, navigator	1750	1798
Eng.	Vandenhoff, John, actor	1790	
Amer.	Vanderlyn, John, historical painter	1776	1852
Dutch.	Van Diemen, Anthony, governor of India	1593	1645
Amer.	Van Dorn, Earl, confederate general	1823	1863
Eng.	Vane, Sir Henry, advocate of republicanism	1612	1662
Amer.	Van Ness, Cornelius P., jurist and diplomatist	1781	1851
Amer.	Van Rensselaer, Stephen, 'the Patroon'	1764	1839
Rom.	Varro, Marcus T., the most learned of the Romans	B. C. 116	B. C. 27
Ital.	Vasari, George, architect and biog., 'Lives of the Painters'	1512	1574
Ger.	Vater, John Severinus, eminent physiologist	1771	1826
Fr.	Vattel, F. de, jurist, author of Law of Nations	1714	1767
Fr.	Vaughan, S. le P. de, marshal, military engineer	1633	1707
Eng.	Vauban, Rev. Robert, D. D., 'dissenting' divine and historian		
Span.	Vega, Garcilasso de, poet	1503	1536
Span.	——, Lopez de, dramatic poet	1562	1635
Fr.	Velpeau, Alfred A. L. M., eminent surgeon	1795	
Fr.	Vendôme, Louis Joseph, duke of, warrior	1654	1712
Eng.	Venn, Rev. Henry, 'Whole Duty of Man'	1725	1797
Ital.	Verdi, Giuseppe, musical composer	1814	
Eng.	Vere, Sir Aubrey de, dramatic poet		1846
Fr.	Vernet, Horace, historical painter	1789	1864
Eng.	Vernon, Edward, admiral	1684	1759
Eng.	———, Robert, founder of Vernon Gallery	1774	1849
Fr.	Véron, Louis Désiré, author and journalist	1798	
Amer.	Verplanck, Gulian C., scholar and critic		
Fr.	Vertôt, Réné Hubert, abbé de, historian	1655	1735
Eng.	Vertue, George, engraver and antiquary	1684	1756
Rom.	Vespasian, Titus Flavius, warrior and emperor		79
Ital.	Vespucius, Americus, navigator, whose name was unjustly given to the new world	1451	1516
Eng.	Vestris, Madame (Mrs. Mathews), actress	1797	1858
Ital.	Victor Emanuel II., king of Italy	1820	
Eng.	Victoria Alexandrina, queen of Great Britain	1819	
Eng.	Vicars, Hedley H., capt.	1826	1855
Ital.	Vida, Mark Jerome, Latin poet	1490	1566
Fr.	Vidocq, Eugene, French chief detective police	1775	1850
Fr.	Vieuxtemps, Henri, violinist	1820	
Fr.	Vigny, Alfred, count de, poet and critic	1799	
Fr.	Villars, Louis Hector, duke of, able general	1653	1734
Fr.	Villemain, Abel, Fr. politician and author	1791	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Eng.	Vince, Samuel, eminent mathematician and astronomer		1821
Fr.	Vinet, Alex. R., theologian	1797	1847
Rom.	Virgil, or Publius Virgilius Maro, the greatest of Roman poets	B. C. 70	B. C. 19
Ital.	Visconti, Phil. Aur., antiquary		1831
Ital.	Vitruvius Pollio, Marcus, architect	f. B. C. 27	
Ital.	Vittoria Colonna, scholar	1490	1547
Russ.	Vladimir the Great, grand duke		1015
Dutch.	Voet, John, jurist at Leyden	1647	1714
Dutch.	——, Paul, jurist at Utrecht	1619	1667
Ger.	Vogel, Dr. Edward, botanist	1829	1856
Fr.	Volney, count, celebrated writer	1757	1820
Ital.	Volta, Alexander, natural philosopher (Battery)	1745	1826
Fr.	Voltaire, Francis Marie Arouet, celebrated poet, philosopher, and historian	1694	1778
Ger.	Voss, J. G., historical painter	1577	1649

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Ger.	Waagen, Gustave Fried., art critic	1794	
Amer.	Wadsworth, James, wealthy philanthropist	1768	1844
Amer.	————, James S. (son), patriotic general	1807	1864
Ger.	Wagner, Rudolph, physiologist	1805	
Amer.	Wainwright, Jon. M., epis. bishop of New York	1792	1854
Eng.	Wakefield, Edward Gibbon, political economist	1796	1862
Eng.	————, Gilbert, scholar and critic	1756	1801
Amer.	Waldo, Daniel, rev., centenarian	1762	1864
Fr.	Walewski, Florian, count, statesman	1810	
Eng.	Walker, John, lexicographer	1732	1807
Amer.	————, Robert J., politician, ex-secretary of treasury	1801	
Amer.	————, William, 'filibustering' adventurer	1824	1860
Amer.	Wallace, Horace Binney, scholar and essayist	1817	1852
Scot.	————, William, patriot and hero	1276	1305
Irish.	————, William Vincent, musical composer	1815	1865
Ger.	Wallenstein, A. E. V., celebrated general	1583	1634
Eng.	Waller, Edward, elegant poet	1603	1687
Eng.	————, Sir William, parliamentary general	1597	1688
Eng.	Walpole, Horace, earl of Oxford, author	1718	1797
Eng.	————, Robert, earl of Oxford, statesman	1676	1745
Amer.	Walsh, Robert, author and journalist	1784	1858
Eng.	Walsingham, Sir Francis, statesman	1536	1590
Amer.	Walworth, Reuben H., jurist, ex-chancellor of New York	1815	1865
Eng.	Walton, Brian, divine and orientalist	1600	1661
Eng.	————, Izaak, angler and biographer	1593	1683
Amer.	Walworth, Reuben H., jurist, ex-chancellor of N. Y.	1789	
Eng.	Warburton, William, eminent prelate and writer	1698	1779
Amer.	Ward, Artemas, officer in the Revolution	1748	1800
Scot.	Wardlaw, Rev. Ralph, theologian	1780	1853
Amer.	Ware, Henry, rev., Unitarian theologian and author	1764	1845
Amer.	——, Henry, rev., jr., Unitarian theologian and author	1794	1843
Amer.	——, William, novelist, 'Zenobia,' &c.	1797	1852
Amer.	Warren, John Collins, eminent surgeon	1778	1856
Amer.	————, Joseph, patriotic general, fell at Bunker Hill	1741	1775

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Warren, Mrs. Mercy, historian, 'American Review'	1728	1814
Eng.	———, Samuel, jurist and novelist, '10,000 a Year'	1807	
Eng.	Sir John Borlase, naval officer	1754	1822
Eng.	Warton, Joseph, poet and critic	1720	1800
Eng.	———, Thomas, poet and critic	1728	1790
Eng.	Warwick, R. Neville, earl of, general and statesman, 'king-maker'		1471
Amer.	Washington, Bushrod, justice of supreme court of U. S.	1759	1829
Amer.	————, George, the father of his country	1732	1799
Amer.	————, Wm. Aug. officer in the Revolution	1752	1810
Eng.	Waterland, Rev. Dr., theological and polemical writer	1683	1740
Amer.	Watson, Elkanah, merchant, agriculturist, and historian	1758	1842
Scot.	——— Robert, historian	1730	1780
Eng.	———, Richard, eminent prelate and writer	1737	1816
Scot.	Watt, James, celebrated natural philosopher and engineer	1736	1819
Scot.	——, Robert, bibliographer	1774	1819
Eng.	Watts, Alaric Alex., poet and journalist	1799	1864
Eng.	——— Dr. Isaac, divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer	1674	1748
Amer.	Wayland, Francis, D. D., metaphysician, theol. and polit. econ.	1796	1865
Amer.	Wayne, Anthony, distinguished officer in Revolution	1745	1796
Eng.	Weale, John, publisher and editor, engineering, &c.	1792	1862
Amer.	Webber, Charles W., naturalist and author	1819	1856
Ger.	Weber, Carl Maria von, eminent composer	1786	1826
Eng.	Weber, Henry William, antiquary and critic	1783	1813
Eng.	Webster, John, dramatic poet	17th cent.	
Amer.	———, Daniel, statesman	1782	1852
Amer.	———, Noah, author of English Dictionary	1758	1843
Scot.	Wedderburn, Alex., earl Rosslyn, lord chancellor	1733	1805
Eng.	Wedgewood, J., scientific manufacturer of porcelain	1731	1795
Amer.	Weems, Rev. Mason L., author of school biographies		1825
Amer.	Welby, Amelia B., of Kentucky, poetess	1821	1852
Irish.	Wellesley, marquis of, governor-general of India, and lord-lieut. of Ireland	1760	1842
Eng.	Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, duke of, mil. com. and statesman	1769	1852
Amer.	Wells, David A., editor, statistician, and author		
Eng.	——, Edward, theologian and scholar	1663	1727
Amer.	——, Horace, dentist, discoverer of anæsthesia	1815	1848
Scot.	Welsh, David, D. D., founder of North British Review	1794	1845
Eng-Am.	Wentworth, Sir John, gov. of N. Hamp., also gov. of Nova Scotia	1736	1820
Eng.	————, Sir Thomas, Earl of Stafford	1593	1641
Ger.	Werner, Abraham Theophilus, mineralogist	1750	1817
Ger.	———, Fred. L. Z., poet and dramatist	1768	1823
Eng.	Wesley, Rev. Charles, 'Hymns'	1708	1788
Eng.	———, John, founder of Methodist society	1703	1791
Eng.	Westall, Richard, historical painter	1765	1837
Eng.	Whateley, Richard, archbishop of Dublin, theological and educational writer	1787	1863
Amer.	Wheatley, Phillis, negro poetess	1753	1794
Eng.	————, Rev. Charles, on 'Book of Common Prayer'	1686	1742
Amer.	Wheaton, Henry, jurist, diplomatist and law commentator	1785	1848
Eng.	Wheatstone, Charles, electrician	1802	
Amer.	Wheelock, Eleazar, D. D. founder of Dartmouth College	1711	1779
Eng.	Whewell, Rev. William, theol., scientific and educational writer	1795	1866

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Whipple, Edwin P., critic and essayist	1819	
Amer.	Whistler, George Wm., engineer of Russian railways	1800	1849
Eng.	Whiston, Wm., divine, mathematician and translator	1667	1752
Eng.	Whitby, David, learned divine, commentator of New Testament	1638	1726
Eng.	White, Henry Kirke, poet	1785	1806
	——, Rev. Joseph Blanco, priest and English author	1775	1841
Eng.	——, William, one of the two first bishops of the P. E. church in United States	1747	1836
Eng.	Whitefield, George, founder of the Calvanistic Methodists	1714	1770
Amer.	Whitney, Eli, inventor of cotton gin	1765	1825
Amer.	Whittier, John Greenleaf, poet and essayist	1808	
Amer.	Whittingham, Wm. R., epis. bp. of Maryland and author	1805	
Eng.	Whittington, Sir Richard, lord mayor of London		1419
Eng.	Wickliffe, or Wicklif, John, the morning star of the Reformation	1324	1384
Ger.	Wieland, Christopher, able and fertile writer	1733	1813
Eng.	Wiffen, J. H., poet and historian	1792	1836
Eng.	Wilberforce, Samuel, bp. of Oxford and author	1805	
Eng.	——, William, statesman and philanthropist	1759	1853
Amer.	Wilde, Richard Henry, poet and *littérateur*	1789	1847
Eng.	Wilkes, John, celebrated political character	1717	1797
Scot.	Wilkie, Sir David, historical painter	1785	1841
Eng.	Wilkins, John, bp. of Chester, mathematician and theologian	1614	1672
Eng.	——, Sir Charles, oriental philologist		1836
Amer.	Wilkinson, James, general in Revolution and author	1757	1825
Eng.	——, Sir John Gardner, Egyptologist	1797	
Eng.	Williams of Wykeham, arch-ecclesiast and statesman	1324	1404
Amer.	Williams, Eleazar, rev., alleged to be Louis XVII.	1787 ?	1858
Eng.	——, Helen Maria, miscellaneous writer	1762	1827
Eng.	——, John, missionary and author	1796	1839
Eng.	——, Major-gen. Sir Fenwick, defender of Kars	1800	
Amer.	——, Otho H., general	1748	1794
En.Am.	——, Roger, colonizer of Rhode Island	1606	1683
Amer.	Williamson, Hugh, physician and historian of N. Carolina	1735	1819
Amer.	Willis, Nath. Parker, poet, novelist, essayist, critic and journalist	1807	1867
Scot.	Wilson, Alex., celebrated naturalist	1766	1813
Eng.	——, Daniel, bishop of Calcutta	1778	1858
Eng.	——, Horace H., orientalist, professor of Sanscrit	1808	1860
Scot.	——, John (Christopher North), poet, critic and essayist	1785	1854
Eng.	——, Mrs. Cornwall Barron, author		1846
Ger.	Winckelman, John Joachim, 'History of Art'	1717	1768
Aust.	Windischgratz, Charles Alfred, prince de, generalissimo	1787	1862
Eng.	Windham, William, statesman	1750	1810
Ger.	Winer, George Bened., prot. theologian	1789	1858
Swiss.	Winkelried, Arnold von, patriot		1386
En.Am.	Winslow, Edward, governor of Plymouth colony	1595	1655
Eng.	——, Forbes, physician and writer on insanity	1810	
Amer.	——, Hubbard, D. D., editor and author	1800	1864
Amer.	——, Miron, D. D., missionary and orientalist	1789	1864
Eng.	Winterhalter, Franz Xavier, 'court painter'		1803
En.Am.	Winthrop, John, governor of colony of Mass.	1588	1649
En.Am.	——, John (son), governor of Connecticut	1606	1676

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
	Winthrop, Major Theodore, novelist and patriot	1828	1861
Amer.	Wirt, William, attorney-general U. S. and biographer	1772	1835
Eng.	Wiseman, Nicholas, cardinal, Roman catholic theol. and author	1802	1865
Amer.	Wistar, Caspar, eminent physician and anatomist	1761	1818
Eng.	Withers, George, poet	1590	1667
Amer.	Witherspoon, John, able divine and patriot	1722	1794
Dutch.	Witzius, Herman, theologian	1636	1708
Scot.	Wodrow, Robert, ecclesiastical historian	1679	1734
Irish.	Woffington, Margaret (Peg W.), actress	1719	1760
Eng.	Wolcott, John, known as Peter Pindar, poet	1738	1818
Amer.	———, Oliver, patriot, signer of Declaration of Independence	1727	1797
Amer.	———, Roger, colonial governor of Conn.	1679	1767
Eng. Jew.	Wolf, Dr. Joseph, missionary and traveller	1795	1862
Ger.	——, Fred. Aug., classical author and critic	1759	1824
Eng.	Wolfe, James, distinguished general	1726	1759
Eng.	——, Rev. Charles, poet, 'Sir John Moore'	1791	1823
Ger.	Wolff, John Christian, philosopher and mathematician	1679	1754
Eng.	Wollaston, William Hyde, experimental philos.	1766	1828
Eng.	Wolsey, Thomas, cardinal, celebrated statesman	1471	1530
Eng.	Wollstonecroft, Mary (Mrs. Godwin), author	1759	1797
Eng.	Wood, Anthony, antiquary and biographer	1632	1695
Eng.	——, Robert, archæologist and secretary of state	1716	1771
Amer.	Woodbury, Levi, statesman and jurist	1789	1851
Eng.	Woodfall, William, newspaper publisher (Junius)	1745	1822
Eng.	Woodhouse, Robert, mathematician and astronomer	1773	1827
Scot.	Woodhouselee, Alex. Fraser Tytler (see *Tytler*) historian	1747	1813
Amer.	Woods, Leonard, theologian	1770	1851
Eng.	Woodville, Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV.		1486?
Amer.	Woodworth, Samuel, poet, 'Oaken Bucket'	1785	1842
Amer.	Wool, John E., major-general U. S. army	1789	
Amer.	Woolman, John (Quaker), philanthropist	1720	1773
Amer	Wooster, David, Revolutionary general	1710	1777
Eng.	Worcester, Edward J., marquis of, 'Century of Inventions'		1667
Eng.	————, Joseph E., geographer and lexicographer	1784	1865
Eng.	Wordsworth, Rev. Christ., 'Ancient Greece'	1770	1850
Eng.	————, William, poet laureate	1770	1850
Amer.	Worth, William J., major-general U. S. army	1794	1849
Eng.	Wortley, Lady Emeline C. E., traveller and author	1806	1855
Eng.	Wotton, Sir Henry, statesman and poet	1568	1689
Eng.	Wraxall, Sir Nathaniel W., traveller and historian	1751	1831
Eng.	Wren, Sir Christopher, celebrated architect	1632	1723
Eng.	Wright, Fanny (Madame Darusmont), 'Social Reformer'	1796	1853
Amer.	———, Silas, governor of New York and senator U. S.	1795	1847
Eng.	———, Thomas, antiquarian author	1810	
Aust.	Wurmser, D. S., field-marshal in Austrian army	1717	1797
Eng.	Wyatt, Matthew Digby, architect and author	1820	
Eng.	——, Sir Thomas, poet and statesman	1503	1540
Eng.	Wycherley, William, dramatic poet	1640	1715
Eng.	Wycliffe, see *Wickliffe*, reformer	1324	1404
Eng.	Wykeham, M., bishop of Winchester, statesman and philanth.	1324	1404
Eng.	Wyndham, Sir William, statesman	1687	1740

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Eng.	Wyse, Sir Thomas, M. P., writer on education		
Amer.	Wythe, George, eminent lawyer, statesman and patriot		1806

X

Fr.	Xavier, St. Francis, 'Apostle to the Indies'	1506	1552
Gr.	Xenocrates, philosopher	B. C. 406	B. C. 314
Gr.	Xenophanes, philosopher, founder of the Eleatics	f. B. C. 540	
Gr.	Xenophon, celebrated philosopher, historian and general	B. C. 446	B. C. 360
Pers.	Xerxes I., king of Persia		B C. 465
Pers.	——— II., king of Persia		B. C. 425
Span.	Ximenes, Francis, cardinal, eminent statesman	1457	1517

Y

Amer.	Yale, Elihu, early patron of Yale College	1648	1721
Eng.	Yarrell, William, naturalist and author.	1784	1856
Eng.	Youatt, William, author of works on the horse	1777	1847
Amer.	Young, Alex., D. D., historian of Pilgrims	1800	1854
Eng.	——, Arthur, agricultural writer	1741	1820
Amer.	——, Brigham, leader of the Mormons	1801	
Eng.	——, Charles, actor	1777	1856
Eng.	——, Edward, poet and miscellaneous writer	1681	1765
Eng.	——, Thomas, physician and philosopher	1774	1829
Gr.	Ypsilanti, prince Alexander, leader in the Greek modern rev.	1792	1828
Span.	Y riarte, don Thomas de, eminent poet	1750	1790

Z

Ital.	Zaccaria, Francis A., voluminous writer	1714	1795
Heb.	Zechariah, the prophet	f. B. C. 520	
Ital.	Zeno, Apostolo, eminent writer	1668	1750
Gr.	Zeno of Elea, philosopher	B. C. 463	
Gr.	——, founder of the sect of Stoics	B. C. 362	B. C. 264
	Zenobia, Septimia, queen of Palmyra, conqueror, and patroness of the arts		300
Heb.	Zephaniah, the prophet	f. B. C. 520	
Ger.	Zimmerman, E. A. W. von, naturalist	1743	1815
Swiss.	————, John George, miscellaneous writer	1728	1795
Ger.	Zinzendorf, N. L., count, chief of the Moravians	1700	1760
Swiss.	Zolikofer, G. J., theologian	1730	1788
	Zoroaster, famous Eastern philosopher		
Eng.	Zouch, Thomas, theologian and biographer	1737	1815
Gr.	Zozimus, historian	f. 400	
Ger.	Zschokke, John Henry D., miscellaneous writer, 'Tales'	1771	1848
Swiss.	Zuinglius, Ulric, enlightened reformer	1484	1531
Ger.	Zumpt, Karl, author of Latin Grammar	1792	1858

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS—ENGRAVERS—SCULPTORS—ARCHITECTS.

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Gr.	Agatharcus, inventor of perspective scenery in theatres. Painter.		B. C. 480
Gr.	Ageldas . . . . . Sculptor.	f. B. C. 5th Cent.	
Gr.	Agesander, sculptor of 'Laocoon and his Children' Sculptor.	B. C. 5th Cent.	
Ital.	Albano, Francis, 'the painter of the Graces' . Painter.	1578	1660
Ital.	Alberti, Leo Baptist, a Florentine . Pa., Sc., and Archit.	1400	1490
Ital.	Albertinelli, Mariotto . . . . Painter.		1520
Gr.	Alcarmenes (pupil of Phidias) . . Sculptor.	f. B. C. 450	
Scot.	Allan, Sir William . . . . Painter.	1781	1850
Amer.	Allston, Washington . . Port. and Histor. Painter.	1779	1843
Ital.	Andrea del Sarto . . . . Painter.	1488	1530
Ital.	Angelo, Michael (Buonarotti), a pre-eminent Pa., Sc., and Arch.	1474	1563
Ital.	Angelo, Michael (Caravaggio) . . . Painter.	1569	1609
Gr.	Apelles, the most celebrated of ancient painters . Painter.	f. B. C. 330	
Gr.	Apollodorus, an Athenian . . . Painter.	f. B. C. 408	
Ital.	Appiani, of Milan . . . . Painter.	1754	1817
Gr.	Aristides, of Thebes . . . . Painter.	f. B. C. 240	
Fr.	Audran, Gerard, celebrated . . Histor. Engraver.	1640	1703
	(Eight painters and engravers named Audran nearly contemporary.)		
	B		
Ital.	Baccio-Della Porta, known as San Marco (Fra Bartolomeo) . . . . . Painter.	1469	1517
Eng.	Bacon, John . . . . Sculptor.	1740	1799
Amer.	Baker, Geo. A. (N. Y.) . . . Port. Painter.		
Flem.	Balen, Henry van . . . . Painter.	1560	1632
Ital.	Bandinelli, Baccio . . . . Sculptor.	1489	1559
Eng.	Banks, Thomas . . . . Sculptor.	1745	1805
Dutch.	Barents, Dietrich . . . Histor. Painter.	1534	1582
Irish.	Barker, Robert, inventor of panoramas . Painter.	1740	1806
Irish.	Barry, James . . . . Painter.	1741	1805
Eng.	Barry, Sir Chas. . . . . Architect.	1795	1860
Ital.	Bartolini, Lorenzo . . . Sculptor.	1777	1850
Ital.	Bartolozzi, Francesco . . . Engraver.	1730	1813
Ital.	Bartolomeo, Fra di San Marco . . . Painter.	1469	1517
Ital.	Bassanio, Jas., Fran., Jerome, John, and Leander Painters.	16th Century.	
Ital.	Batoni, Pompey . . . . . Painter.	1708	1787
Ger.	Bauer, Ferdinand . . . Botanical Painter.		1826
Eng.	Beechy, Sir William . . . Landscape Painter.	1753	1839
Amer.	Beard, Wm. H. (N. Y.) . . . Painter.		
Eng.	Beaumont, Sir George H. . . . Painter.	1753	1827
Ital.	Bella, Stefano Della, Florentine . . Engraver.	1610	1684

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Bellini, Giov., founder of the Venetian school . Painter.	1462	1512
Ital.	Bellini, Gentine . . . . Portrait Painter.	1421	1501
Ital.	Benini, Giovanni L. . . Painter, Sculp'r, and Arch't.	1598	1680
Flem.	Berchem, Nicholas . . . Engraver.	1624	1689
Eng.	Bewick, John, publisher of various works with wood-cuts . . . . Wood Engraver.	1760	1795
Amer.	Bierstadt, Albert (N. Y.) . . Landscape Painter.		
Eng.	Bird, Edward . . . . . Painter.	1772	1819
Eng.	Blake, William . . . Painter and Engraver.	1757	1826
Flem.	Bologna, John of (in Italy) . Sculptor and Architect.	1524	1608
Eng.	Bone, Henry . . . Enamel Painter.	1755	1834
Ital.	Bordone, Paris . . . . . Painter.	1503	1588
Dutch.	Both, John and Andrew . . . Painters.	1610	1650, '56
Fr.	Bourdon, Sebastian . . Painter and Engraver.	1616	1671
Swiss.	Bourgeoise, Sir Francis (born in London). . Painter.	1756	1811
Eng.	Boydell, Jno. (printseller and lord mayor of London) Engraver.	1719	1804
Dutch.	Brentel, Francis . . . . Painter.	f. 1635	
Ital.	Bramante D'Urbino, Francis L., (1st of St. Peter's Church) . . . . Architect.	1444	1514
Amer.	Brevoort, J. R. (N. Y.) . . Landscape Painter.		
Dutch.	Brill, Matthew . . . . Painter.	1550	1584
Dutch.	Brill, Paul . . . Landscape Painter.	1556	1626
Amer.	Brown, Geo. L. . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Brown, Henry Kirke . . . Sculptor.	1814	
Flem.	Bruges, John of, or John Van Eyck . . Painter.	1370	1441
Ital.	Brunelleschi, Ph., Pitti Palace at Florence . Architect.	1377	1444
Ital.	Buonarotti, see Angelo		
Eng.	Burnett, James . . . Landscape Painter.	1788	1816

C

Ital.	Cagliari, Paul, known as Paul Veronese, celebrated Painter.	1532	1588
Ital.	Cagliari, Benedict, Carlotto, and Gabriel, brothers and sons of Paul		
Eng.	Calcott, Sir A. W. . . Landscape Painter.	1779	1844
Ital.	Caldara, or Polydore Caravaggio . . . Painter.	1495	1543
Gr.	Calimachus . . . Sculptor and Architect.	f. B. C.	540
Ital.	Cambiaso, Lucus, a Genoese . . . Painter.	1527	1587
Ital.	Canaletto, or Canale, Anthony, a Venetian Lands. Painter.	1697	1768
Ital.	Canova, Antonio . . . . Sculptor.	1757	1822
Ital.	Caracci, Ludovico . . . . Painter.	1555	1619
Ital.	Caracci, Agostino . . . . Painter.	1558	1601
Ital.	Caracci, Annibale . . . . Painter.	1560	1609
Ital.	Caracci, Anthony . . . . Painter.	1583	1618
Ital.	Caravaggio, see Angelo		
Ital.	Carpi, Ugo da, discoverer of the art of printing in Chiaro-oscuro with three plates to imitate drawings . .	1486	1530
Fr.	Casas, Louis Francis . . Painter and Architect.	1756	1827
Amer.	Casilear, John W. (N. Y.) . . Lands. Painter.		
Span.	Castilio y Saavedra, Anthony . . Painter.	1603	1667
Ital.	Cavendone, James . . . Fresco-Painter.	1577	1508
Ital.	Cellini, Benvenuto, Florentine artist, author of auto-biography . . . . . Painter.	1500	1570

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Span.	Cespedes, Paul de . . Painter, Sculptor, Architect.	1538	1603
Flem.	Champagne, Philip de . . . . Painter.	1604	1674
	————, John Baptist . . . . Painter.	1643	1688
Eng.	Chantry, Sir Francis . . . . Sculptor.	1781	1841
Amer.	Chapman, John G. . . . . Hist. Painter.		
Gr.	Chares . . . . . Painter.	f. B. C. 300	
Fr.	Chaudet, Anthony Denis . . Painter and Sculptor.	1763	1810
Amer.	Church, Fred. E. . . . Lands. Painter.		
Ital.	Cignani, Carlo . . . . Painter.	1628	1719
Ital.	Cimabue, Giov., Florentine . . . Painter.	1240	1300
Ital.	Claude Gelée—called Claude Lorraine . . Painter.	1600	1682
Gr.	Cleomenes, an Athenian, (the Medicean Venus) . Sculptor.	f. B. C. 180	
Amer.	Clevenger, Shobal Vail . . . Sculptor.	1812	1844
Amer.	Cole, Thomas . . . Lands. and Hist. Painter.	1802	1848
Eng.	Collins, William . . Lands. and Fam. life Painter.	1788	1847
Amer.	Colman, Saml. (N. Y.) . . . Lands. Painter.		
Eng.	Constable, John . . . . Painter.	1776	1837
Eng.	Cooper, Samuel . . . . Miniature Painter.	1689	1776
Amer.	Copley, John Singleton (born in Boston) . Painter.	1737	1815
Ger.	Cornelius, Peter von . . . . Painter.	1787	
Ital.	Correggio, Ant., founder of the Lombard school Painter.	1493	1534
Dutch.	Cort, Cornelius . . . . Engraver.	1536	1578
Ital.	Cortona, Pietro da, Tuscan . . . Painter.	1596	1669
Eng.	Cosway, Richard . . . . Painter.	1740	1828
Fr.	Courtois, James, known as Il Borgognone . Painter.	1621	1673
Fr.	————, William (brother) . . . Painter.	1628	1679
Fr.	Couture . . . . Painter.		
Fr.	Couston, Nicholas (also his brother William) . Sculptor.	1658	1731
Fr.	————, William . . Sculptor and Architect.	1716	1777
Fr.	Cousin, John . . . Paint., Sculp., etc.	1500	1590
Eng.	Cox, David . . . . Lands. Painter.	1723	1859
Ger.	Cranach, Lucas . . . . Engraver.	1470	1553
Amer.	Cranch, Christr. P. . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Crawford, Thomas . . . . Sculptor.	1814	1857
Amer.	Cropsey, Jasper F. (N. Y.) . . Lands. Painter.		
Dutch.	Cuyp, Jacob G. . . Lands. and Cattle Painter.	1568	1649
Dutch.	——, Albert (son of Jacob) . Lands. and Cattle Painter.	1606	1667
Dutch.	——, Benjamin . . . . Hist. Painter.	1650	

D

Eng.	Danby, Francis . . . . Painter.	1793	1861
Eng.	Daniel, Thomas . . . . Lands. Painter.	1749	1840
Eng.	——, Wm. . . . . Lands. Painter.	1769	1837
Ger.	Dannecker, John Henry, 'Adriadne,' &c. . Sculptor.	1758	1841
Amer.	Darley, F. O. C. . . . Painter and Designer.	1822	
Fr.	David, James Louis . . . . Painter.	1750	1825
Fr.	——, Peter John, of Angers (founder of recent French school) . . . . . Sculptor.	1789	1856
Fr.	Delacroix, F. V. E. . . . . Painter.	1798	1863
Fr.	Delaroche, Paul . . . Hist. Painter.	1797	1856

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.	Denner, Balthasar . . . . Port. Painter.	1685	1747
Dutch.	De Witt, James . . . . Painter.	1695	1747
Gr.	Dinocrates, a Macedonian (builder of Alexandria, &c.) Architect.		f. B. C. 330
Ital.	Dolci, Carlo . . . . Scripture Painter.	1616	1686
Ital.	Domenichino, Dominic Zampieri (excelled in expression) Painter.	1581	1641
Ital.	Donatello, or Donato . . . Florentine Sculptor.	1383	1466
Fr.	Doré, Gustave . . . Painter and Designer.		
Amer.	Doughty, Thomas . . . Lands. Painter.	1793	1856
Dutch.	Douw, or Dow, Gerard . . Familiar Life Painter.	1613	1674
Fr.	Dubuffe, ... Hist. Painter.		
Fr.	Dufresnoy, Charles Alphonse . . Painter.	1611	1665
Amer.	Dunlap, William . . Hist. Painter.	1766	1839
Amer.	Durand, Asher B. (N. Y.) . . Painter and Engraver.		
Ger.	Durer, Albert (and author) . Paint., Eng., Sc., and Arch.	1471	1528

E

Eng.	Eastlake, Chas. L. . . . . Painter.	1793	1865
Ger.	Eberhardt, Conrad . . . . Sculptor.	1768	1859
Eng.	Eginton, Francis, restorer of the art of painting on glass . . . . Painter.	1737	1805
Amer.	Ehninger, John W. (N. Y.) . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Elliott, Chas. L. (N. Y.) . . . Port. Painter.		
Eng.	Etty, Wm. . . . . Painter.	1787	1849
Gr.	Eupompus (founder of school at Sicyon) . Painter.		
Dutch.	Eyck, John van (said to have invented painting in oil) Painter.	1370	1441

F

Ital.Am.	Fagnani, G. . . . . Port. Painter.		
Eng.	Fielding (Copley Vandyke) . . Lands. Painter.		
Eng.	Flaxman, John . . . . Sculptor and Artist.	1755	1826
Eng.	Finden, Wm. . . . . Engraver.	1787	1852
Amer.	Forbes, Edwin . . . . . Painter.		
Scot.	Forrest, Robert . . . . Sculptor.	1790	1852
Fr.	Frère, Edouard . . . Genre Painter.		
Swiss.	Fuseli, Henry (resided in England . . Painter.	1741	1825
Swiss.	——, John G. . . . . Painter.	1706	1781

G

Eng.	Gainsborough, Thomas . . . Lands. Painter.	1727	1788
Fr.	Gerard, Fran. P. S., baron . . . Painter.	1770	1837
Fr.	——, John I. (Granville) . . . Caricaturist.	1803	1847
Ital.	Ghiberti, Lawrence . . Florentine Sculptor.	1378	1456
Eng.	Gibbons, Grinling, famed for carving in oak . Sculptor.	1648	1721
Eng.	Gibson, John . . . . . Sculptor.	1791	1867
Amer.	Gifford, Sanford R. . . . . Lands. Painter.		
Fr.Am.	Gignoux, Regis . . . Lands. Painter.		
Ital.	Giordani, Luke (the Proteus of Painting) . Painter.	1629	1704
Ital.	Giorgione, Barbarelli . . . . Painter.	1477	1511
Ital.	Giotto (one of the earliest modern) . Paint. Sculp. and Arch.	1276	1336
Fr.	Girardon, Francis . . . Sculp. and Arch.	1630	1715
Fr.	Girodet, Trioson Aimé Louis . . Painter.	1767	1824

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Ital.	Giulio Romano (Pippi) . . . . Painter.	1492	1546
Fr.	Goujon, John, the French Phidias . . Sculptor.	1515	1572
Amer.	Gray, Henry Peters . . Port. and Hist. Painter.		
Amer.	Greenough, Horatio . . . Sculptor.	1805	1852
Amer.	Greene, E. D. E. . . . Port. Painter.		
Fr.	Greuze, Jean Baptiste . . . Painter.	1726	1805
Ital.	Guercino, real name Francis Barbieri . . Painter.	1590	1606
Ital.	Guido, Reni (excelled in beauty of expression and grace) Painter.	1574	1642

H

Eng.	Harlow, Geo. Henry . . . . Painter.	1787	1819
Amer.	Hart, Wm., b. in Scotland . . . Painter.	1823	
Amer.	Hart, Jas. M. " . . . . Painter.	1828	
Amer.	Haseltine, W. Stanley . . Landscape Painter.		
Eng.	Haviland, John . . . . Architect.	1792	1852
Eng.	Haydon, R. B. . . . Historical Painter.	1786	1846
Amer.	Healy, Geo. P. . . . . Painter.	1808	
Eng.	Heath, Charles . . . . Engraver.		1849
Amer.	Hennessy, W. J. . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Hicks, Thos. . . . . Painter.	1823	
Eng.	Hilton, William . . . Historical Painter.	1786	1839
Flem.	Hobbema, Mynderhout . . Landscape Painter.	1611	1699
Eng.	Hogarth, William . . . . Painter.	1697	1764
Swiss.	Holbein, Hans . Portrait and Historical Painter.	1498	1554
Ger.	Hollar, Wenceslaus, executed 2,400 plates . Engraver.	1607	1677
Amer.	Homer, Winslow . . . . Painter.		
Flem.	Honthorst, Gerard (called Gherarda del Notte) . Painter.	1592	1660
Amer.	Hosmer, Harriet . . . . Sculptor.	1831	
Dutch.	Houbraken, Jacob (600 portraits) . . . Engraver.	1698	1780
Fr.	Houdon (executed statue of Franklin) . Sculptor.	1746	1828
Fr.	Houel, John, Travels, &c. Picturesque Painter and Engraver.	1736	1813
Amer.	Hubbard, Rich. W. . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Hughes, Ball (b. in England) . . . Sculptor.	1806	
Amer.	Huntington, Dan. . . . . Painter.	1816	
Eng.	Hunt, Wm. H. (Pre-Raphaelite) . . . Painter.	1827	
Dutch.	Huysum, John van (flowers and fruit) . Painter.	1682	1749
Dutch.	———, Justus (The Old) . . . Painter.	1659	1716
Dutch.	——————— (The Young) . . Painter.	1684	1706

I

Amer.	Inman, Henry . Portrait and Landscape Painter.	1801	1846

J

Amer.	Jarvis, J. W. . . . Portrait Painter.		
Amer.	Johnson, Eastman (N. Y.) . . . Painter.		
Amer.	———, David (N. Y.) . . . . Painter.		
Fr.	Johannot, Chas. H. A. . . Painter and Designer.	1800	1837
Fr.	———, Tony (brother) . . Painter and Designer.	1803	1852
Amer.	Jones, Alfred, N. Y. . . . Engraver.		
Eng.	——, Inigo . . . . Architect.	1572	1652
Amer.	——, Thos. D. . . . . Sculptor.		

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Flem.	Jordaens, Jacob . . . . Painter.	1595	1678
Ital.	Julio, Romano . . . Painter and Architect.	1492	1546
	K		
Swiss.	Kauffman, M. A. Angelica C. (in England) Poetical Painter.	1747	1807
Amer.	Kensett, John F. . . . . Painter.	1818	
Ger.	Kiss, August . . . . Sculptor.	1802	1865
Ger.	Kneller, Sir Godfrey (resided in England) . Painter.	1648	1723
	L		
Dutch.	Lairesse, Gerard (excelled in expedition) Painter and Engraver.	1640	1711
Fr.	Landon, C. P. . . Writer on Art and Painter.		1826
Eng.	Landseer, Chas. . . . Painter of Genre.		
Eng.	———, John . . . . Engraver.	1769	1852
Eng.	———, Sir Edwin . . . . Painter.	1803	
Amer.	Lang, Louis (b. in Germany) . . . Painter.	1814	
Eng.	Lawrence, Sir Thos. . . . . Painter.	1769	1830
Fr.	Lebrun, Charles (painter to Louis XIV.) . . Painter.	1619	1696
Eng.	Leech, John . . . Humorist Artist.	1816	
Gr.	Lely, Sir Peter (painter to Charles II. of England) Painter.	1618	1680
Fr.	Le Sieur, Eustace (the French Raphael) . . Painter.	1617	1655
Amer.	Leslie, Chas. R. (resided in England) . . Painter.	1794	1859
Ger.	Lessing, Carl Fred. . . . . Painter.	1808	
Amer.	Leutze, Emanuel (b. in Germany) . . Painter.	1816	
Fr.	Leyden, Lucas Dammesz . . Painter and Engraver.	1494	1533
Eng.	Liverseege, Henry . . . . Painter.	1803	1832
Gr.	Lysippus (made 600 statues) . . Sculptor.		f. B. C. 324
	M		
Amer.	Malbone, Edward G. . . . Miniature Painter.	1777	1807
Scot.	Marshall, Wm. C. . . . . Sculptor.	1813	
Amer.	———, Wm. C. . . . . Engraver.		
Eng.	Martin, John . . . . . Painter.	1789	1854
Ital.	Masaccio . . . . . Painter.	1402	1427
Flem.	Matsys, Quintin . . . . . Painter.	1460	1529
Ger.	Mayer . . . . . Sculptor.		
Ital.	Mazzuolo, Francis . . . . Painter.	1503	1540
Amer.	McEntee, Jervis . . . . Painter.		
Fr.	Meissonier, Justus A. . Painter, Sculptor, and Architect.	1695	1750
Fr.	———, Jean L. . . . . Painter.	1815	
Ger.	Mengs, Anthony R. (the Raphael of Germany) . Painter.	1729	1779
Dutch.	Metzu, Gabriel . . . Familiar Life Painter.	1615	1669
Dutch.	Mieris, Francis . . . Familiar Life Painter.	1635	1681
Fr.	Mignard, Peter . . . . Painter.	1610	1695
Amer.	Mignot, Louis R. . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Mills, Clark . . . . . Sculptor.	1815	
Swiss.	Mind, Gottfried . . . . . Painter.	1768	1814
Ital.	Morghen, Raphael . . . . Engraver.	1758	1833
Amer.	Morse, Samuel F. B. . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Mount, William Sidney . . . Painter.	1807	
Eng.	Moreland, George . . . . Painter.	1764	1804
Span.	Murillo, Bartholomew S. . . . Painter.	1613	1682

N

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Dutch.	Neefs, Peter . . . Architectural Painter.	1570	1651
Eng.	Newton, Gilbert (Stuart) . . Historical Painter.	1785	1835
Eng.	Nollekins, Joseph . . . . Sculptor.	1737	1823
Eng.	Northcote, James . . . . Painter.	1746	1831

O

Eng.	Opie, John . . . . . Painter.	1761	1807
Dutch.	Ostade, Adrian van (interiors) . Familiar Life Painter.	1610	1685
Dutch.	Ostade, Isaac (winter scenes) . . Painter.	1617	1671
Eng.	Owen, William . . . . Painter.	1769	1825

P

Amer.	Page, Wm. . . . . Painter.	1811	
Fr.	Pajou, Augustin . . . . Sculptor.	1730	1809
Ital.	Palladio, Andrew . . . . Architect.	1518	1580
Span.	Palomino de Castro y Velasco A. A. . . Painter.	1653	1726
Ital.	Pannini, Giov. Paolo . . Architectural Painter.	1691	1764
Gr.	Parrhasius, of Ephesus . . . Painter.	f. B. C. 420	
Amer.	Peale, Charles W. . Historical and Portrait Painter.	1741	1827
Amer.	——, Rembrandt . . . . Painter.	1778	1860
Fr.	Perrault, Claudius (designed the front of the Louvre)	Architect.	1613 1688
Ital.	Perugino, Peter (the master of Raphael) . Painter.	1446	1524
Swiss.	Petitot, John (excelled in enamel) . . Painter.	1607	1691
Bel.	Peters, Bonaventura . . . Marine Painter.	1614	1652
Bel.	——, Francis Lucas . . . . Painter.	1606	1654
Bel.	——, John . . . Marine Painter.	1635	1677
Gr.	Phidias (the most famous of ancient sculptors) . Sculptor.	B. C. 498	B. C. 431
Eng.	Phillips, Thomas, R. A. . . . Port. Painter.	1770	1845
Fr.	Picart, Bernard . . . . Engraver.	1663	1733
Fr.	Pigalle, John Baptist . . . . Sculptor.	1714	1785
Ital.	Pietro, da Pietre . . Hist. Painter of Rome.	1671	1716
Fr.	Piles, Roger de . . . Author and Painter.	1635	1709
Ital.	Piranesi, John Baptist (16 volumes folio) . Engraver.	1707	1778
Ital.	Polidors, da Caravaggio . . . Painter.	1495	1543
Gr.	Polycletus (statue of Juno at Argos) . Sculptor.	B. C. 430	
Ital.	Pordenone, Regillo da . . . Painter.	1484	1540
Dutch.	Potter, Paul (unequalled in *animal* painting) . Painter.	1625	1654
Fr.	Poussin, Nicholas (excelled in landscape painting)	Painter.	1594 1665
Ital.	Poussin, Gaspar (Dughet) . Landscape Painter.	1613	1675
Ital.	Piombo, Sebastiano del . . . Painter.	1485	1547
Amer.	Powers, Hiram . . . . Sculptor.	1805	
Fr.	Pradier, Jacques . . . . Sculptor.	1798	1852
Amer.	Pratt, Mathew . . . . Painter.	1734	1805
Gr.	Praxiteles . . . . Sculptor.	f. B. C. 350	
Eng.	Prout, Samuel . . . Water-colorist.	1783	1852
Fr.	Prudhon, of Cluny . . . . Painter.	1760	1823
Fr.	Puget . . Sculptor, Painter and Architect.	1622	1694
Eng.	Pugin, Augustus A. W. . . . Architect.	1811	1852

R

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Raphael, d' Urbino (real name Sanzio) A prominent Painter.	1483	1520
Ital.	Raphael da Rhegio (Raffaelino) Hist. and Port. Painter.	1552	1580
Ger.	Rauch, Christian David . . . Sculptor.	1781	1859
Dutch.	Rembrandt van Ryn, Paul Geritz . .	1606	1669
Ger.	Retsch, Moritz . . . . Art Designer.	1779	1859
Eng.	Reynolds, Sir Joshua . . . . . Painter.	1723	1792
Eng.	Richardson, Jonathan . Writer on Art and Painter.	1665	1745
Ger.	Riedinger, John Elias . . Animal Painter.	1695	1767
Fr.	Rober, Fleury . . . . . Painter.	1797	
Scot.	Roberts, David . . . . . Painter.	1796	1864
Fr.	Roland, Philip (Homer in the Louvre) . Sculptor.	1746	1816
Eng.	Romney, George . . . . Painter.	1734	1802
Flem.	Roos, Philip Peters . . . . Painter.	1655	1705
Ital.	Rosa, Salvator . . . . Painter.	1614	1673
Amer.	Rossiter, Thomas P. . . . . Painter.		
Fr.	Roubilliac, L. F. . . . . Sculptor.	1695	1762
Fr.	Rousseau, James . . . . Painter.	1630	1693
Eng.	Rowlandson, Th. (caricature—Dr. Syntax, &c.) Paint. and Eng.	1756	1827
Flem.	Rubens, Peter Paul . . . . Painter.	1577	1646
Scot.	Runciman, Alexander . . . Painter.	1736	1785
Dutch.	Ruysdael, Jacob . . Landscape Painter.	1636	1684
Dutch.	Ruysdael, Solomon . . . . Painter.	1616	1670
Dutch.	Ryckaert, David . . . . Painter.	1615	1677
Dutch.	Ryckaert, Martin . . Landscape Painter.	1591	1636
Dutch.	Rysbraeck, Ieter . . . Landscape Painter.	1657	1716
Eng.	Rysbrach, John M. (works in Westminster Abbey) Sculptor.	1694	1770

S

Ital.	Salvi, John Baptist (Sassoferrato) . . Painter.	1605	1685
Ital.	Salvi, Nicholas . . . . Architect.	1699	1752
Ital.	Sanmicheli, Michael . . . . Architect.	1484	1559
Ital.	Sarto, Andrea del, see *Vanucchi* . .		
Eng.	Savage, James . . . . Architect.	1778	1852
Ital.	Scamozzi, Vincent . . . Architect.	1550	1616
Pruss.	Schadow, J. G. . . . . Sculptor.	1764	1850
Ger.	Schadow, Godenhaus F. W. . . Painter.	1789	
Ger.	Schadow, Rudolf . . . . Sculptor.	1786	1822
Dutch.	Schalken, Godfrey (Candlelight Scenes) . Painter.	1643	1706
Ger.	Scheffer, Ary . . . . Painter.	1795	1858
Ital.	Schidone, Bartolomeo . . . Painter.	1560	1616
Gr.	Scopas . . . . . Sculptor.	B. C. 460	B. C. 353
Eng.	Sharp, William . . . . Engraver.	1740	1824
Amer.	Shattuck, Aaron D. . . . Painter.		
Eng.	Shee, Sir M. A., president Royal Academy . Painter.	1795	1850
Eng.	Sherwin, John Keyse . . . . Engraver.	1751	1790
Amer.	Smillie, James . . . . Engraver.		
Amer.	———, George H. . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	———, James D. . . . . Painter.		

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Smybert, John (b. in Scotland) . . . Painter.	1684	1751
Flem.	Snyders, Francis . Landscape and Animal Painter.	1579	1657
Fr.	Soufflot, J. G. (church of St. Genevieve at Paris) Architect.	1714	1781
Dutch.	Spaendonck, Gerradvan . . Flower Painter.	1746	1822
Span.	Spagnoletto, Giuseppe Ribera la . . . Painter.	1589	1656
Dutch.	Steen, Jan . . . . Painter.	1636	1689
Amer.	Stone, William O. . . Portrait Painter.		
Scot.	Strange, Robert . . . . Engraver.	1721	1792?
Amer.	Strickland, William . . . Architect.		1854
Eng.	Strutt, Joseph, ... Author and Painter.	1749	1802
Eng.	Stuart, James, author of the Antiquities of Athens Architect.	1713	1788
Amer.	Stuart, Gilbert, pupil of Benjamin West . Port. Painter.	1756	1828
Ger.	Sunder, Lucas (see Cranach) . . . Engraver.		

T

Ital.	Tenerani, Pietro . . . . Sculptor.	1789	
Flem.	Teniers, David, the elder (pupil of Rubens) . . Painter.	1582	1649
Flem.	Teniers, David, the younger (pupil of Rubens) . Painter.	1610	1694
Scot.	Thom, Jas. (Tam O'Shanter, &c.) . . Sculptor.	1790	1850
Eng.	Thornhill, Sir Jas. . . . Historical Painter.	1676	1732
Dan.	Thorwaldsen, Albert . . . . Sculptor.	1772	1844
Ger.	Tieck, Christ Fried . . . . Sculptor.	1776	1851
Gr.	Timanthes (contemporary with Parrhasius) . Painter.	f. B. C.	240
Ital.	Tintoretto (Venetian—pupil of Titian) . . Painter.	1480	1579
Ital.	———, Il (James Robusti) . . Painter.	1512	1594
Ital.	Titian, the greatest of the Venetian school . Painter.	1480	1579
Fr.	Troyon, Constantine . . . . Painter.	1813	1865
Amer.	Trumbull, John . . . Historical Painter.	1756	1843
Eng.	Turner, J. W. M. . . . . Painter.	1775	1851

U

Eng.	Uwins, Thomas, R. A. . . . Painter.	1783	1857

V

Amer.	Van Beest (b. in Holland ?) . . Marine Painter.		
Eng.	Vanbrugh, Sir John (Blenheim and Castle Howard) Arch't.	1672	1726
Amer.	Vanderlyn, John . . . Historical Painter.	1776	1852
Dutch.	Vander Neer, Arnold . . Landscape Painter.	1619	1683
Dutch.	Vandervelde, Adrian . . . Landscape Painter.	1639	1672
Dutch.	————, the younger . . . . Painter.	1633	1707
Dutch.	————, Wm., marine and battle . . Painter.	1610	1693
Dutch.	Vanderwerf, Adrian . . Historical Painter.	1654	1718
Flem.	Vandyke, Sir Anthony, the greatest of portrait Painter.	1598	1646
Dutch.	Vaneyck, Hubert . . . . Painter.	1366	1426
Dutch.	Vaneyck, John, brothers (John of Bruges) . Painter.	1370	1441
Ital.	Vannucchi, or Andrea del Sarto . . . Painter.	1488	1530
Ital.	Van Vitelli, Louis, a Neapolitan . . Architect.	1700	1773
Ital.	Vasari, George, biographer of artists Architect and Painter.	1512	1574
Sic.	Vasi, Joseph . . Designer and Engraver.	1710	1782

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Span.	Velasquez, Jas. R. de Sylvia y . . . Painter.	1599	1660
Flem.	Verboeckhoven, Eugene . . Painter of animals.	1799	
Amer.	Ver Bryck, C. . . . Landscape Painter.	1813	1844
Fr.	Vernet, Horace . . . Historical Painter.	1789	1863
Fr.	Vernet, Joseph . . . . . Painter.	1714	1782
Ital.	Veronese, Paul (see Cagliari)		
Ital.	Verrochio, Andrew, inventor of the method of taking features in a plaster mould . . Sculptor.	1422	1488
Eng.	Vertue, George (500 plates) . . . Engraver.	1684	1756
Ital.	Vignola, Jas., Caprarola palace and St. Peter's Architect.	1507	1575
Ital.	Vinci, Leonardo da . . . . Painter.	1452	1519
Gr.	Vitruvius, contemporary of Augustus . . Architect.	f B. C.	30
Ital.	Volpato, John . . . . . Engraver.	1733	1802
Fr.	Vouet, Simon, founder of French school, contemporary of Charles I. . . . . Painter.	1582	1649

W

Fr.	Wailly, Charles de . . . . Architect.	1729	1798
Amer.	Ward, J. Quincy A. . . . Sculptor.		
Eng.	Warren, Charles, perfector of engraving on steel Engraver.		1823
Fr.	Watteau, Antoine . . . . Painter.	1684	1721
Amer.	Weir, Robt. W. . . . . Painter.	1803	
Amer.	——, James F. . . . . Painter.		
Dan.	Wertmuller, (?) (painted in America) . Port. Painter.		
Amer.	West, Benjamin . . . . Painter.	1738	1820
Eng.	Westall, Richard . . . Historical Painter.	1781	1836
Eng.	———, William R. A. br. . . . Designer.	1781	1856
Amer.	White, Edwin . . . . Painter.		
Amer.	Whittredge, Worthington . . Landscape Painter.		
Scot.	Wilkie, David . . . Familiar Life Painter.	1785	1841
Eng.	Wilson, Richard . . . Landscape Painter.	1713	1782
Eng.	Woollett, William . . . . Engraver.	1735	1785
Dutch.	Wouverman, Philip . . . Painter.	1620	1668
Eng.	Wren, Sir Christopher (St. Paul's, &c.) . . Architect.	1632	1723
Eng.	Wyatt, James (Pantheon, Kew Palace, &c.) . Architect.	1743	1813
Eng.	Wyatt, R. J. . . . . Sculptor.	1795	1850

X

Span.	Ximenes, Fran. . . . . Painter.	1598	1666

Y

Flem.	Yples, Charles de . . . . Painter.	1510	1563

Z

Ital.	Zablia, Nicholas . . . . Architect.	1674	1650
Gr.	Zeuxis, celebrated ancient . . . . Painter.	B. C. 490	B. C. 490
Ger.	Zincke . . . Enamel Portrait Painter.	1684	1769
Ital.	Zuccaro, or Zucchero, Frederigo . . . Painter.	1539	1639
Ital.	Zuccaro, or Zucchero, Taddeo . . . Painter.	1529	1566
Ital.	Zuccarelli . . . . . Painter.	1710	1788

ADDENDA TO THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

1867-1872.

A.

ABYSSINIA. Magdala stormed; King Theodore kills himself; British captives liberated, April 13, 1868. The war costs England £8,300,000.

ADMINISTRATIONS, U. S. A. (p. 152).

Ulysses S. Grant,	Illinois,	March 4, 1869	President.
Schuyler Colfax,	Indiana,	do. 1869	Vice President.
		Appointed.	
Hamilton Fish,	New York,	March, 1869	Secretary of State.
George S. Boutwell,	Massachusetts,	do. 1869	Secretary of Treasury.
A. E. Borie,	Pennsylvania,	do. 1869	Secretaries of the Navy.
George M. Robeson,	New Jersey,	June 25, 1869	
Gen. Schofield,		March, 1869	Secretaries of War.
Gen. John A. Rawlings,	Illinois,	do. 1869	
Gen. W. W. Belknap,	Iowa,	Sept. 1869	
James Harlan,	Iowa,	March, 1869	Secretaries of Interior.
Gen. J. D. Cox,	Ohio,	1870	
Columbus Delano,	Ohio,	June, 1870	
John A. J. Creswell,	Maryland,	March, 1869	Post-Master General.
E. R. Hoar,	Massachusetts,	1869	Attorney-General.
Amos T. Akerman,	Georgia,	1871	
George H. Williams,	Oregon,	1871	
James G. Blaine,	Maine.	1869	Speaker of the House of Representatives.
John Lothrop Motley,	Massachusetts,	1869	Ministers to England.
Robert C. Schenck,	Ohio,	1871	
E. B. Washburne,	Illinois,	1869	Minister to France.
George Bancroft,	Massachusetts,	1869	do. Prussia.
John Jay,	New York,	1869	do. Austria.
George P. Marsh,	Vermont,	1869	do. Italy.

ADMINISTRATIONS, England (p. 3). Disraeli resigns and Gladstone becomes Premier, Dec. 2, 1868.

AFRICA (p. 4). Despatch from Dr Livingstone, dated May 13, 1869.

AGRICULTURE, U. S. A. Farm products of the United States, exclusive of live stock, for year ending June 1, 1870, $2,445,000,000.

ALSACE. Nearly all conquered by the Germans, Aug.–Sept., 1870.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (p. 11). Sarmiento elected President for six years, Oct. 12, 1868.

ASTRONOMY (p. 13). Nos. 98 to 111 of the small planets discovered between April, 1868, and Aug., 1870.

AUSTRIA (p. 14). The empire named the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, by decree, Nov. 14, 1868.

B.

BALLOONS (p. 15). Used for postal purposes, and for escapes of individuals, by the people besieged in Paris, Sept.–Oct., 1870.

BALLOT employed in electing London School Board, Nov. 29, 1870.

BANKRUPTCY COURT (p. 16). A new one in England first opened Jan. 1, 1870.

BATTLES (p. 17). In Franco-Prussian War.

Saarbruck,	French vict.	Aug. 2, 1870	Metz,	Prussians victorious.	Aug. 31, 1870
Wissembourg,	Pruss. vict.	Aug. 4, 1870	SEDAN,	"	Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1870
Wœrth,	"	Aug. 6, 1870			
Saarbruck,	"	Aug. 6, 1870	Thoury,	"	Oct. 5, 1870
Courcelles,	"	Aug. 14, 1870	Chateaudun,	"	Oct. 18, 1870
Strasburg,	"	Aug. 16, 1870	Near Orleans,	French vict.	Nov. 9–10, 1870
Vionville,	"	Aug. 16, 1870			
Gravelotte,	"	Aug. 18, 1870	Near Orleans,	Pruss. vict.	Dec. 4, 1870
Carignan,	"	Aug. 31, 1870	St. Quentin,	"	Jan. 19, 1871

BIBLE TRANSLATION. First meeting of Convocation for Revision of the English Bible, at Westminster, June 22, 1870.

BRAZIL (p. 21). Lopez defeated and killed, March 1, 1870.

C.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT abolished in Saxony, April 1, 1868. Abolition negatived in English House of Commons, 118 to 58, July 27, 1869.

CHICAGO. The "greatest fire of modern times" destroys 18,000 buildings (half the city), valued at about $200,000,000. Lives lost estimated from 100 to 500, Oct. 8–9, 1871.

CHINA (p. 28). Chinese Embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, received by President Johnson, at Washington, June 5, 1868; by the Emperor, at Paris, Jan. 24, 1869. Burlingame's death at St. Petersburgh, Feb. 22, 1870. Cruel massacre of French priests and about fifty persons by the mob, at Tientsin, June 21, 1870. Execution of the leaders of the outrage, Oct. 26, 1870.

CHURCH OF IRELAND. Act of Parliament for "dis-establishing" it passed in Commons, May 31, 1869. Royal assent to it, July 26, 1869.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, U. S. A., was introduced in Congress, by T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, Jan. 29, 1867; Act passed March 3, 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe rules for examinations for civil service; commissioners appointed by the President for this purpose, June 4, 1871. First meeting of the Commission; Geo. Wm. Curtis elected Chairman, June 28, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE, ENGLAND. Competitive examination was made general after Oct. 1, 1870.

COFFEE. Imported into the United States, in 1869, 230,814,376 lbs.; in 1870, 253,571,664 lbs.; in 1871, 294,930,948 lbs.
In England, 1869, 173,416,332 lbs.

COINAGE. In England, 1869, £7,469,464.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, U. S. A. Gen. Sherman appointed, 1869.

COMMERCE of the United States.

1869	Exports.....	$394,644,335	Imports.....	$414,256,243
1870	Exports.....		Imports.....	452,875,665
1871	Exports.....	460,331,614	Imports.....	572,509,314

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., founded by Ezra Cornell in 1868.

COTTON, U. S. A. Amount produced in 1869–70, 3,154,946 bales; in 1870–71, 4,352,317 bales; of which was exported, 3,166,742 bales.

COTTON imported into England, 1869, 1,220 millions of lbs.

COUNCILS (p. 279). The twenty-first Œcumenical or General Council meets at Rome, Dec. 8, 1869. Present: 6 archbishop-princes, 49 cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 680 archbishops and bishops. Infallibility of the Pope affirmed by 547 against 2, and promulgated July 18, 1870.

CUBA (p. 38). Insurrection began soon after the Spanish revolution, Sept., 1868; essentially checked, June, 1870; but still not wholly suppressed, Jan., 1872.

D.

DARIEN CANAL. Commander Selfridge having surveyed the Isthmus for the proposed canal, returns to New York, July 19, 1871.

DIAMONDS discovered in Cape Colony, South Africa, March, 1867.

E.

EARTHQUAKE. Several towns in Peru and Ecuador destroyed, and 25,000 lives lost by earthquake, Aug. 13–15, 1868.

ECLIPSE, Solar, generally observed in North America, Aug. 7, 1869.

EDUCATION, U. S. A. (p. 45). A "Department of Education" created by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867; afterwards made a "Bureau" of the Department of the Interior. First Commissioner, Henry Barnard, of Connecticut. Succeeded by Major John Eaton, in 1870. The Bureau publishes an Annual Report, with Statistics, in volumes of about 500 pages.

EDUCATION, ENGLAND. National Education League (advocating compulsory education) first met Oct. 12–13, 1869. Metropolitan School Board elected Nov. 29, 1870; Miss Garrett, M.D., being chosen a member by a large majority.

EGYPT (p. 45). The Suez Canal opened Nov. 17, 1869. Adjustment of conflict with the Sultan, Dec. 18, 1869.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS (p. 46) in England placed in charge of Post Master General, July, 1868. French Atlantic Telegraph, from Brest to Duxbury, Mass., completed and opened July 31, 1869. A telegram from Hong Kong, China, received at New York, over 15,000 miles of wire, and published next morning, June 18, 1871. Statue of Morse, inventor, unveiled in Central Park, New York, June 10, 1871.

EMIGRATION from Great Britain in 1869, 258,027.

ENGLAND. See *Great Britain; Church of Ireland*, etc.

Farraday died.....Aug. 21, 1867
Brougham died.....May 7, 1868
Earl Derby died.....Oct. 23, 1869
Dickens died.....June 9, 1871
Earl of Clarendon died....June 27, 1870
Bishop of Exeter died.....Sept. 18, 1869
Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, died..Jan. 12, 1871
Charles Babbage, died.....Oct. 20, 1871
George Grote, historian, d.June 18, 1871
Sir J. W. F. Herschel, d...May 22, 1871
Dean Mansell, d.....July 31, 1871
Sir Roderick Murchison, Geologist, died..Oct. 22, 1871

Disestablishment of Irish Church voted by Commons.....April 30, 1868
Disraeli Ministry resigned, Dec. 2, 1868; succeeded by liberal ministry under Gladstone, Premier.
Purchase of Commissions in the Army stopped by "royal warrant".....July 20, 1871
Serious illness of Prince of Wales begins, Nov. 24, 1871; thanksgiving at St. Paul's for his recovery. Feb. 27, 1872

EQUATOR or ECUADOR. Carrion succeeded by Espinoza as President, Sept. 13, 1867.

EXPORTS from Great Britain in 1866, £188,917,536; in 1868, £179,677,812; in 1869, £190,045,230.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, U. S. A. See *Commerce.*

F.

FAMINE. Desolating famine in Persia, May–Sept., 1871.

FRANCE. See *Battles.*

Deaths: Berryer (advocate), Nov. 29, 1868; Lamartine, Feb. 28, 1869; Marshal Neil, Aug. 13, 1869; Sainte-Beuve, Oct. 13, 1869; Count de Montalembert, author, March 13, 1870; Alexander Dumas, Dec. 10, 1870; Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, murdered May 24, 1871; Count Gasparin, May, 1871; Paul de Kock, Aug. 29, 1871.

New Ministry; La Tour d'Auvergne, Foreign Affairs.....July 17, 1869
Rouher, President of Senate...July 20, 1869
Centennary of birth of Napoleon I.; amnesty, etc.....Aug. 15, 1869
Pére Hyacinthe protests against papal infallibility.....Sept. 20, 1869
The Empress's journey to the East..... Oct., 1869

FRANCE *continued.*

Rochefort elected deputy for Paris..... Nov. 22, 1869
Ollivier's Ministry (liberal?)... Jan. 3, 1870
Hausman, Prefect of the Seine, resigns.. Jan. 6, 1870
Victor Noir, journalist, killed by Pierre Bonaparte..... Jan. 10, 1870
Rochefort imprisoned for libel. Jan. 22, 1870
Pierre Bonaparte acquitted of murder of Victor Noir..... ..March 27, 1870
Plebiscite to test the people's approval of changes of the Constitution, May 8, 1870 —yes, 7,527,379; no, 1,530,909.
Declaration of War against Prussia for alleged grievance (Prince Hohenzollern's candidature for the throne of Spain) signed.....July 17, 1870
Empress appointed Regent ....July 23, 1870
The Emperor joins the army...July 28, 1870
State of siege at Paris after the defeat at Worth.....Aug. 7, 1870
Ollivier Ministry resigns (succeeded by Palikao).....Aug. 9, 1870
Gen. Trochu (Orleanist) appointed Governor of Paris..... Aug. 17, 1870
Defeat of MacMahon and SURRENDER OF THE EMPEROR at Sedan announced to the Legislature by Palikao Sept. 4, 1870
REVOLUTION:—*Déchéance* of the Emperor; a REPUBLIC proclaimed by Gambetta and others.....Sept. 4, 1870
"Government of Defence" proclaimed; Trochu, President; Gambetta, Interior; Jules Simon, Public Instruction; Jules Favre, Foreign; Crémieux, Justice; Jules Picard, Finance; Gen. Le Flo, War; Fourichan, Marine; Magnan, Agriculture; Dorian, Public Works; Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris: Keratry, Police .....Sept. 4, 1870
Legislative Assembly meets; Thiers, President.....Sept. 4, 1870
The Empress, with Palikao and other ministers, escapes from Paris. Sept. 4, 1870
The Senate abolished; Regulars and National Guards fraternize...Sept. 5, 1870
Favre appeals to United States for moral support..... Sept. 5, 1870
Rochefort added to the Government ... Sept. 5, 1870
The Republic recognized by the United States and by Spain (by Switzerland, 9th).....Sept. 8, 1870
Protest of the Institute against bombardment.....Sept. 16, 1870
Gambetta's escape from Paris by balloon Oct. 7, 1870
Riots in Paris—Red Republicans and Communists.....Oct. 31, 1870
The delegate Government removed from Tours to Bordeaux.....Dec. 12, 1870
Treaty for capitulation of Paris signed at Versailles by Bismarck and Jules Favre..... .....Jan. 28, 1871
Provisions for the suffering received from the United States by Government and private vessels.....Feb., 1871
Bourbaki's "Army of the East" disbanded and dispersed.....Feb. 8, 1871
PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE signed at Versailles.....Feb. 26, 1871
Alsace and part of Lorraine ceded to Germany.
Entry and occupation of Paris by German Army .....March 1, 1871
The COMMUNE established in Paris; public buildings seized. The Government (Thiers') leaves Paris, March 10th, and the Assembly removed from Bordeaux to Versailles... March 20, 1871
Siege of Paris by the Versailles troops begun... .....March 17, 1871
Column of Place Vendome destroyed by Communists..... ....May 16, 1871
Versailles army enters Paris...May 21, 1871
The Tuileries, Hôtel de Ville, and other public buildings burnt by the Communists.....May 24, 1871
The Communists finally suppressed, and Thiers' Government established..... May 27, 1871
Thiers elected President for three years, by the Assembly.....Sept. 1, 1871
Execution of Rossel and other Commune leaders .....Nov. 28, 1871

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. See *Battles.*

French army about 300,000, under Marshals MacMahon, Bazaine, Canrobert, etc.
Prussian army about 640,000, under Falkenstein, Prince Frederick Charles, Steinmetz, and Crown Prince of Prussia; King William, General-in-chief; Von Moltke, second in command.
French declaration of war, delivered at Berlin..... .....July 19, 1870
Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt declare war against France, and send troops to the army of Prussia..... .....July 20, 1870
Battle of Wœrth; defeat of MacMahon.. Aug. 6, 1870
Bombardment of Strasburg begun..... Aug. 14, 1870
Three battles before Metz; Courcelles, Aug. 14; Vionville, Aug. 16; Gravelotte, Aug. 18. French, under Bazaine, defeated in each by the Germans.
Chalons occupied by Germans. Aug. 25, 1870
CAPITULATION OF FRENCH ARMY at Sedan.....Sept. 2, 1870
Revolution at Paris; Republic proclaimed..... Sept. 4, 1870
Siege of Paris begun, Sept. 15; Paris invested.....Sept. 19, 1870
Capitulation of Strasburg to Germans.. Sept. 28, 1870

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR *continued.*

Intervention of England for armistice to elect Assembly.....Oct. 21, 1870
Metz surrendered by Bazaine to Germans.....Oct. 27, 1870
Armistice of 25 days for elections offered by Bismarck (refused because he refuses victualling Paris).....Nov. 6, 1870
Success of French under Paladines, near Orleans.....Nov. 10, 1870
Germans have captured 11 towns, 3,653 guns, 153 mitrailleuses, 500,000 chassepots, etc.....Nov. 14, 1870
Sortie of Trochu and Ducrot from Paris across the Marne.....Nov. 30, 1870
Retreat of the French into Paris.Dec. 2, 1870
Chanzy defeated before Paris...Dec. 3, 1870
Seven battles on the Loire in nine days. Dec. 9, 1870
Phalsburg surrenders to Germans..... Dec. 12, 1870
French army of North, under Faidherbe, retreats, Dec. 23, 1870, and is defeated by Germans under Goeben, with loss of 15,000 men, at St. Quentin.Jan. 19, 1871
Entry and occupation of Paris by German army.....March 1, 1871
Final treaty of peace ratified..March 2, 1871
Triumphal entry of German army into Berlin.....June 16, 1871

FRANC-TIREURS (free-shooters) active in Franco-Prussian War, Aug. 14, after Sedan.

G.

GERMANY. King William of Prussia accepts the title of Emperor of Germany, Jan. 18, 1871. J. G. Kohl, traveller, died June 6, 1871.

H.

HAYTI. Insurrection against Salnave, May 10, 1868; defeated, June 3; Salnave defeated and shot, Jan., 1870. Gen. Nissage Saget elected President for four years, March 19, 1870.

HOLLAND. Fortifications of Luxemburg raised, May, 1870.

HUNGARY and Croatia united, May 27, 1868.

I.

INDIA. Railway from Calcutta to Bombay completed, April, 1870.

INDIANS, U. S. A. Gen. Sheridan defeats hostile Indians, Dec., 1868. Major Baker kills 173 Indians, in "chastisement for murders and other outrages," Jan., 1870.

INDIANS. Deputation of Chiefs to Washington, June, 1870.

ITALY (p. 65). Œcumenical Council opened at Rome, Dec. 8, 1869.

The troops of Victor Emanuel enter Rome.....Sept. 20, 1870
Plebiscite in Papal territories; for union with the Kingdom of Italy (out of 167,548 votes), 133,681; against, 1,507 Oct. 2, 1870
Rome incorporated with Italy by decree; Marmora, Governor, Oct. 9; proclaimed as the Capital of Italy.Oct. 18, 1870
Amadeus, the king's second son, elected King of Spain.....Nov. 16, 1870
Mt. Cenis tunnel completed....Dec. 25, 1870
Great meeting at New York to commemorate Italian Unity.....Jan. 12, 1871

J.

JAPAN (p. 66). Conflict between the Mikado and Tycoon begins, Dec., 1867; ended by the success of the Mikado, and his confirmation as supreme ruler, July, 1868; the Tycoon submits, Dec., 1869; the power

of the Damios abolished by the Mikado, Oct., 1871; grand embassy to the United States and the European powers arrives in San Francisco, Jan., 1872; presented to the President at Washington, March 4, 1872.

JEWS (p. 66). Jewish Reform Convention at Philadelphia; rituals altered, etc., Oct. 1869. Grand Synagogue (of "Progressive" Jews), 5th avenue, New York, opened 1869.

K.

KHEDIVE. A title inferior to "sovereign," but superior to "viceroy," given to the ruler of Egypt, 1869.

L.

LEONINE CITY. That part of Rome comprising St. Peter's, the Vatican, Castle of St. Angelo, etc.—all this assigned to Pope Pius IX., when the Italian troops entered Rome, Sept. 20, 1870.

M.

MAGDALA, capital of Abyssinia, taken by the British and destroyed, April 17, 1868.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, New York, chartered by the Legislature, April 13, 1870. A site for it in the public parks and $500,000 for the building granted by the Legislature, April, 1871. Initial collection of paintings opened in temporary gallery, Feb. 20, 1872.

METZ, fortified city in Lorraine, taken by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, Oct. 27; city entered by the Germans, Oct. 29, 1870.

MEXICO (p. 74). Juarez re-elected President by the Congress, June 27. Insurrections follow, Sept. 30, 1871.

MITRAILLEUSE, a machine-gun, in which 37 large-bored rifles are combined with breech action invented in Belgium; first used by the French in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870.

MORMONS (p. 429). Brigham Young arrested by United States authorities on a charge of [polygamous] adultery, Oct. 2, 1871.

N.

NATIONAL DEBT, U. S. A. (p. 79).

July 1, 1869, amount of debt.....	$2,489,002,000
Dec. 1, 1871, "	2,248,251,000
Decrease.....	$240,741,000

NATIONAL DEBT, BRITISH. In 1867, £769,541,000; in 1870, £740,789,548; decrease, £28,751,452.

NAVY, U. S. A. In 1871, the navy consisted of 192 vessels, with 1,559 guns; all steamers except 35.

NAVY, BRITISH. Cost in 1867, £10,676,101; in 1870, £9,757,690. "The Captain" ironclad, founders in Bay of Biscay, 472 lives lost, Sept. 7 1870.

NEWSPAPERS, ENGLAND. Postal stamp duty abolished, Sept., 1870, and newspapers are now sent with stamp of ½*d.* on cover.

O.

ORLEANS, city of, taken by the Germans under Von der Tann, Oct. 11, 1870; re-taken by Paladines and Pallieres, Nov. 9–10, and again by Germans, Dec. 5, 1870.

P.

PACIFIC RAILWAY from Omaha, Mo., to Sacramento, Cal., 1,700 miles, opened for traffic, May 12, 1869.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY affirmed by the Œcumenical Council, July 18, 1870. Dr. Dollinger, of Bavaria, rejecting the "Infallibility" dogma, is excommunicated by the Pope, April 29, 1871.

PARAGUAY. Lopez defeated and killed, March 1, 1870.

PEABODY FUND, IN ENGLAND (p. 88). The total amount given by George Peabody, American merchant in London, for the benefit of the London poor, is £500,000; used for model dwellings for the poor in Spitalfields. Islington, Shadwell, Chelsea, and Bermondsey. Peabody statue, in London, inaugurated July 23, 1869. His funeral service in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869; in Portland, Me., Feb. 8, 1870.

PERU. Col. J. Balta elected President, Aug. 1, 1868.

PLEBISCITES. See *France* and *Italy*.

PRUSSIA. See *Franco-Prussian War*.

R.

RAILWAYS. Formal opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel Railway, Sept. 17, 1871. European North American Railway opened, Oct. 18, 1871.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPH WIRES, Miles of, in 1871.

	Railways.	Telegraph Wires.
In United States	53,399 miles	175,000 miles.
In British Empire	21,128 "	125,530 "
In France and Colonies	15,000 "	72,684 "
In German Empire	10,118 "	62,469 "
In Russian Empire	8,700 "	48,672 "

REVENUE, U. S. A.

	Customs.	Internal Rev.	Lands.
In 1867.....	$176,417,810	$266,027,537	$1,163,575
In 1868.....	164,464,599	191,097,589	1,348,715
In 1869.....	180,048,426	158,356,460	4,020,344
In 1870.....	194,538,374	184,899,756	3,350,481
In 1871.....	200,270,408	143,098,153	2,388,646

REVENUE, BRITISH. In 1868, £69,600,218; in 1870, £75,434,252.

ROME. See *Italy; Councils; Leonine City.*

ROUEN surrendered to the Germans under Von Goben, and fined 17,000,000 francs, Dec. 6, 1870.

S.

SAARBRUCK taken by the French, Aug. 2; retaken by Germans, Aug. 6, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS, BRITISH, held in 1869, £37,554,557.

SEDAN, fortified city in the Valley of the Meuse, surrendered to the German army, after four days' desperate conflict, Sept. 2, 1870; 25,000 French prisoners taken in the battle and 83,000 surrendered next day, with 70 mitrailleuses, 400 field-pieces, and 150 fortress guns.

SHIPPING, U. S. A. Tonnage, July 1, 1870, 4,240,507 tons; decrease since 1865, 443,032 tons; since 1861, 850,204 tons.

SHIPPING, BRITISH, in 1869, sailing vessels, 4,765,304 tons; steamers (2,972 vessels), 948,367 tons.

SOCIAL SCIENCE Association, American. First session at New York, Oct. 26, 1869.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (British) National Association met at Birmingham, 1868; Bristol, 1869; Newcastle, 1870.

SPAIN (p. 116). Insurrection and Revolution, Sept. 19-30, 1868.

The Queen escapes to Pau, Sept. 29, 30; deposed.....Sept. 29.
Provisional Government formed by Gen. Prim (Concha, President of Council), Sept. 19. Recognized by U. S. A., Oct. 13; by England, France, etc.... Oct. 25, 1868
Insurrection in Cuba.....Jan. 1869
Marshal Serrano elected Regent..... June 15, 1869
The crown offered to Espartero and refused.....May, 1870
Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, nominated as king, July 7; declines. July 12, 1870 [Nominal cause of Franco-Prussian War.]
Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, second son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes.....Nov. 16, 1870
Prim fired at and wounded, Dec. 28; dies.....Dec. 30, 1870
King Amadeus enters Madrid...Jan. 2, 1871

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS. The "Westfield," at New York; 200 lives lost, July 30, 1871.

STRASBURG invested by Germans, Aug. 10, 1870; defended by Gen. Uhrich until Sept. 28, when it surrendered with 17,150 men. The valuable library was destroyed during the siege, and the noble cathedral much injured; 400 houses were destroyed.

SUEZ CANAL (p. 118) actually commenced, 1858. Vessels entered the Canal, Nov., 1868. Grand opening of the Canal, in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, Empress of the French, Viceroy of Egypt, and others, Nov. 17, 1869.

T.

TEA imported into the United States. In 1869, 39,141,755 lbs.; in 1870, 40,812,188 lbs; in 1871, 46,972,787 lbs.

TURKEY (p. 570). See *Suez Canal.* The Khedive submits to the Sultan, Dec., 1869. Great fire at Pera; 7,900 houses burnt, June 5, 1870.

U.

UNITED STATES (see p. 122–194 of Tables, and Supplement, p. 125).

Death of ex-President Buchanan..... June 1, 1868
Horatio Seymour nominated for President, and Francis P. Blair for Vice President, by the Democratic Convention..... July 7, 1868
Gen. Grant elected President by vote of 25 States against 8, viz., New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Oregon, Kentucky, Georgia, and Louisiana; Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida, not voting..... ....Nov. 3, 1868
Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing all distinctions of race, property, or color in suffrage; passed Feb. 21, 1869
Gen. Schenck's bill, guaranteeing payment in gold of all national obligations, passed by Senate.....March 15, 1869
Reverdy Johnson's treaty about the *Alabama* case rejected by the Senate.... April 13, 1869
John Lothrop Motley appointed Minister at London.....April, 1869
Gilmore's "Great Peace Jubilee," at Boston, with 10,000 voices and 1,000 instruments, began.....June 15, 1869
U. S. Corvette *Oneida* sunk by British steamer *Bombay*, at Yokohama..... Jan. 24, 1870
Darien Canal scheme approved by Congress.....Jan, 1870
Texas (15th March) and Georgia re-admitted.....April 20, 1870
Lincoln, a State (out of New Mexico)... June, 1870
New tariff passed (takes effect Jan., 1871)..... .....July, 1870
President's Message; announcement of Scheme for annexing St. Domingo... Dec. 5, 1870
Great Italian Unity Meeting in New York.....Jan. 12, 1871
Joint High Commission for adjusting national claims arrives from England at New York..... Feb. 23, 1871
Report of Commissioners to St. Domingo received in U. S. Senate...April 6, 1871
Treaty with England signed by the Joint High Commission.....May 7, 1871
The U. S. army reduced to a peace footing of 35,284 men.....June 4, 1871
Statue of S. F. B. Morse, the telegraphist, inaugurated in Central Park, New York.....June 10, 1871
Census of 1870 makes the value of the United States to be 31 billions of dollars; census of New York city real estate, $769,202,254.....June, 1871
Chastisement of the Coreans (for their treatment of United States sailors) by Admiral Rogers.....June 11, 1871
Capt. C. F. Hall sails in the Polaris for the "Open Polar Sea".....June 29, 1871
Great Riot of the Irish in New York city ("Orange" vs. Catholic); 62 persons killed and 117 wounded.....July 12, 1871
Exposure of "Tammany Ring" begun in New York Times.....July 16, 1871
"Committee of Seventy" organized in New York city to expose and punish frauds.....Sept. 5, 1871
International money-order system with Great Britain goes into operation.... Oct. 1, 1871
Great forest fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.....Oct., 1871
Greatest fire of modern times, at Chicago, 18,000 buildings destroyed, valued at $200,000,000.. .....Oct. 8–9, 1871
Fund for relief of Chicago amounts to $4,600,000..... .Oct. 16, 1871
Suit for recovery of $6,000,000 from Tweed and other New York city officials.....Oct. 25, 1871
Insurance stock lost by Chicago fire about $88,000,000.
Grand Duke Alexis received in New York city.....Nov. 21, 1871
Andrew H. Green appointed Comptroller of New York city.....Nov. 20, 1871
Arrest of Wm. M. Tweed on charges of fraud.....Dec. 16, 1871
Deaths in the United States:—
Edward Bates, of Mo.....March 25, 1869
Dr. James Rush, of Pa.....May 16, 1869

UNITED STATES *continued.*

Deaths in the United States:—

W. Pitt Fessenden, of Me....Sept. 5, 1869
Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States.....Oct. 8, 1869
George Peabody, at London..Nov. 4, 1869
Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. N., æt. 91.....Nov. 7, 1869
Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. A., æt. 86. Nov. 10, 1869
Robert J. Walker.....Nov. 11, 1869
Edwin M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War.....Dec. 24, 1869
Admiral Dahlgren.....July 13, 1870
Admiral Farragut.....Aug. 14, 1870
Robert E. Lee.....Oct. 12, 1870
George Ticknor.....Jan. 25, 1871
Alice Cary.....Feb. 12, 1871
Phebe Cary.....July 31, 1871
Gen. Robert Anderson.....Oct. 26, 1871

V.

VELOCIPEDES. Bicycles and tricycles invented or revived, 1867.

VENEZUELA (p. 578). Revolution; flight of President Falcon, June 22, 1868. Death of Monagas; Pulgar made President, Dec., 1868.

VERSAILLES surrendered to the Germans, Sept. 19, 1870. The French Assembly first met here, March 20, 1871.

W.

WŒRTH sur Sauer, France. Great battle here, Aug. 6, 1870: French (47,000) under MacMahon defeated by Prussians (120,000) under the Crown Prince. French loss said to be 20,000.

WOMEN. First annual meeting of the National Society for Woman Suffrage, at Manchester, England, Oct. 30, 1868. Female suffrage declared by Court of Common Pleas, England, to be illegal, Nov. 9, 1868. Women's Club and Institute opened in London, Jan., 1869. Miss Garrett and Miss Davies elected members of London School Board, Nov. 29, 1870.

WRECKS. Hibernia, British steamer, off Ireland, Oct. 24, 1868; City of Boston, British-American steamer, lost, no trace of her, Jan–Feb., 1870; "The Captain," British ironclad, lost in the Bay of Biscay, 400 lives lost, Sept. 7, 1870. Total British wrecks in 1869, 606.

Y.

YACHTS. Race of the American yachts across the Atlantic, Dec. 11–25, 1866. International Yacht Race at New York, Oct. 16–20, 1871.

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